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WISCONSIN

ITS STORY AND BIOGRAPHY

1848-1913

BY

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Roswell Miller. Some of the citizens of whom Wisconsin is most proud and whose achievements have added most to the progress of the state as a whole have been the group associated at different times and in varying capacities wth the "Milwaukee Railroad." On the whole, there is a fine flavor of individual character and self attainment about these men, and practically all were graduates of the rough school of practical experience. A remarkable vigor and initiative, characteristic of solders and the pioneers, seemed to possess them all. In the building and developing of the Milwaukee System, they did a work which makes them in a particular sense Wisconsin men, though their residence here was more or less brief. It was only some five or six years that the late Roswell Miller had his home in this state, but his name and works belong to Wisconsin history.

Roswell Miller was born in Hartford, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1843. His father was Adam Miller, a Presbyterian clergyman, who presided over the same church in Harford for fifty years. The home was therefore one of culture and high ideals, though its comforts were measured along the strict line of economy, and as there were fourteen children, most of whom grew up, there was necessarily much sacrifice of the individual for the good of the whole.

Under such circumstances it is not a surprise that Roswell Miller before he was sixteen years of age, started out to earn his own living. One of the interesting periods of his early life was that spent in Auburn, New York, where he had a position which gave him regular wages and where he lived with an aunt. It was her testimony that the boy spent all his evenings in reading Latin and preparing for the broader career, rather than in the ordinary pursuits of boys of like age. He was just eighteen years old when the war broke out. He enlisted and joined the Third New York Artillery, and served all through the war. He early attracted the attention of General Burnside, and served on that General's staff. In order to make up for his early deficiencies in education, in 1865 Roswell Miller entered the freshman class of Hamilton College, with the class of 1869. To his great regret his money was not sufficient to enable him to complete a college course, and he left Hamilton at the close of the freshman year. During this brief time in college he gained the respect of his instructors, by his studious habits and fine scholarship, and it was with regret that the college authorities saw him leave. From college he went to New York City, and found a place in the wholesale drug house of Scherfflien & Company. He remained with that

concern in different positions of increasing responsibilities until his old commander, General Burnside, sought him out, and gave him his first introduction to the railroad business.

General Burnside found him a place on the Indianapolis & Vincennes and the Cairo & Vincennes Railway. He served in different capacities, as a practical railroad man, and finally was secretary and general superintendent successively of the Cairo & Vincennes Line. From that position he went for one year, from May, 1882, to April, 1883, as vice president of the Western Indiana Railroad. In April, 1883, Roswell Miller became identified with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and for practically thirty years the progress of that road and the best achievements of Mr. Miller's career were closely associated. During the first year he was assistant to the general manager. From March, 1884, to April, 1885, he served as assistant general manager, and with the death of General Manager S. S. Merrill in 1835, Mr. Miller was chosen his successor, a position for which his previous training and his ability thoroughly qualified him. His work as general manager of the Milwaukee System continued until June 30, 1888, when he was elected president. Mr. Miller had his residence in Milwaukee after he became president until 1889, when the general offices were removed to Chicago, and he lived in that city for a number of years. Mr. Miller was succeeded as active president of the company by A. J. Earling, in 1903. At the same time, Mr. Miller was sent to New York as chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, and it was in that executive position that he continued until his sudden death on January 3, 1913.

The late Roswell Miller was noted for his reticence with regard to his personal accomplishments and the above record of facts must be left to tell its own story. One of his characteristics, and one which on the whole indicates his strong and rugged sense of duty rather than any eccentricity, was described by a Milwaukee paper at the time of his death, and may be quoted without further comment: "Mr. Miller as an officer of the Milwaukee Road was always averse to any personal distinction. He always held that it was the company and not the individual who should receive the honor for the wonderful success of this great road. Newspaper men interviewed him times without number, but without definite results. It would seem as if Mr. Miller had passed the word all along the line for none of his subordinates would give any information about him. That is another proof of the excellence of the management of the road. Mr. Miller brought into the railroad business the discipline of army life and that probably is one of the secrets of his success as a manager and leader of men."

Although a strict disciplinarian, Mr. Miller had the reputation among his friends and associates for a suave and genial manner, and was very popular in railroad circles and in the social clubs of which he was a member. He had membership in the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, with the Wisconsin Commandery, and in a number of clubs both in eastern and western cities.

Roswell Miller was married in New York City, November 16, 1893, to Mary Louise Roberts. Her father, Rev. William Charles Roberts, D. D., was senior secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church. He was a Welshman, and his wife was a native of Mississippi. To the marriage of Mr. Miller and his wife were born three children;—all now living, namely: Roswell, Jr., Dorothy and Charles Roberts.

Alonzo H. Wilkinson. One occasionally finds a man with a gift for handling money, with the financial instinct in other words, and when this is true that man is usually successful. If in addition to this gift he possesses integrity of character, then he is more than ever successful for other people are willing and eager to trust him with their money. Alonzo H. Wilkinson, of Bayfield, Wisconsin, is such a man. He has held some of the most responsible positions in the financial world of Bayfield, and is now the president of one of the largest and most important financial institutions of the city. In addition to his services in the business world he has held a number of important public offices in which his gift for finance was used for the benefit of the people.

Alonzo H. Wilkinson was born in Adair county, Iowa, on the 23rd day of July, 1875. His father, George Wilkinson, was a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Peoria, in 1850. He died in 1898 at the age of forty-eight. His mother, who was Mary Lindsley, was a native of Neenah, Wisconsin, and she is yet living. Four children were born to George and Mary Wilkinson, of whom two are now living. The eldest of these, Alice, is the wife of William H. Hopkins, the younger is Alonzo H.

Alonzo H. Wilkinson received his education in Bayfield whither he removed as a small boy. Upon completing the course offered in the public schools he entered the business world as a clerk in the Lumberman's Bank at Bayfield, Wisconsin. His ability was speedily recognized and he was advanced from clerk to teller, bookkeeper and cashier. He spent a number of years in this bank and here learned the banking business, at the same time gaining a reputation as a clear headed business man. In 1904 he in connection with a number of other men organized the First National Bank of Bayfield and became cashier. In this position he remained until January, 1912, when he was elected to the position of president, a post which he still occupies.

In politics Mr. Wilkinson is a member of the Republican party and has served his party as state central committeeman for two terms. In 1900 he was elected county treasurer and in 1902 he was re-elected to this office. He had already served as town treasurer, and has had three terms in that office.

Mr. Wilkinson is an active member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to Bayfield Lodge, to Ashland chapter, No. 58, of the Royal Arch Masons, to Ashland Commandery, No. 22, of the Knights Templar, to the Wisconsin Consistory, and he has taken the thirty-third degree. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 16th of June, 1901, Mr. Wilkinson was married to Miss Lillia Tate, who was born in Bayfield, Wisconsin, and has lived here all her life.

David Husted Wright. Seldom is it given to a man to complete so great a span of years filled with usefulness and honor as has been the lot of this venerable Madison citizen, David Husted Wright. One of the world's greatest writers has said that true wisdom consists in the ability to settle when the time arrives into a green and smiling age, and few men have done that more gracefully than Mr. Wright, who is now ninety-three years of age, and who has spent sixty-nine years of this time in Dane county. No one living in Madison today can tell the story of the birth and growth and development of a little village into a beautiful city so well as David Husted Wright, and the materials for his narrative would be altogether those of personal recollection. Though he did not witness the birth of the city he was a resident here when it was no more than a struggling village, and has lived and worked and grown with the growth of the place until he has very nearly become a part of it. At this time there is not a house standing that was here when he came to Madison, and he himself has had a hand in the erection of some of the most important structures in the city. He was a pioneer carpenter and contractor in Dane county. For years he played an active part in shaping the future of the town. He was especially concerned for the welfare of the children, and his work on the school board will not soon be forgotten. His prominent place in fraternal affairs in more than one of the greatest secret societies, has brought him before the notice of the people not only in the state of Wisconsin, but over the United States, and it is for the principles of brotherhood and true Christian charity, for which he has always stood that have won for him the friendship and love of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. Known in the city of Madison as "The Grand Old Man," and one who is greeted on every hand as "Uncle David," he still walks the streets with firm step and unclouded mind, and is a Wisconsin man whose long life has been equalled with worthy achievements and character.

David Husted Wright was born in Otsego county, New York, in the town of Westford, July 9, 1820. His parents were Bezaleel and Catherine (Kipp) Wright. His father was born in Connecticut July 5, 1796, and the mother was born in Dutchess county, New York, on January 22, 1799. Their marriage was celebrated in Otsego county, New York, on the twentieth of December, 1816. Twelve children were born to their marriage, and eight, four sons and four daughters, lived to maturity. Two of this large family are now alive: David H. and Elcata Amanda, the latter the widow of Judge D. H. Johnson of Milwaukee. Bezaleel Wright started his career on a farm in the earstern part of New York State, and in 1850 came west with his family to Wisconsin, locating in Dane county, in the township of Verona. There for a number of years he continued to follow his occupation of farming, reached a degree of considerable prosperity and was finally able to retire and spend the last fifteen years of his life in ease and comfort at Madison. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a life-long member of the Methodist church. His death occurred in 1879, when in the eighty-third year of his ago. Some fourteen years before his wife had passed away, when sixty-six years of age.

David Husted Wright grew up on his father's farm in New York, leading the healthy, happy, but hard-working existence of a farmer's boy in the days when boys often did the full work of a man. He attended school in winter and through the long summer days was hard at work on the farm. His father was, however, a firm believer in education, and the boy for that reason received a better education than most country boys of his time. At Marion Academy, at Wayne, New York, he supplemented the advantages received in the common schools, and pursued his studies with such industry that he was himself qualified for a teacher at the age of twenty. During the winter of 1843-44, he had his first experience along this line, and in the spring of this year, 1844, came west and first became identified with Madison. During the winter of 1844-45, he taught school at Madison. Recently when Mr. Wright celebrated his ninety-third anniversary, in June, 1913, a representative of the Wisconsin State Journal visited him at his home, and reported some interesting reminiscences, recalled by the pioneer from his early recollections. Briefly stated his remarks concerning his early observations and experiences in Madison were as follows:

"I have seen three state capitols go up on the spot where the present one stands. When I came here in 1844, they had not yet completed the first one. Then in 1858 they started the second one, and now the third and best looking is in course of construction. The growth of the University has been wonderful. The first University session was held in a little red brick building on the spot where the high school now stands. The building was donated by Simeon Mills, and used as a young ladies' seminary for a time. I was superintendent, principal and the entire staff

of instruction in the Madison city school during my first year here. Later I was a member and president of the school board. But the greatest change of all perhaps has come in the city streets. The square was laid out by the points of the compass, and then the other streets to match. I recollect when practically all of them were Indian trails. I helped cut the timber down in State Street to make a roadway."

While living in New York Mr. Wright had learned the trade of a carpenter and after one year spent with the schools in Madison, went to Chicago in the summer of 1844, and took up work with the Illinois & Michigan Canal, that waterway being then in course of construction. In the fall of 1845, he returned east and the winter of 1845-46 he spent in teaching school in Wayne county, New York. His love for the west was greater, however, and in 1846 he again found his way to Madison, and his residence since that time has had practically no interruption. At Madison on locating there the second time, he engaged in contracting and carpentering, a business which he was destined to follow for half a century. Many of the residences and public buildings in the city are substantial proof of his ability as a builder, and many of the old landmarks of the city, which have been torn down or moved away to make room for more modern structures, were the work of his hands. It was Mr. Wright who built the old Methodist Episcopal church, long since replaced by a larger and more commodious structure. He was also the builder of the First and Third Ward schools, structures which likewise have fallen before the march of progress. For nineteen years he served as state carpenter, holding his position against all competitors through his efficient and reliable work. It was not of much use for any other carpenter or contractor to contend with him in those early days while he was strong enough to handle all the work that came to him, since everyone throughout the county knew him, and when a job of carpentry was proposed, no other man was thought of to perform it except David Wright. When he was very busy or a contract was not to his liking, then there was an opportunity for his rivals, but he actually had the cream of the business for many years, as long as his strength was at its best. During the decade of the forties, Mr. Wright served as school commissioner for the district for three or four years, he was again and again elected to various positions in the educational system. He served as a member of the board of trustees while Madison was still a village and during the fifties was a member of the school board six or seven years. During three or four years of that time he was president and in that capacity did a great deal for the schools of the city, not only in improving the service then rendered, but in planning and laying the foundation for the greater system to follow. At that time two school houses, those for the First and Third Wards were built by him, and the interest which he took in their building was not due to the fact that his men were employed in the construction, but to the fact that he was anxious that

Madison should have as good facilities as any city of her size in the country.

The first vote cast by Mr. Wright for president was for Martin Van Buren, candidate of the Democratic party in 1840 against Harrison and Tyler. His support of Democracy was consistent up to 1860, when, like thousands of others, he became a Republican and voted for Abraham Lincoln. From the beginning of the war until the present time, for more than half a century, he has been an ardent Republican. In religious affairs Mr. Wright followed in the faith of his fathers, and for the past sixty-six years has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Madison.

In Wisconsin Masonry the name of David Husted Wright has many distinctions and is one of the best known in the various bodies of that ancient craft. His record is briefly as follows: He became an apprenticed Mason February 16, 1854. On the fifth of January in the following year he took the degree of Master, and at this time is the oldest living member of the Madison lodge and the oldest past master. For thirty-six years he has served as secretary for Madison Lodge. He was made a Royal Arch Mason on April 16, 1859, in Madison Chapter No. 4, and on May 31, 1859, was made a Sir Knight, becoming a member of the Robert McCoy Commandery No. 51, Knights Templar. His membership with this commandery has been continuous for fifty-four years. On the sixth of August, 1863, Mr. Wright was one of the organizers of the Consistory of the state of Wisconsin, the seat of which Scottish Rite Body is in the city of Milwaukee. An exceptional honor was bestowed upon this venerable Mason on the seventeenth of September, 1901, when the consistory at Milwaukee performed the elaborate ceremonies connected with the awarding of the thirty-third degree. For the past forty-three years Mr. Wright has held the office of Grand Treasurer of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state of Wisconsin, and for forty-two years has been Grand Treasurer of the Grand Council. In 1904 he was made Grand Master of the State of Wisconsin, holding that position through 1905. He was also Grand High Priest during the years 1866 and 1867. In addition to the offices just mentioned, he is also past Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. On September 9, 1912, Mr. Wright attended the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, as a member of the Grand Chapter of the United States and as a delegate. Before becoming a Mason, Mr. Wright had been made a member on August 9, 1847, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, taking his first degree in Hope Lodge No. 17. In 1857, he became Grand Master and served as Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge during 1855 to 1856, and from 1862 to 1863. During this time he was made district deputy of his district, and held that post many years. Mr. Wright is a life member of the Knights of Pythias, having had his membership in

Monona Lodge No. 12, for forty years and having held all the offices. This long list of fraternal connections and official honors speaks for itself, for a man must be a real man to enjoy so many distinctions. The fraternal societies are careful to whom they award their high honors, and to have held so many and served so long is a splendid testimony to Mr. Wright's high character and ability.

David Wright was married July 2, 1848, to Hannah B. Pyncheon. She was born in Michigan, a daughter of William and Adeline (Stewart) Pyncheon. On her paternal side Mrs. Wright was a descendant of William Pyncheon, of early Massachusetts history. On the maternal side she was related to General Hart Stewart, one of the earliest settlers of Chicago. Four children were born of this marriage, two of whom are still living. Dr. Arthur L. Wright, a prominent physician and surgeon, surgeon for the Northwestern Railroad, a friend and associate of Drs. J. B. Murphy and all the leaders in the surgical profession in America, died at Cherbourg, France, July, 19, 1913, while on his way to London to attend the meeting of the International and Medical Congress. He was at the time of his death vice-president of the American Medical Association. His career is given at greater length on other pages of this history. The daughter, Nellie W., is the widow of James Nichols and makes her home in Chicago. James S. who followed the profession of his father, is a contractor and builder at Ames, Iowa. Dr. Charles L. Wright died in 1892 in Carroll, Iowa, after a successful career as a physician. The mother of these children died March 25, 1867. On February 2, 1870, David H. Wright married Sarah E. Miles, who was a native of New York State. Two children were born to this second union, namely, David H., Jr., and Mary F., the latter the wife of Claude Abel. Both of the children are living in Madison. At his ninety-third birthday, July 9, 1913, the Wisconsin State Journal paid Mr. Wright the honor of recording that event on the first page, and among some of the interesting things mentioned in the two column article published at the time, and already quoted, these two paragraphs are of interest: "Hale and hearty, David H. Wright is today celebrating the ninety-third anniversary of his birth at his home, 24 East Gorham Street. Surrounded by relatives and friends, the pioneer citizen of Madison is spending almost the entire day relating interesting incidents of the growth of this city from a backwood, territorial capital to the modern city of today.

"'I don't know whether I will live to be one hundred or not,' Mr. Wright said. 'I never drink alcoholics or use tobacco, but I wouldn't exactly attribute my long livelihood to that. My son, who is a physician, two years ago, pronounced me as near physically perfect as a man aged forty'" In the course of that delightful day of anniversary, some friends called at the Wright residence, and took Mr. and Mrs. Wright for a drive in an automobile around the city streets and parks, and on their return some thirty or forty of his Masonic friends and others of

the old neighbors were found in possession of the home, and extending its hospitality to the venerable citizen of ninety-three. The house had been turned into a bower of flowers, some of the bouquets having been sent from friends in other states. Mrs. Wright and her daughter, Mrs. Claude Abel, served a generous repast to the large company, and it was a day of celebration and felicitation such as seldom occurs in human history. This is the quiet, uneventful life of the oldest resident of Madison. It is a life spent largely in the service of others,—giving, not receiving. The kindly heart and generous hand of this patriarch of Madison will be sadly missed when it comes his turn to go, but not many men can build their own house and live in it for fifty-one years, and when the call comes, Mr. Wright can feel that he leaves behind him memories that extend over a period of years that few men can lay claim to. He is now stronger than some men twenty years his junior, and his interests not only in the things of the past but in those of the present make him one of the most noteworthy figures in his home city.

Thomas E. Lyons. Since 1911 Thomas E. Lyons, who for more than twenty years was a member of the bar at Superior, has served as the second member of the Wisconsin Tax Commission. In this connection some general reference may be made to the Wisconsin Tax Commission By various amendments since the commission was created by the legislature in 1899, practically the entire administration of the tax laws in the state, both local and state-wide, have been placed in the hands of or under the supervision of the tax commission, comprising three members. At the present time the commission has supervision, not only of the usual departments of taxation, but also of the administration of the new income tax law, the inheritance tax, public accounting and over practically all functions connected with the distribution and assessment of taxes within the borders of the state of Wisconsin.

Thomas E. Lyons, who is a close student of taxation and general economics, in addition to being a successful lawyer, was born in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. His early education was acquired in district schools and the Fond du Lac high school. After two years teaching in district schools, Mr. Lyons entered the University of Wisconsin in 1882, graduating as a Bachelor of Letters in 1885. During his senior year he was elected school superintendent of his native county, which position he held for four years. That was followed by study in the law department of the University until he left with the degree of LL. B. in 1890. Mr. Lyons began practice at Superior, and was a member of the bar in that city from 1890 to 1911. In the latter year came his appointment as a member of the tax commission and he has since had his home at Madison, in order to attend to the duties of his office.

Mr. Lyons has served on the school and library board of Superior and he was elected and served as city attorney of that city from 1902 to

1906, and again from 1908 to 1910. Mr. Lyons is a member of the Commercial Club and the country club of Superior, and the University Club of Madison.

Julius Simon. When Julius Simon came to Milwaukee in 1897 and here established himself in business at the corner of Third and Prairie streets, he was possessed of a slender capital in cash, but he had a valuable experience in business and a reputation for integrity and ability as a merchant that was worth money to him in the business world. Those assets have been the mainspring in his success, and for years he ranked among the leading merchants of the state. A small department store to which he gave the name the Boston Store, was his first Milwaukee venture. This was a small, one story building, but he equipped it well and applied himself to the business of building up a following in the city and out of it. The result was that his little store became well known throughout the state, and after three years spent in that location he found it possible, as well as expedient, to establish himself upon a larger scale. The move he made at that time was one that established him as one of the greatest merchants in the state, while his establishment came to be ranked second in size and importance in Wisconsin. As the founder of the present Boston Store of Milwaukee, his place in the mercantile world was well established, but he reached that position by no care-free route, for the first few years of his business activities here were of a character that made the most insistent demands upon his courage, his resources and his initiative. A less determined or a less able man could never have stood out against the discouragements and responsibilities that fell upon Mr. Simon, but the qualities that make for successful merchandising were strongly inherent within him, and his reward was worthy of his labors.

In the earlier years, only a portion of the new and larger building was utilized, and the business, though a thriving one, drew its trade mainly from the city and a few towns in the vicinity. Through the constant application and the admirable management of Mr. Simon, who early learned the value of printer's ink, the enterprise rapidly expanded in scope and importance and finally the original quarters proved inadequate to the demands of the business. It was then that Mr. Simon made a decisive stroke by assuming control of the entire building, which he fully stocked with the most attractive and comprehensive lines. Every department was brought up to a high standard of efficiency, the number of clerks was largely augmented, and the concern soon came to be known as one of the model department stores of America.

When Mr. Simon sold his interest in this great business, on October 1, 1906, the Boston Store was the second largest department store

J. Pius Simon

in Milwaukee, with a corps of five hundred salespeople, as compared with his little store at Third and Prairie, where he first conducted a store less than ten years previous. The story of such marvellous advancement shows few dramatic chapters, but one can not fail to appreciate something of the sterling character and untiring efforts of the man who has thus wrought, and who gained prestige as one of the great merchants and reliable and progressive citizens of the country to which he came as a poor boy.

Mr. Simon is a native of Russia, where he was reared to the age of eight years. At that age he accompanied his parents, Aaron and Naomi Simon, to the United States, and with them settled in Chicago, Illinois. There the father engaged in merchandise activities upon a modest scale, for he had been similarly engaged in his native land, and in that city he and his wife passed the remaining years of their lives. To the public schools of Chicago Julius Simon is indebted for his early education, and while he made good use of the opportunities thus afforded to him, his schooling did not extend beyond his sixteenth year, at which time in his life he took upon himself the responsibility for his own maintenance. He secured employment in a store in Omaha, Nebraska, and for five years was there employed in various mercantile establishments of that city. Energy and ambition were qualities that were dominant within him, and in that time he gained an excellent knowledge of business details and methods. He was twenty years old when he came to Wisconsin and settled in Boscobel, Grant county, this state, the year 1885 marking his settlement here. He established himself in that place in the dry goods business, in a small way, to be sure, and to him was given the credit for having established and conducted the first successful business enterprise that was ever carried on in the town. When he had outgrown the possibilities of Boscobel, he sold out and moved to Portage, where he assisted in the upbuilding of a well equipped department store, of which he became the sole owner when he was but twenty-five years of age. Energy and progressiveness, fair and honorable dealings and careful business methods characterized the entire career of Mr. Simon from the time of its initiation, and his success was the normal outcome of his ever broadening activities. After five years in Portage he disposed of his business there and removed to Milwaukee, the results of which decisive move have already been set forth in an opening paragraph.

Since his retirement from the mercantile field, in October, 1906, Mr. Simon has devoted himself principally to making and handling investments, and to general activities in a financial way. He financed and aided in the erection of the Grand avenue viaduct in Milwaukee, the same being known as the largest structure of its kind in the world, and his name has ever been synonymous with integrity of purpose and

reliability in connection with all matters with which he has concerned himself.

Mr. Simon shows a loyal interest in all that touches upon the well being of his home city and state and as a liberal and broad minded man is well fortified in his views concerning governmental affairs. He has membership in the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association in Milwaukee and in the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and is known as one of the representative and influential citizens of the Wisconsin metropolis. His office is in the Caswell building, and his attractive residence is at 703 Marietta avenue.

On November 24, 1892, Mr. Simon was married to Miss Esther Silber who was born and reared in Milwaukee, and who is a popular factor in the representative social circle in which she moves. The late Morris Silber, her father, was for many years a leading merchant at Waupun, this state, and his venerable widow now resides in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Simon have two children: Naomi Grace and Julius, Jr., both of whom share the parental home.

A. J. Myrland. No other state department exercises such important powers, more closely connected with the vital welfare of the people than the tax commission, a body which in Wisconsin has reached probably a higher state of development than in any other state. Mr. Myrland is secretary of the Wisconsin Tax Commission, a lawyer, a man of broad experience in practice and in public affairs, and until his appointment to his present office in 1912 was for sixteen years a leading member of the bar at Grantsburg, in Burnett county.

A. J. Myrland was born January 15, 1861, in Norway, and in 1866 came with his father, who located in Primrose in Dane county, Wisconsin, and followed farming until his death in 1893. His father was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church, as was his mother, a daughter of A. J. Sellevold, in the forties a member of the Norwegian parliament for six years.

A. J. Myrland grew up in Dane county, attended the district schools until fifteen years old, and further than that his opportunity for getting an education and preparing himself for his profession were limited to the resources accumulated by his own work on the farm and elsewhere. After he was twenty-one years of age he was a student for two years in the Milton Academy at Milton, Wisconsin, and in 1885 entered the University of Wisconsin, in the Academic department, graduating in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. For three years before Mr. Myrland had been identified with educational work in Wisconsin, and after leaving the University became principal of the high school at Belleville, in Dane county. His duties in the school room continued during the greater part of the years from 1890 to 1895, and in the meantime he had turned his attention to the law, entering the law department of the

State University, he attended one year, and then successfully encountered the examination for admission to the bar. On getting his license to practice law in Wisconsin, Mr. Myrland moved to Grantsburg in Burnett county, and was identified with the bar there from 1896 to 1912. Since his appointment as secretary of the tax commission, his home has been in Madison. Mr. Myrland served as district attorney in Burnett county from 1898 to 1912. From 1903 to 1907, he was a member of the University Board of Regents, and was secretary of the school board at Grantsburg for fifteen years. His politics is Progressive Republican, and fraternally he has passed all the chairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge at Grantsburg, belongs to the Encampment at Madison, is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the I. S. W. A. and the Sons of Norway. In more direct line with his profession, Mr. Myrland is a member of the Board of Revisors of Criminal Law and Criminology for the State of Wisconsin.

On August 21, 1890, Mr. Myrland married Miss Lena B. Anderson, of Dane county. Their four living children are: Arthur L.; Ruth H.; Otto E.; and Mina M.; the first two attending the University of Wisconsin, the last two attending the high school and the graded school respectively.

W. O. Pietzsch. The Chief Clerk of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, and for a number of years, until its abolition, connected with the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Mr. Pietzsch has had a career of varied activity and experiences which have made him well known throughout the state of Wisconsin. He was a soldier in the Union army, has been prominent in Grand Army affairs for many years, has been a leader in business, and now for some years has devoted his energies and time to official duties.

W. O. Pietzsch was born July 13, 1844, in Germany, a son of Moritz and Henrietta (Guenther) Pietzsch. The parents came to America in 1848, bringing their family of children, and located in Milwaukee. There the father followed his trade as a book-binder, having acquired that art in the old country, and being a man of superior education, he quickly took a place in the community of much greater influence than his vocation and regular business would otherwise have entitled him to. After one year's residence in Milwaukee he moved to Watertown, and became the proprietor of the old Rock River House, one of the best of the old-time hostelries of central Wisconsin. There engaged in the hotel business, the senior Pietzsch acquired the reputation of a kindly, genial host, and a man who always made his guests feel at home. Ten years were given to his work as landlord, and he then moved to Baraboo in Sauk county, and after ten years there moved to Monroe, which was his home at the time of his death. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and active in social and civic affairs. His military bearing had

been acquired in Germany, and in Wisconsin he served as first lieutenant in the Watertown Rifle Company at Watertown, and was highly thought of as a disciplinarian. He was an able speaker, and only a few years before his death delivered a national patriotic speech on the Fourth of July, in the German language. He was the father of several children, of whom W. O. was the oldest.

Mr. Pietzsch attended the district schools until he was twelve years of age, and was a child of four years when the family came to America. For a brief while he was a student in night school in Baraboo. His first business experience was as a clerk in a mercantile house at Baraboo, and he was working in a store there at the outbreak of the war. He was then about seventeen years old, and on the twenty-sixth of January, 1862, he enlisted in the army in Company A of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Regiment of Infantry. His exact age at the time of his enlistment was seventeen years, six months and thirteen days. The Nineteenth Regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and he was in its service for three years and five months. At the expiration of his regular term of enlistment he veteranized, and continued until near the close of the war. Many of the historic battles were participated in by Mr. Pietzsch, including several around Richmond, Petersburg, Blackwater, Drury's Bluff, and at the latter engagement he was captured and confined in the notorious rebel prison of Libby, and later at Salisbury, in North Carolina. His imprisonment continued until 1865 and after his release he received his honorable discharge on June 23, 1865. When captured he was acting as orderly for Colonel R. M. Strong, who was also taken prisoner with him.

After his discharge from the army, Mr. Pietzsch returned to Baraboo, and was engaged in merchandising there, and then from 1875 until 1885 was traveling agent in the wholesale dry goods business at Milwaukee. Later his business was at Reedsburg, and he continued there for several years. In 1901 Mr. Pietzsch came to Madison to perform his duties as chief clerk of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, and held that position until the bureau was discontinued. In 1911 he became chief clerk of the Industrial Commission of the State of Wisconsin and is now giving his efficient services in that direction.

Mr. Pietzsch is a Progressive Republican, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, having received the thirty-second degree, has gone through all the chairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Joe Hooper Post, No. 9, G. A. R., at Baraboo. He is president of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Association, comprising the veterans of the Nineteenth Regiment.

On November 9, 1873, in Sauk county, Mr. Pietzsch married Miss Mary Shumway, a daughter of the Rev. W. and Sarah Shumway of Sauk county. To their union has been born one daughter, Mrs. R. B.

Anthony, whose husband is manager of the Bristol Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Arthur J. Gallagher. With well appointed offices in suite 12, Tenney Block, Mr. Gallagher is one of the leading representatives of the real estate and fire insurance business in his native city of Madison, the capital of the state, and his operations, conducted with marked circumspection and scrupulous integrity, have reached substantial proportions. He has been most progressive and enterprising in his chosen field of endeavor and has controlled a large and important business in the handling of both farm land and city and village realty, the while he has made a specialty of the exchanging of properties and the extending of financial loans upon approved real estate security. He is one of the popular business men and alert and public-spirited citizens of Madison, and thus is fully entitled to specific recognition in this history of his native state.

Mr. Gallagher was born in Madison on the 2nd of May, 1869, and is a son of James and Jane (Hartley) Gallagher, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in England. James Gallagher was reared and educated in his native land and as a youth he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortune in America. He landed in the city of Quebec, Canada, with his financial resources reduced to but two dollars, but with a goodly stock of energy, ambition and self-reliance. He worked for a short time as a teamster and in 1852 he came to Wisconsin and established his residence in the little village of Madison, capital of the new state. Here he engaged in the work of his trade, that of shoemaker, and through well directed efforts and impregnable integrity of purpose he finally became one of the honored and representative business men of the little town that has been developed into the beautiful capital city of the state. For more than a quarter of a century he conducted a shoe store in Madison and he gained independence and generous prosperity through his own ability and well ordered endeavors. His mature judgment prompted him to make judicious investments in local real estate and he accumulated a fortune of fully two hundred thousand dollars, which he left as a heritage to his family upon his death, which occurred on the 15th of February, 1913, his widow still maintaining her home in Madison and having attained to the venerable age of seventy-five years, in 1913. James Gallagher was one of the pioneer business men of Madison at the time of his death and was well known in this section of the state, with a circle of friends that was limited only by that of his acquaintances. He was loyal and liberal as a citizen and was deeply appreciative of the attractions and advantages of the city and state which had afforded to him opportunities for the acquiring of success and independence after he had left the Emerald Isle and earnestly set to himself the task of winning his way through his own efforts and by

methods guided and governed by the highest principles of integrity and honor. His name merits enduring place upon the roll of the sterling pioneers of the capital city. He was a devout communicant of the Congregational church, as is also his widow, and his political support was given to the Republican party. Of the eight children, five sons and three daughters survive the honored father, and he whose name introduces this review was the seventh in order of birth.

Arthur J. Gallagher gained his early educational training in the public schools of Madison and supplemented this by an effective course in the Madison Business College. At the age of sixteen years he assumed a clerical position in the Madison postoffice, and with this department of local government service he continued to be identified for sixteen years, within which time he won consecutive advancement and held responsible positions, his long retention of his post offering the most effective voucher for his ability and faithful and effective service.

In 1908 Mr. Gallagher formed a partnership with W. J. McKay and engaged in the general real estate business in Madison, under firm name of McKay & Gallagher, and this alliance continued until 1911, when Mr. Gallagher engaged in the same line of enterprise in an independent way, as the founder of the substantial business which he now controls, as a dealer in real estate and as representative of leading fire insurance companies. On his books are to be found listed at all times most desirable investments in improved and unimproved farms in Wisconsin, as well as properties for exchange, and he also handles all kinds of city realty and has adequate facilities for making loans on real estate.

Mr. Gallagher's loyalty to his native city is on a parity with his appreciation of its manifold attractions, and he takes a lively interest in all that touches its welfare. He maintains an independent attitude in politics and gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without special regard to partisan lines. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Unitarian church and they are popular factors in the social activities of the capital city.

On the 30th of October, 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gallagher to Miss Minnie Marian Ellis, daughter of William H. Ellis, of Milwaukee, and they have a winsome little daughter, Ione Hartley, who was born on the 14th of March, 1907.

Harry G. Smith is essentially an exponent of the progressive spirit and civic loyalty that mark the representative native sons of Wisconsin and his varied and important interests give him place as one of the prominent business men of the capital city of the state, where he is proprietor of the substantial business conducted under the title of the Jefferson Transfer Company, with well equipped barn and garage at 409 West Main street. The establishment does a general transfer,

livery and taxicab business, with carriages, hacks and automobiles of the best order, and the enterprise is one of the most important of the kind in the capital city. Mr. Smith is also an influential factor in connection with real estate operations, and the raising of high grade live stock, in which connections it may be noted that he is the executive head of the State Land & Loan Company, and owner and operator of the Wisconsin Stock Farm, which latter is situated near the village of Mazomanie, Dane county. Alert, vigorous and far-sighted, Mr. Smith is essentially one of the representative young men of affairs in Madison, and his sterling qualities have given him inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem.

Harry G. Smith was born at Hammond, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, on the 7th of August, 1878, and is a son of Jabez B. and Marcia (Bradford) Smith, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, in 1845, and the latter of whom is a native of Massachusetts, and is a direct descendant of Governor William Bradford of Plymouth Colony. Jabez B. Smith is a scion of one of the old and honored pioneer families of Wisconsin and was but five years of age when his parents came to this state, in 1850, about two years after its admission to the Union. His father, Merwin H., first located in Kenosha county, whence he later removed to St. Croix county, where he became a farmer in the pioneer community and where he contributed his quota to the civic and material development and upbuilding of the county, besides which he long served as an able and loved clergyman of the Free-will Methodist church. He was a staunch abolitionist during the climacteric period leading up to the Civil war and aided greatly in the operations of the historic "underground railway," through which many slaves were able to gain freedom. He continued as one of the influential and honored citizens of St. Croix county until his death.

In the pioneer schools of St. Croix county Jabez B. Smith continued his studies at regular intervals until he was about eighteen years of age, and in the meanwhile he assisted in the work and management of the home farm. After the completion of a course in the normal school at River Falls he devoted five years to successful work as a teacher in the public schools and he then began the study of law under effective preceptorship of Levi J. Bradford, at Hammond, St. Croix county. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession at Hudson, the judicial center of St. Croix county, where he was a member of the representative law firm of Baker & Smith from 1878 until 1888, in which year he removed with his family to Madison, where, as junior member of the law firm of Richmond & Smith, he gained and retained secure prestige as one of the able and representative members of the bar of the capital city. Here he and his wife still maintain their home and he has been retired from active practice since 1900. He has long been one of the prominent and valued

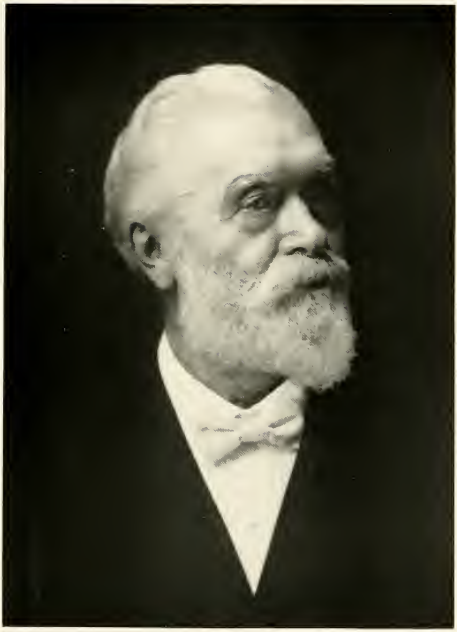
citizens of Madison and has been influential in political activities and general civic affairs.

Harry G. Smith gained his rudimentary education at Hudson, this state, and was a lad of ten years at the time of the family removal to Madison. Here, after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools including the high school, he entered the University of Wisconsin, in which great institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Like many another young man who has attained to distinctive success in other fields of endeavor, Mr. Smith made the pedagogic profession a means to an end, and he did not lack for success and popularity in his two years of service as a teacher in the public schools of his native state. In 1902 he engaged in the real estate business in Madison, and with this line of enterprise he has since been identified, is owner and operator of the Wisconsin Stock Farm, which comprises four hundred acres and which is one of the model places of Dane county. He is president of the Wisconsin Farm Company and secretary of the State Land & Loan Company, which controls a substantial business in the handling of Wisconsin realty and in the extending of financial loans on approved real estate security. The initiative powers and administrative ability of Mr. Smith are further shown through his identification, as a stockholder, with the Palmetto Land Company, of Florida, and the United States Sugar Company, the headquarters of which are maintained in New York City. The Jefferson Transfer Company initiated operations in 1869, and when in 1910, Mr. Smith purchased the business the same was in bad order and of very limited scope. The enterprise at once responded to his aggressive and well ordered policies of operation and is now on a staunch financial basis, as one of the substantial and valuable adjuncts of the business activities of the capital city.

It may naturally be inferred that Mr. Smith is progressive and public spirited in his civic attitude and that he takes the deepest interest in all that touches the welfare of his native state.

On the 1st of June, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Smith to Miss Jessie Pelton, who was born at Edgerton and who is a daughter of Milford Pelton, a well known citizen of Madison. The two children of this union are Marian, who was born June 18, 1908, and Katharine, who was born November 8, 1910.

Charles C. Schmidt. A pioneer in banking activities in Milwaukee, Charles C. Schmidt is one who is properly deserving of some mention in the pages of this historical and biographical work. He has continuously been identified with the Second Ward Savings Bank, of this city, since November, 1859, and his rise in that well known institution has included advancement from the post of messenger to that of Vice President, to which latter office he was elected upon the death



Chas. Schmidt

of his old friend, August Uihlein, who was for many years President of the bank, and who died in Europe in 1911. The history of Mr. Schmidt's life, briefly told, is one that is interesting and attractive, and is here set forth as follows:

Charles C. Schmidt was born in Braunschweig, Germany, on July 11, 1842, and was there reared and educated in the best schools, the same continuing until the time of his emigration to American shores in 1858. He sailed from his native land on May 1st of that year, reaching New York on the 26th day of June, and proceeded thence to Pekin, Illinois, where he remained until November 24, in the following year. He arrived in Milwaukee on November 26, 1859, and the next day entered the employ of the Second Ward Savings Bank as a messenger. His rise was continuous there, and on January 1, 1868, he was appointed Assistant Cashier. In November, 1882, he became Cashier of the bank, which office he held until February 1, 1912, when he was elected Vice President, which office he still retains. Following the death of August Uihlein, (concerning whom separate mention is accorded on other pages of this work) his son Joseph E. Uihlein, became President, which office he still holds, with Mr. Schmidt as Vice President.

Mr. Schmidt has been identified with the activities of this bank since the days of the late Colonel William H. Jacobs, also mentioned at length in this work, and who was the founder and first President of the bank of which Mr. Schmidt is now Vice President. Col. Jacobs married a sister of Mr. Schmidt, Caroline, who now makes her home on Terrace Avenue, this city.

On September 21, 1867, Mr. Schmidt married Miss Marie Wallber, a sister of Emil Wallber and Carl Wallber, who are well known here, the former as a lawyer and German Consular agent. They have one daughter, Mrs. William F. Engelhardt, who was born and educated here. Mrs. Schmidt is one of the well known and popular women of the city, and shares in the leading social activities of Milwaukee. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the Deutscher Club, the Calumet Club and the Bankers Club.

George Keenan, M. D. The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of natural talents and acquired ability in the field of his chosen labor. Dr. Keenan occupies a position of distinction as a representative of the medical profession in Madison, Wisconsin, and the best evidence of his capability in the line of his chosen work is the large patronage which is accorded him.

A native of Dunn township, Dane county, Wisconsin, Dr. George Keenan was born July 3, 1859, and he is a son of George and Matilda

E. (Fox) Keenan, both of whom were born in Ireland, the former in Kings county and the latter in Westmeath county. The father died at the age of seventy-three years, and his devoted wife passed away at the age of eighty-nine years. The father, who was educated in Ireland, came to America as a boy and first located in Indiana. In 1843 he located in Fitchburg township, Dane county, Wisconsin territory and subsequently he engaged in farming operations in the vicinity of Madison. In connection with his agricultural work he conducted a boot and shoe store in Madison. Eventually disposing of the above farm and business, he purchased a tract of eight hundred acres of land in Dunn township, Dane county, where he became a pioneer of prominence and influence. He was a Democrat in politics and was incumbent of a number of township offices of marked trust and responsibility. He was married in Lima, Indiana, and he and his wife became the parents of eight children, of whom six are living in 1912 and of whom the subject of this article was the sixth in order of birth.

To the common schools of Dane county Dr. Keenan is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which was later supplemented with a course of study in the Northwestern Business College. He also pursued a scientific course in the University of Wisconsin and in 1883 was graduated in the Rush Medical College at Chicago, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a time after graduation he was interne in St. Luke's Hospital, in Chicago, and in 1884 he went abroad, spending two years in study and in attending clinics in Vienna, Zurich, Prague and Heidelberg. Thus well fortified for the work of his profession, Dr. Keenan located at Stoughton, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1887, and there initiated the active practice of his life work. In 1890 he removed to Madison, where he soon succeeded in building up an extensive patronage and where he rapidly gained fame as one of the most skilled physicians and surgeons in Dane county. In 1893 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, United States consul to Germany. During the first five months of his incumbency of the above position he resided at Kehl and then was transferred to Bremen. While consul he attended clinics and did post graduate work for sixty days each year in Berlin, Vienna, and in other noted cities on the continent. In January, 1899, he returned home and resumed his practice in Madison. He is a member of the staff of surgeons in the Madison General Hospital and is attending surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital. In connection with his professional work he is a valued and appreciative member of Dane County Medical Society, Wisconsin Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In view of the foregoing facts concerning Dr. Keenan's career it would be entirely superfluous to comment on his ability as a physician and surgeon. His splendid work excites the admiration and has won the respect of his contemporaries and in a calling in which one has to gain reputation by merit he has advanced steadily

until he is acknowledged as the superior of most of the members of the profession in this part of the state, having long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few. In a fraternal way he is a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 5, Free & Accepted Masons; and of Madison Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

September 20, 1893, Dr. Keenan married Miss Mary Kelly, who was born in Marathon county, this state, and who is a daughter of W. P. and Margaret (Pine) Kelly, both of whom were likewise born in Marathon county and both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Keenan is of old New England ancestry in both the maternal and paternal lines and her parents were pioneers in Wisconsin. Mr. Kelly was a prominent lumberman in Wisconsin in the early days and he and his wife had three children, one of whom died in 1912. Dr. and Mrs. Keenan have five children: Sidney F., Matilda E., Margaret, George and Francis, all at the parental home.

Andrew Ellis Proudfit. In statesmanship and commercial service, the Proudfit name has for many years been one of importance, not only in Madison, but throughout the state in general. Ex-Senator Andrew Proudfit had much to do with the firm establishment of the success and prestige of the First National Bank of Madison, in which he was an executive officer, and the present status of that leading financial institution owes not a little to the now existing incumbency of his son, Andrew Ellis Proudfit, in the office of president.

Andrew Proudfit was born at Argyle, Washington county, New York, August 3, 1820, and was a son of James and Maria J. Proudfit, and a grandson of Mary Lytle, who was the first white woman born in the town of Salem, Washington county, New York. During the Revolutionary war she displayed her courage and loyalty to the American Colonies by going forth with a team and a load of wheat six miles, to feed the patriot army. Until the age of fourteen, Andrew Proudfit attended the common school at Argyle, when he was compelled to give up his studies and make his own way in the world. After clerking in a store at Argyle for a time, in 1842 he came to Wisconsin, bringing with him his mother, sister and younger brother, and settling on a farm in what is now Waukesha county. After clearing the heavy timber and working the land for two years, he engaged a man to work the farm and took a position as bookkeeper and salesman for Shepard & Bonnell of Milwaukee, in whose employ he remained for two years, then going to Delafield, Wisconsin, where he built and operated a flouring mill for nine years, in connection with a country store. While in Delafield, he was chairman of the board of supervisors of the county for two terms, and was then chosen one of the commissioners for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. After coming to Madison he represented Dane county in the State Senate during the sessions of 1858 and 1859, was

mayor of the city of Madison for two years, 1869-1871, and was long prominently identified with many of the public improvements and prominent business enterprises of the capital. He built a portion of the capitol building in 1864; two wings of the State Hospital for the Insane in 1866 and 1867, was for many years vice-president of the First National Bank, a director in the Madison Gas Company, and in the Park Hotel; and one of the original members and vice-president of the old "Madison Business Board." This last named organization was made up of prominent pioneer citizens of Madison in 1869 to promote the completion of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad from Footville (about fifty-five miles south of Madison) to the capital. This object once accomplished, the organization ceased to exist. Mr. Proudfit married Elizabeth Ford, a native of Cambridge, Washington county, New York, in September, 1840, and they were the parents of seven children, only two of whom now survive: Andrew Ellis; and Frank P., the latter now in business in New York City. Mr. Proudfit was a faithful attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was allied politically with the Democratic party. He was known as a practical, upright business man, of sound judgment and indomitable perseverance. His death occurred November 12, 1883.

Andrew Ellis Proudfit was born in Madison, Wisconsin, September 2, 1857, and his early education was secured in the public schools of the city and in the University of Wisconsin, his course in the latter institution not being completed to graduation. At the age of twenty-two years, he entered upon his business career, first engaging in the farm machinery business at Madison, Wisconsin, which he continued with gratifying returns until 1894, at which time he began extensive operations in land, lumber and timber. In this business he remained for ten years, at the end of which time he became actively associated with the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, of Madison. This corporation turns out in large variety and in great numbers agricultural implements of the most advanced type, and also gasoline engines for numerous and varied purposes. From 1904 until 1910, Mr. Proudfit was the vice-president of this concern, with which he was profitably connected until other interests made it necessary that he resign its official responsibilities. In 1909, he accepted the presidency of the First National Bank, entering upon its duties at the beginning of that year, and he is still serving as the bank's chief executive. He is also a director of the Madison Gas & Electric Company, Central Wisconsin Trust Company, Savings Loan & Trust Company and second vice-president of the Madison Board of Commerce.

In 1883 Mr. Proudfit was married to Miss Clara Liscomb, of Indianapolis, Indiana, a daughter of Edward Liscomb of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Proudfit became the parents of two daughters: Josephine Voorhies and Elizabeth Ford, the former of whom is now Mrs. Dudley Mont-

gomery, of Madison, Mr. Montgomery being the vice-president and superintendent of the Southern Wisconsin Railway Company.

The social interests of Mr. Proudfit include his membership in the Madison Club, and his fraternal connections are with the Masons, he belonging to Madison Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., Madison Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., and Robert McCoy Commandery No. 3, K. T. Mr. Proudfit's political affiliations are Democratic.

Henry Poppy. A period of thirty years covers the history of Forest county from the beginning of its settlement and organization to the present time. Throughout that time Henry, known as Harry, Poppy, now county treasurer, has lived in this vicinity, and has always been closely identified with the varied development of the county. He is one of the actual pioneers of Forest county, has been a hard worker and thrifty manager, and while he has accumulated a generous portion of the world's goods, he has at the same time given valuable service to his fellow citizens. Probably no citizen of Forest county is better known and more highly esteemed than Henry Poppy.

Mr. Poppy is now serving his second term as county treasurer, having been first elected in 1910, and taking office in August, 1911. He was reelected in November, 1912, on the Republican ticket. His official relations with this locality are not confined to his present office. When Forest county was first organized about thirty years ago Governor Rusk appointed Mr. Poppy as the first registrar of deeds, an office which he held for a year and a half. Thus his name will always stand on the official records of Forest county as one of its first officials. Mr. Poppy has been a resident of Crandon since the thirty-first of October, 1883. That date preceded any permanent settlement in the vicinity, and only a few people lived over the territory now comprised within Forest county. His first work as a pioneer settler in this vicinity was for his cousin Samuel Shaw, in clearing a little farm. He then took work as a teamster in lumber camps during the winter, and in 1885, with Charles Osborne, he built the Park Hotel. He assisted in the management of that hostelry four years, after which he employed his time as a laborer, carpenter, or at any legitimate occupation. Mr. Poppy has served as treasurer of the town of Crandon for several terms. He now owns a fine farm of eighty acres, situated a mile west of Crandon, though his home is in the city of Crandon.

Harry Poppy was born at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, May 10, 1858, a son of Henry and Jennette (Shaw) Poppy. His father was born in England, and his mother in Scotland, and they were married after coming to America. The father, one of the early settlers in northern Wisconsin was a farmer through his active career. Both parents are now deceased. When Harry Poppy was a small boy the family moved

to New London, and it was on a farm near that town that he spent his boyhood, and from there came direct to Crandon.

Mr. Poppy in 1888 at Crandon married Elizabeth Krumm, of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. They were the parents of four children, all sons, as follows: Maylon, who died at the age of five months; Clarence Harry, who is a sealer and grader of lumber at Trout Creek, Michigan; Marvin John; and Irvin Robert. Fraternally Mr. Poppy is affiliated with Modern Woodmen of America.

Simon C. F. Cobban. Among those men who helped to build the city of Chippewa Falls, from the days when it was a straggling little village to the present day when it is one of the thriving municipalities of the state of Wisconsin, is Simon C. F. Cobban. With the exception of a short time spent in the west Mr. Cobban has lived in Chippewa Falls since the years just following the Civil war, and he has given to the people the best of himself, in his endeavors, not only to attain success for himself but to assist the town to grow and develop along commercial and industrial lines.

Mr. Cobban is of Scotch descent, his father, Robert Cobban having been born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1796. The latter learned the printer's trade in the old Scotch city and here he met and married Mary Anderson, who was also a native of Aberdeen, where she was born in 1807. In 1823 Robert Cobban took the step that he had been contemplating for some time and came to America, settling in eastern Canada. Here he cleared the timber off a piece of land and settled down to primitive farming that was possible at this early time. His farm was located about fifty miles from Quebec and here he lived until his death in 1866. His wife was only thirty-five years of age when she died in 1842. Eleven children were born to Robert and Mary Cobban, two of whom are living today. Simon Cobban and his sister Joanna who is the widow of Byron Wells of Menomonie, Wisconsin. The family was of Scotch Presbyterian stock and were all faithful attendants at the Presbyterian church.

Simon C. F. Cobban was born at Inverness, Megantic county, Canada, East, which is now part of the Province of Quebec, on the 21st of December, 1839. He lived on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age. Being the next to the youngest child he was just a tiny fellow when his mother died and he grew up without a mother's care, and with what education was obtainable in the wild part of the country where the homestead was. His first work was as a member of a construction gang on the Grand Trunk Railroad. He was thus engaged for about six months and then learned the blacksmith trade. This did not suit him either and for two months he was occupied splitting cedar rails. All this life in the open and so much physical exercise gave him

a splendid constitution and aided in strengthening the mental powers that he brought to play later in life.

His next move took him to Vermont where he hired out as a farm hand, until February, 1862, when he enlisted in Company "K," Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, Sixth Corps. He remained with this regiment for about a year and was then discharged on account disability. During his service in the Sixth Corps he served under General George B. McClellan, and later under General Burnsides, in the Department of the Potomac. On the 1st of January, 1864, he re-enlisted, this time as a member of Company "C," Eighth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, being in the Nineteenth Corps. He remained in this regiment until the close of the war, but was later transferred to the Sixth Corps. His first enlistment was at Yorktown, Virginia, and he joined the Eighth Regiment at Franklin, Louisiana. In 1864 he was with General Phil Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and was in his command when the general made his famous ride at Cedar Creek. He was a corporal in the Eighth Regiment and was an active participant in all the battles and skirmishes that occurred while he was in the service. Among these were the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Chickahominy and the retreat to the James river, which was one long battle. Then there was the Second Battle of Bull Run and the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, all of which took place in his first enlistment. In his second enlistment the most notable engagements in which he was concerned were the battles of Winchester, Fisher Hill and Cedar Creek. He was twice a participant in a grand review, the last being at the grand review in Washington, after the war was over. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, and returned to Vermont.

Like all soldiers it was hard to settle down to the life of a farm after having been engaged in making history and so after a month spent in haying, Mr. Cobban determined to go west and on the 18th of August, 1865, he arrived in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. Here he entered the employ of Pound and Halbert, a well known firm of carpenters and worked with them until he and his brother, William Cobban, together with H. C. Armstrong, John Cook and Abe Gardiner formed the firm known as Cobban, Cook and Company. They were engaged in the construction of buildings, and in the manufacture of sashes, doors and blinds. It was the first business of the kind to be located in Chippewa Falls and the firm became very prosperous. After seven years in this connection, Simon Cobban bought a farm about one and a half miles from town and there he settled to an agricultural life. This property is now located just a half a mile from the city limits.

The building known as Cobban's Opera House, which was the first amusement house built in Chippewa Falls was erected by Mr. Cobban in 1880. In 1884 he lost practically all he had in a fire and since it

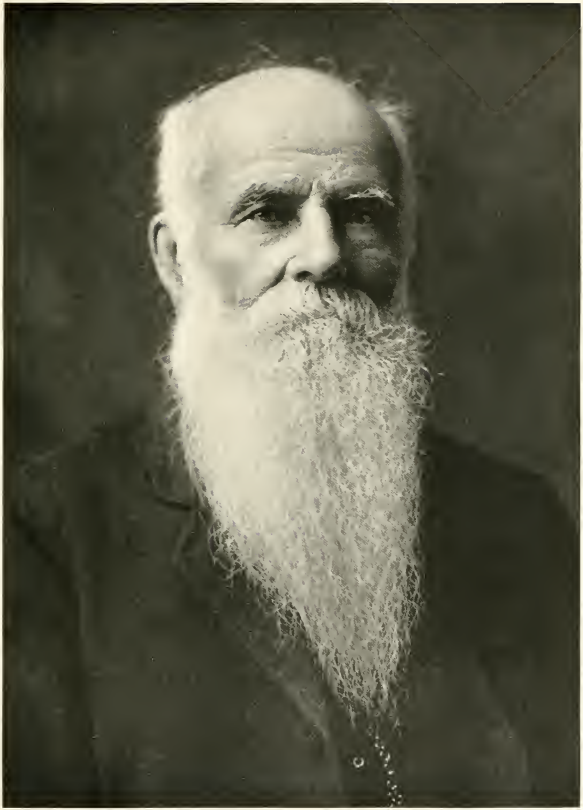
was necessary to rebuild his fortune he went out to Montana, and there engaged in the lumber business in Butte. He was thus occupied for about six months and was not only successful in this line of business but also made considerable money out of real estate investments that he had made. He therefore returned to Chippewa Falls and entered the real estate and loan business. He proved to be an able man along these lines and in 1904 was one of the organizers of the Northwestern State Bank, being made the first president, a post which he now holds. His success today was shadowed forth years ago when a lad, for any man who will contract to cut one hundred cords of hard maple wood at fifty cents a cord and board himself, and carry out the contract, has in him the elements that go to make up success.

Mr. Cobban has never lost interest in the affairs of his old comrades in arms and one of his chiefest pleasures has been in the annual reunions of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the James Comerford Post, No. 68. In politics he is a member of the Republican party.

In 1867 Mr. Cobban married Jeannette Mann, who was born in the state of Pennsylvania, not far from the city of Elmira, New York. Two children were born of this union, Edna, who is the wife of J. S. Harker of the state of California and Eva, who married P. J. Chambers, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. For his second wife Mr. Cobban married Mame E. Wheeler, on the 7th of January, 1903. One daughter, Stella C. F., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cobban.

Captain Ludlow L. Hill. An influential and popular figure in navigation circles on the Great Lakes system is Captain Hill, who maintains his residence in Kenosha, judicial center of the county of the same name, and who is general manager of the Hill Steamboat Line, which operates the fine steamers "Maywood," "Flora M. Hill" and "Marquette," on the Waukegan-Kenosha Route. Daily service is given between Chicago and the two ports noted and a daily express service is maintained throughout the entire year. The Hill Line controls a large and substantial freight business and the full official corps of the company is as here noted: Ludlow P. Hill, president; William Wallace Hill, vice-president; Captain Ludlow Leonidas Hill, general manager; and Robert F. Church, general freight agent. The headquarters of the line are maintained in Kenosha, which is the home of all the officers, except Mr. Church, who has his residence and headquarters in the city of Chicago.

Captain Hill is a native of Wisconsin and a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of this state. He was born at Wonewoc, Juneau county, on the 8th of August, 1855, and is a son of Ludlow P. Hill, the present well known and highly honored president of the Hill Steamboat Line. Ludlow P. Hill was born in the state of



L. P. Hill

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New York and is a son of Ludlow P. Hill, Sr., who was a native of Connecticut and a representative of staunch colonial stock in New England. Ludlow P. Hill, Sr., early established his home in the state of New York, and in 1839 he emigrated thence to Illinois, where he established his home on a farm that is now the site of the city of Elgin. There he continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits for seventeen years, and he was one of the sterling pioneers of that state. At the expiration of the period noted he removed with his family to Beaver Island, Michigan, where he remained two years, and he then, in 1853, established his home at Wonewoc, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the hotel business, besides which he owned and operated a farm in that immediate vicinity. There he and his wife continued to reside until their death. His father was a valiant soldier in the war of 1812, as was he also in the French Canadian war, his family being granted an appreciable pension in recognition of his military services.

Ludlow P. Hill was a boy at the time of the family immigration to Illinois, and his early years were passed under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days. Thus his educational advantages were most limited, but he had the mental receptivity and the ambition which make such a handicap of little force, as he is known as a man of broad and liberal information and as one who has profited fully from the lessons gained in the school of practical experience. . . He remained at the parental home until he had attained to the age of twenty-four years, when he wedded Miss Cecelia Seaman, and instituted his independent career, which has been one of consecutive application and large and worthy achievement. Of the eight children of this union five are now living, and concerning them the following brief record is given: William Wallace is vice-president of the Hill Steamboat Line; Captain Ludlow L., subject of this sketch, is general manager of the same line; Eva H., who resides in Kenosha, is the widow of John L. Potter; Ada C., is the wife of Albert J. White and maintains her home in Chicago; and Willie Seaman. The latter, the youngest son, is a partner in and local agent of the Hill Steamboat Line at Kenosha.

Soon after his marriage Ludlow P. Hill became keeper of a lighthouse on Lake Michigan, a position which he retained eighteen months. Thereafter he maintained his residence at Racine, Wisconsin, for a short period, and then removed with his family to Wonewoc, this state, where he engaged in farming and lumbering operations. In 1864 he removed with his family to Drummond Island, in Lake Huron, about thirty miles distant from Mackinaw City, where he resided two years. Finally, after having twice changed his place of residence, he came to Fish Creek, Door county, Wisconsin, in 1884, and here he and his sons became fishermen and sailors. Somewhat later removal was

made to Wonewoc, this state, where the family home was maintained for seven years. At Fish Creek Mr. Hill and his sons built their first vessel of importance, the same being placed in commission in their fishing operations. From their fleet of fishing boats they gradually evolved a freight-transportation fleet. The "L. P. Hill" was the first boat built in Fish Creek. Four years later was built the steamer "Cecelia Hill," named in honor of Mrs. Ludlow P. Hill, and this large and finer vessel likewise was placed in commission in the freighting trade on the northern end of Lake Michigan. There operations were continued, with ever increasing success, until 1903, and in the meanwhile the facilities of the service had been greatly amplified and improved. In the year noted was effected the organization and incorporation of the business, under the present title of the Hill Steamboat Line, the headquarters of which have since been maintained at Kenosha and the business of which has grown to large volume, as the management and service have been in every respect reliable and adequate. The line operates exclusively in the freight traffic and proves a valuable acquisition to commerce on the Great Lakes and incidentally to that of Chicago, as well as the Wisconsin ports. Branch offices are maintained in Waukegan and Chicago, and from a modest inception the business has been developed into one of the largest and most important of the kind on the great inland seas.

Captain Ludlow L. Hill acquired his early education in the public schools at the various points where the family resided from time to time and he has been closely associated with his father's business operations from the days of his youth. He has been an influential factor in the development of the substantial enterprise now controlled by the Hill Steamboat Line and as its general manager is known as a man of excellent administrative ability and progressive policies. He is one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of Kenosha, where the Hill family is one of prominence and influence, and while he is essentially a business man and has no desire to enter the arena of practical politics he is unwavering in his allegiance to the cause of the Socialist party.

In the year 1879, on Drummond Island, Michigan, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Hill to Miss Flora M. Aldridge, and of the ten children of this union eight are living, namely: Leon A., Wallace E., Iva L., Caddie E., Hazel O., Ruby M., Titania, and Florence.

Olaf R. Skaar. For twenty-seven years Olaf R. Skaar has been an active member of the Wisconsin State bar, and for the last eighteen years of that period of the bar of La Crosse, among whose distinguished members, by his learning, industry, ability and character he has held high rank, while he is no less valued in the community as a liberal-minded, public-spirited and enterprising citizen. Mr. Skaar is a native

of Norway, and was born December 2, 1858, a son of Rasmuss and Serva (Rise) Skaar, both of whom died in that country.

Olaf R. Skaar remained in his native land until he had graduated from the University of Norway, when he came to the United States as reporter for a Norwegian newspaper, arriving in Madison in 1883. After a short stay in that city he came to La Crosse and became a teacher in the city schools, his career as an educator covering one and one-half years, at the end of which time he went to Viroqua, Wisconsin, and there entered upon his legal studies in the office of W. N. Carter, a prominent attorney of that place. He subsequently spent some time under the preceptorship of H. P. Proctor, and in September, 1885, entered the legal department of the State University, at Madison, where he was graduated in the class of 1886. Returning to Viroqua, he entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with his former instructor, Mr. Proctor, and this connection continued until Mr. Skaar was appointed assistant chief clerk of the land office, under the Peck administration, in 1891. After serving four years in that capacity, he came to La Crosse, and this city has since been the scene of his professional labors. Mr. Skaar's professional life has been passed upon the highest plane of a lawyer's work. Early taking prominent rank, he soon attracted to himself a clientage of the most valuable kind which falls to the lot of a legist. The largest interests have been intrusted to his care and guidance and his success in their management has been evinced by the command of a volume of business which has been bounded only by the limits of his own time and inclination. In spite of his arduous professional duties, however, Mr. Skaar has found time to devote to the duties of citizenship. He was one of the original incorporators of the Gale Norwegian College, at Galesville, Wisconsin; has been a trustee of the Lutheran Hospital of La Crosse for four years, and is a member of the La Crosse Board of Trade. His fraternal connection is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics a stalwart Democrat, he has labored faithfully in the ranks of his party, whose choice for important State office he has been on several occasions, and has been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee for sixteen years. He is a great admirer of William Jennings Bryan, and is intimately acquainted with that statesman.

On December 6, 1896, Mr. Skaar was married in La Crosse, to Miss Anna Gunderson, sister of Dr. A. Gunderson, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this city. They have become the parents of three daughters.

William Hilker. Now living retired, William Hilker has for more than forty-five years been identified with manufacturing circles in Racine, and his enterprise and ability to build up a large industry from small beginning, has placed him among the foremost citizens of

Racine. His name throughout nearly all the period of his residence has been associated with the brick industry, and he was one of the promoters and active upbuilders of several of the largest concerns of this kind in Racine county. Mr. Hilker is a notable representative of the German-American citizenship, and through his sturdy qualities of self reliance, thrift and energy acquired a more than ordinary material success. At the same time he has been public spirited, and a man of opinion and influence in civic and social relations.

William Hilker was born in Westphalia, Germany, on July 17th, 1843. He was born on a farm, and his father died before the birth of this son. His mother, whose name was Henriette Hilker reared her family of four sons in Germany and when all had grown up, came with them in the fall of 1867 and spent the remainder of her life in their homes at Racine, where she passed away on the 27th of October, 1889, when in her eighty-eighth year. The parents had formerly both been members of the German Reformed Church, but after coming to America the mother united with the Evangelical Association. The two surviving sons are Henry, now of Milwaukee, and William.

The German schools afforded Mr. Hilker a substantial education, and as he spent the first twenty-four years of his life in his native land, he had applied himself to industry and self-support in that country, and had also seen active service in the regular army, during 1866. In the Fatherland he had already acquired a skill in the art of brickmaking, and after locating at Racine in 1867, worked as a day laborer in this industry for some time. In 1872, associated with his brother Adolph with S. H. Haumersen and two others, he established a brick yard at Cedar Bend in Racine. This was the foundation of the subsequent large industry conducted personally in association with others by Mr. Hilker. The plant has been, at various times, doubled in capacity, and its product has had a reputation with the trade that keeps its sale always equal to the capacity of the plant. The Hilker Brothers finally bought out the other partners in the enterprise, and continued their partnership until the death of Adolph in 1900. The latter's widow continued her husband's ownership, although she left the active management in the control of Mr. William Hilker. There were two other yards conducted under the Hilker name, one of them being situated at the foot of North Main street, and the other at Wind Point, three miles from Racine. A large number of employes were on the pay-rolls of these factories, and the plants manufactured a high grade of cream colored pressed and common brick.

In November, 1867, Mr. Hilker married Miss Minnie Hebrock. The three children of their marriage were: William F., who early became associated with his father in business, and for many years has been a manufacturer of overalls and shirts, a corporation styled the Hilker-Wiehers Overalls Manufacturing Company. He married Miss Ida

Schwendener, and their five children are named: Tusnelda, Harry, Roy, Carlton and Bethea. Mary, the second of the three children married Eugene Erny, and their five children are Eugene, Jeanette, Florence, William and Edward. Anna, the third child, died when a little more than four years old. The mother of this family, who was a member of the Evangelical Association, and a devoted wife and mother, died in 1873, at the age of thirty-seven.

On September 8, 1873, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hilker to Miss Julia Keuhnau, whose parents John and Mary (Hummel) Keuhnau, were both natives of Germany, her father being a farmer, and after immigrating to America located about ten miles from Milwaukee, where Mrs. Hilker was born. Her parents, after fourteen years in that locality, where they were among the first settlers, sold their property and moved to Barden, this state where he continued throughout the active period of his career as a farmer. Both Mr. and Mrs. Keuhnau were members of the Lutheran Church, and the father was one of the prominent men in his community. Mr. and Mrs. Hilker have become the parents of eleven children, whose records stand as follows: Minnie, the wife of John Wiechers, and the mother of five children, Junior, Alice, Jerome, Benton and Richard. Frederick, who has been associated with his father in business, married Miss Hannah Koch and their children are Mildred, James, Gladys and Harold. Lydia, who married Oscar Wiechers, and has three children, Ruth, Marion and Theodore; Clara; Bertha, who died in her fourth year; Charles, who died before he was three years old; Benjamin; Alfred; Jeannette; Walter; and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Hilker has always been noted for his good citizenship, as well as his business enterprise. For a number of years he actively supported the Republican party, but more recently changed to the Prohibitionist Party, since he thought its principles most conducive to the permanent welfare and progress of his country. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, while he has membership in the Church of Christ. He has always been devoted to religion, and church affairs, and gives his earnest cooperation to all things that will promote the morality and better life of his community. For many years the Hilkers' home in Racine has been the handsome brick house which stands at 1430 West Sixth street.

Samuel Crawford. A life of exalted purpose and service was that of Judge Samuel Crawford, who gained distinction as one of the most able and influential lawyers and jurists of Wisconsin in the pioneer epoch of the history of the state and who marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement. He was one of the first members of the supreme court of Wisconsin and its early records indicate in no uncertain way his pre-eminent legal ability and his full and re-

sourceful apprehension of the principles of equity and justice. He left a marked impress upon the history of Wisconsin jurisprudence, stood exemplar of the most loyal and broad-minded citizenship, ordered his life on the highest plane of integrity and honor, and made his life count for good in its every relation. By his character and services he dignified and honored the state of his adoption and in this history of Wisconsin consistency is observed when there is entered a definite and specific tribute to the memory of this able lawyer and jurist, this strong and noble man, this liberal and distinguished citizen, whose influence touched in a benignant way the formative period in the history of the commonwealth.

Judge Crawford was a native of the fair Emerald Isle and in his character exemplified the best of the traditions and attributes of the race from which he sprung. He was born in the village of Ballibay, county Monaghan, Ireland, on the 11th of April, 1820, and thus he was nearly forty-one years of age at the time of his death, which occurred at Mineral Point, Iowa county, Wisconsin, on the 28th of February, 1861. He was summoned to the life eternal in the very zenith of his powers and activities, and his death was deeply mourned in the state which he had signally honored and which had given him honor in return. In his native land Judge Crawford was afforded excellent educational advantages, including those of higher academic order, as his father was a prosperous merchant and thus able to give him adequate opportunities for gaining a liberal education.

Ambitious, earnest and self-reliant, Judge Crawford determined to seek his fortunes in the United States, and in 1840, as a young man of twenty years, he came to this country. For a time he pursued the study of law at Warwick, Orange county, New York, as he had determined to fit himself for the profession in which he was destined to gain marked success and distinction. About a year after his arrival in America he came to the west and located at Galena, Illinois, a town that was at that time one of the important industrial and commercial centers of the northwest. He was accompanied by his brothers, James, John and Stewart, one of whom, Stewart, was a druggist and John a physician, and it is worthy of note that both of these brothers became honored and influential citizens of Galena, where they passed the residue of their lives. For a time Judge Crawford worked as a mechanic, at Galena, and he then resumed the study of law, under the preceptorship of John M. Douglas, who had come from the state of New York to Galena in 1840, and who became known as a profound and successful advocate and who was one of the foremost lawyers of Illinois in the early days, besides which he served several years as president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. At Galena in that early period were found engaged in practice many of the leading lights of the legal profession in the west, including Thomas Drummond, who later served on the bench

of the United States district and circuit courts; Elihu B. Washburne, who served as a member of congress and as secretary of state in the cabinet of President Grant; Van H. Higgins, who was later one of the leading members of the Chicago bar; Madison Y. Johnson, who was charged with disloyalty to the government at the time of the Civil war, but who was acquitted, the charges against him having been a matter of conspiracy; and many others whose names became prominent in the legal profession. It was thus under most auspicious conditions that young Crawford pursued his legal studies, and there was much of inspiring influence in the very environment. His careful training and incidental experience at this time undoubtedly had much to do with his future success at the bar and his eminence on the bench. Much of the litigation in the local courts grew out of conflicting mining claims at Galena and other points in that famous center of mining industry, and after being admitted to the bar, in 1844, Judge Crawford located in the mining town of New Diggins, in the adjoining Wisconsin county of Lafayette and but a few miles distant from Galena, the judicial center of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, in the same mining district. His energy, ability and personality soon gained to him a large and substantial law business and his early work was largely in connection with mining litigations in the Galena field. His admirable powers as an advocate attracted the attention of Francis Dunn, who was at that time one of the foremost lawyers of southwestern Wisconsin, and who invited Judge Crawford to form a professional alliance with him at Mineral Point, which was then the judicial center of Iowa county, Wisconsin. The partnership association also included David W. Jones, who was brother-in-law of Mr. Dunn and who afterward served as secretary of state of Wisconsin. The new firm controlled an immense and important law business and the partnership alliance continued until Mr. Dunn went to California, in 1850. From that time forward Judge Crawford conducted an individual law practice, the same extending through the Fifth and adjoining circuits, as well as into the supreme court of the state and the United States courts. He gained special prominence and priority in connection with mining and criminal causes, and his reputation as a resourceful and versatile advocate far transcended local limitations.

When, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the new state of Wisconsin, the separate supreme court was organized, Judge Crawford was elected one of its first members. Under the law creating this tribunal the two associate justices, Judge Abram D. Smith and Judge Crawford, drew lots for the long and short terms, and it was the fortune of Judge Crawford to be allotted the short term, which expired May 31, 1855. On the 1st of June of that year Judge Cole succeeded Judge Crawford on the bench of the supreme court of the state,

but it was later determined that Judge Crawford's term, under the constitution of the state, did not expire until January 1, 1856.

Judge Crawford proved a man of profound judicial acumen and his record on the bench bore testimony to his broad and accurate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence as well as his determined efforts to promote justice and equity. He sat on the bench during the June and December terms in 1853, the June term in 1854 and also the December term of the latter year, his only decision in this last mentioned term being found in Volume IV of the Wisconsin Reports. His other decisions are in the first three volumes of the Wisconsin Reports and are veritable models of conciseness and circumspection. His opinions show great care in preparation and indicate that he fully appreciated the dignity and responsibility of the high office of which he was the incumbent. These opinions have stood the test of more than half a century and a great part of them continue as the law of the Wisconsin supreme court at the present time. Concerning the rulings of Judge Crawford the following pertinent statements have been made and are worthy of perpetuation: "He seems to have written but one dissenting opinion, viz.: In re Sherman M. Booth, reported in the third volume of Wisconsin Reports, and this dissenting opinion cost him his re-election to the bench. When he became a candidate for re-election, in 1855, his views in regard to the power of congress to legislate in regard to fugitive slaves, as expressed in his dissenting opinion in the case noted, were not at the time popular in Wisconsin, though they were sound and were afterward approved by the Supreme Court of the United States when the Booth case came before it, and he was defeated by Judge Cole. He had, however, the confidence and esteem of his party, and by it was nominated for congress, against the late Governor Washburne, in 1856, and in 1859 he was his party's nominee for the office of attorney general of the state, his defeat on each of these occasions having been incidental to that of his party and thus being due to normal political exigencies." From a most appreciative estimate of the character and services of Judge Crawford are taken the data that are to be found incorporated, without formal quotation, in the several ensuing paragraphs.

After his retirement from the bench Judge Crawford passed some time in Madison, the capital of the state, in practice before the supreme court, and he then resumed the practice of his profession at Mineral Point, where he continued in the successful work of his profession until his untimely death. While there engaged in assisting the district attorney of Lafayette county in the prosecution of a murder case, on change of venue, in February, 1860, he was taken suddenly ill in the court room, just before the close of the testimony. He was removed to his home and there his death occurred a few days later, on the 28th of

the same month, so that he literally remained in the legal harness until the close of his life.

Judge Crawford was a most genial and accomplished gentleman, chivalrous in his disposition and of strictest honor and integrity. His heart was attuned to sympathy and he had naught of intolerance or bigotry, as he well understood the springs of human thought and action. Generous and considerate, he was greatly beloved by those who came within the sphere of his benignant influence. He was a man of patrician facial lineaments and distinguished bearing, and was the soul of frankness and sincerity, the while his high intellectual attainments and distinctive culture made him a most delightful companion.

Although unwavering in his allegiance to the Democratic party, Judge Crawford was staunch in his belief in the policy of maintaining the federal Union as indestructible, and had his life been spared until the inception of the Civil war it is altogether assured that he would have been found arrayed with Stephen A. Douglas, Matthew H. Carpenter and other representative Democrats in supporting the Union cause.

With his great ability, his wide reputation as an orator, lawyer and jurist, and his popularity with the people, there can be no doubt that had the life of Judge Crawford been spared he would have arisen to great eminence in the nation; and thus his untimely death, in the full blush and development of his powers, was a great misfortune, especially to the state of Wisconsin. His memory has even been held in great esteem and reverence by the members of the bar of his circuit, and no more emphatic evidence of this can be found than in the marked unanimity with which the members of that bar, long after his death, joined in making the presentation of his portrait to the Wisconsin supreme court. It having become known that members of the bar of the Fifth judicial circuit were contemplating the presentation of such portrait, to be hung in the court room, with those of the other deceased and distinguished members of that court, Mrs. L. H. Bancroft, of Richland Center, Wisconsin, very kindly agreed to copy the oil portrait of Judge Crawford owned by his daughter which had been painted by the distinguished Stuart, of New York, at the time when its subject was still on the bench, and she completed this task in a manner thoroughly acceptable. On the 17th of November, 1904, the portrait of Judge Crawford was presented to the court, the speech tendering the same having been made by Calvert Spensley, of Mineral Point, to whom has been assigned the pleasing duty by the members of the bar of the Fifth circuit. In his opening remarks Mr. Spensley, on behalf of the members of the bar, expressed to Mrs. Bancroft, who was present, their deep sense of obligation to her for her kindness in furnishing the portrait without fee or hope of other reward, and at the same time she was made an honorary member of the bar. Chief Justice Cassoday, in behalf of the court, responded to the speech of presentation and

gave a glowing tribute to the memory of Judge Crawford, whose family was represented by his daughter, Mrs. Wm. S. Ross, and her son, Samuel Crawford Ross, a law student, then at the University of Chicago, and at this writing one of the Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago.

In the year 1849 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Crawford to Miss Jane Sweet, a young woman of most gracious personality and of distinctive culture. They became the parents of five children, of whom two are living, Minnie S. C., who is the wife of William S. Ross, of Mineral Point, and John W. who resides in Galena, Illinois. Mrs. Crawford eventually contracted a second marriage and she was summoned to the life eternal in 1893, secure in the affectionate regard of all who had come within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence. Concerning her definite data are given in the memoir dedicated to her second husband, J. Montgomery Smith, on other pages of this volume, and thus further tribute is not demanded in the present article. Mrs. Ross, the youngest of the five children of Judge Crawford, is one of the most prominent and popular figures in the representative social activities of Mineral Point, which has represented her home during virtually her entire life thus far. She is a woman whose talents and tastes have been broadened and idealized through definite culture and extensive travel, is influential in religious work, as well as in social and intellectual activities, and was one of the prominent members of the Woman's Club in her home city, when it was one of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs. She has traveled extensively in Europe, Africa and the Holy Land, as well as in America, and she is possessed of much literary ability, she has given to the public the benefit of her travels in her published work entitled Around the Mediterranean. As the author of this interesting work, she has "gone outside the beaten path" and has given a most original and effective narration of travel and experience. Her husband, William S. Ross, is one of the extensive zinc-mine operators at Mineral Point, as was his father, the late John Ross, who was one of the early settlers of Mineral Point, and who has separate mention in this work. William Ross is one of the loyal, liberal and public-spirited citizens of the city and state which have been his home from the time of his birth.

John James Ross. Wisconsin has been especially honored in the character and careers of her active men of industry and public service. In every section have been found men whose worth and ability have fitted them for leadership in the various vocations, men who have dominated because of their superior intelligence, natural endowment, and force of character. Of the older generation few filled a place so large in the field of development and industrial achievement, as the late John James Ross, whose home and whose business interest for so many

years centered at Mineral Point. While in many ways successful from a material point of view, his name deserves commemoration none the less for his worthy personal services, and his high and influential place among men of prominence in his adopted state. To him belongs the distinctive credit for pioneer work in the development of the lead resources about Mineral Point. In that industry he acquired a leadership and success second to none, and as an exploiter of mineral resources, he belongs side by side with those eminent characters who gained national prominence through the development of the lumber interests and the other great natural resources of Wisconsin. All his successes were worthily won, and he ever showed a high sense of stewardship and responsibility in the management of his extended enterprise, and in the application of his wealth. The late John James Ross was an Irishman by birth, a native of Newton Stewart, County Tyrone, where he was born on the 29th of November, 1819. Reared in his native land, where he had only ordinary educational advantages, at the age of twenty he fulfilled his ambition for a larger career in the new world by taking passage on a boat which landed him at New Orleans. In order to join his brother, who was then a practicing physician at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, he went up the Mississippi river by boat as far as Galena, Illinois, and then from there staged across the country to Mineral Point, arriving in 1839. Nine years passed after he first came to Wisconsin before the territory became a state and he was thus identified with this section of the country during its pioneer epoch.

When he reached Mineral Point in 1839, he possessed thirteen gold sovereigns, and this, his sole capital, he laid out in mining lands, and was given a position as ore buyer for James Sproule, a lead smelter, and whose sister he afterward married. From the beginning he proved unusually successful, and his success was not by any means the result of luck or hazard, but more particularly of his skillful judgment and his unerring choice of means and opportunities. His ventures in the mining fields of Wisconsin territory provided him with an experience and training, which peculiarly adapted him for a large field of enterprise when the great discoveries of gold on the Pacific Coast came to the notice of the country. He and two companions were the first to leave Iowa county, Wisconsin, for the gold fields of California, in 1849. They went by way of New Orleans, and the Isthmus of Panama, and spent one year on the Pacific Strand. Mr. Ross was the first person to bring to Galena a twenty dollar gold piece made from California Gold.

Having returned to Mineral Point where his brother, Dr. David Ross, was practicing medicine, he resumed business as a mining operator, and land investor. For years he was considered the most extensive mine operator in the state, and continued actively in that business until his death. As a result of his judicious conduct of the business, his accumulations were steady and gratifying, and with the increase of

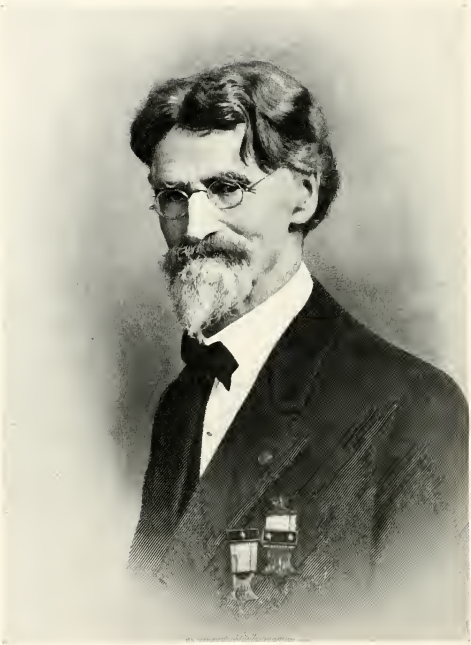
his resources, he continually expanded his scope of operations. Many interesting facts might be found concerning his relations with the lead industry. It should be mentioned that he made a record in the lead market by selling his product at a price as high as one hundred and two dollars per thousand pounds. He sold one lot of lead, mined near his residence, consisting of half a million pounds at seventy dollars and fifty cents per thousand. His interests were varied, and by no means confined to his operations as a lead miner and land owner. As a side issue he took great delight in raising blooded stock, chiefly Durham cattle, Berkshire hogs and Cotswold sheep. He amused himself through his ownership of two noted race horses—Kitty Stacey and Canada, two Kentucky runners.

His active connection with various semi-public enterprises was as beneficial as his private business undertakings were profitable. He was one of the first directors of the Mineral Point and Warren Railroad. He held many local offices, having frequently been honored and always justifying his choice to positions of trust and responsibility. He was one of a committee of three chosen by the county commissioners to order the erection of the Iowa County Insane Asylum, an institution which was long considered a model in the state. He was also one of the commissioners to settle the Iowa County bond debt.

One particular phase of his business practices is of special interest. Throughout his mining ventures he steadfastly refused to pay royalties to other land owners. His preference was always to buy the land outright before taking up his prospecting and development work, and as he was remarkably sagacious, even intuitive, in choosing lands containing ores, he was almost invariably successful in every investment he made in mineral properties. At his death he left more than three thousand acres of land in Iowa, Lafayette and Grant counties.

In 1854 the late Mr. Ross married Miss Sarah Sproule, a sister of the wife of his brother, Dr. David Ross. They were the parents of four sons, one of whom died in infancy. The survivors are William Sproule, Samuel and Charles, all of whom reside in Mineral Point.

John J. Ross died of pneumonia at Mineral Point in March, 1899, at the age of nearly seventy years. His death was the signal for a renewing of the respect and honors which for many years had been shown him during his active career, and he was mourned by thousands as a generous, wise citizen, a hospitable and loyal friend and one who had always shown the highest sense of his obligations to the community. In his immediate family his memory is secure as an indulgent and kind husband and father. Among the men of the earlier generation who did most to develop Wisconsin through its material resources, the name of John James Ross must always stand prominent.



Benj. F. Bryant

Colonel Benjamin F. Bryant. On October 1, 1910, Colonel Bryant became commandant of the Wisconsin Veterans Home at Waupaca, succeeding Col. Joseph H. Woodnorth, who had died September 1, 1910. Now in the seventy-sixth year of his life, with a fine record as a soldier of the Union during the war and after more than forty years as a practicing lawyer at LaCrosse, Benjamin F. Bryant finds himself in a congenial position among his old comrades, and for a great many years has been devoted to the interests of the Grand Army organization in Wisconsin. It was in 1887 that the Wisconsin Veterans Home in Waupaca county was established, and Col. Bryant was one of the founders and was subsequently for a number of years president of its board of trustees. This was the first Grand Army Soldiers' Home in the country, and the first to open its doors to the wives and widows of soldiers. It is supported by the Federal and state government, but its management is under the auspices of the Grand Army.

Not only for his prominence in military affairs, but for many other reasons the career of Benjamin F. Bryant has a significant place in the history of Wisconsin, of which state he has been a resident for forty-five years. He was born at Rockland, Maine, September 3, 1837, of English and Scotch descent, his paternal ancestors having come to New England early in the seventeenth century. Through his mother he is a descendant of Edward French, who settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1636, and the Bryant family was established in that colony about the same time. Col. Bryant was a son of Benjamin and Lucy (French) Bryant. His father, a physician, was born in Maine in 1803, and died in Huron county, Ohio, in 1870. The mother was born in Maine in 1805, and died in 1886. The other children in the family were: John E., Thomas C., Lucy A., Mary E., and Luella S. The sons were all Union soldiers during the war, John E. Bryant having been captain, major and brevet lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Maine Infantry, while Thomas C. Bryant went out with the Third Ohio Cavalry in 1863, and served until the close of the war as sergeant.

Benjamin F. Bryant was educated in the public schools of his native state, spent four years at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kemp's Hill, and entered Bowdoin College at Brunswick with the class of 1863. The outbreak of the war interrupted his studies and he did not remain to complete his college course. When his class graduated in 1863 he was fighting with the army of Cumberland on the Chickamauga Campaign. In the meantime the family had moved out to Ohio, where he joined them, and on August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company A of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry. Mustered in as fifth sergeant he saw active service until the close of the war and came out with the rank of captain. The record of his Ohio regiment is a vital part of Col. Bryant's individual career and is here

briefly stated. The regiment left Louisiville, Kentucky, October 1, 1862, in pursuit of the Confederate army under General Bragg. As a result of the arduous campaign, by October 26, Mr. Bryant was the only sergeant left for duty in his company. From that time he acted as first sergeant until January, 1863, when he became first lieutenant. In March, 1864, he was made captain and held that rank until the end of the war. His regiment was always at the front in the army of the Cumberland, and was in every battle fought by that army, with the exception of Missionary Ridge. Its losses at Stone River and Chickamauga were especially heavy, and after Chickamauga it could never muster to exceed one hundred and fifty men for duty. At Chickamauga nearly one half of the men of the regiment who were engaged were among the killed and the wounded, and in Mr. Bryant's own company the loss was eighty per cent. It is related that towards the close of the Atlanta Campaign, General Jeff C. Davis, in whose division the One Hundred and First Ohio had served at Stone River and Chickamauga while riding by with his staff pulled up his horse, and pointing to a little stack of muskets, less than a hundred, inquired: "What regiment is this?" The colonel replied: "This is the One Hundred and First Ohio, General." "Where in hell are the rest of your men?" asked Davis. "We left them at Chickamauga, General," the colonel answered. Then General Davis, starting up his horse, said, as the tears rolled down his cheek: "Well, the One Hundred and First always was a damned good regiment."

At the close of the war Benjamin F. Bryant returned to Huron county, Ohio, and read law in the offices of Kennan and Stewart at Norwalk. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1866, practiced for a time at Norwalk and in May, 1868, moved to LaCrosse, Wisconsin. For a period of over forty years, he was an active lawyer at LaCrosse, and one of the oldest and ablest members of the local bar.

During his career at LaCrosse, Col. Bryant was repeatedly honored with public offices. He was appointed county judge of LaCrosse county in 1870, and held that office until January, 1874. In November, 1873, he was elected district attorney of LaCrosse county taking office at the expiration of his term as county judge. After that he was twice reelected. For about two and a half years he held the office of pension agent until the discontinuance of the agency at LaCrosse. He was postmaster at LaCrosse for three years from October 1, 1882, to September 1, 1885, going out of office as an offensive partisan during the administration of Grover Cleveland. For many years Col. Bryant was one of the most active Republicans of Wisconsin, having first got into the service in behalf of the party during the Grant campaign of 1868. His prominence in politics was largely due to his readiness and talent as a public speaker. He is a man of scholarly tastes, a fluent writer, and it has been said that probably no man in

Wisconsin is better versed in the history of campaigns and battles of the Civil war.

His popular rank as colonel came from commissions on the military staff of Governors Washburn and Smith. He joined the Grand Army of the Republic in 1866, in Norwalk, Ohio, and in 1882 became a charter member of Wilson Calwell Post No. 38 at LaCrosse,which he served as first senior vice-commander and was the second commander of the post. In 1887 he was elected senior vice department commander of Wisconsin, and in 1890 was department commander of the state. He is also a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, belonging to the Milwaukee Commandery. Fraternally he has been a Master Mason since 1865, and is the oldest past master of Frontier Lodge, No. 45, at LaCrosse. In religion Colonel Bryant belongs to the Episcopal faith and was for about twenty years a member of the vestry of Christ church in LaCrosse and was senior warden of the church at the erection of the new building in 1898-99. In 1895 Col. Bryant made the formal address at the dedication of the Wisconsin monument on the Chickamauga Battlefield.

In 1864 Col. Bryant married Miss Augusta A. Stevens of Fayette, Maine. She died in January, 1896. In 1899, was celebrated his marriage with Mrs. Adaline M. Pierce, who died April 21, 1911. Since the death of his wife, and as no children have blessed his either marriage, Col. Bryant has lived in the genial atmosphere of the Veterans Home at Waupaca and enjoys the grateful esteem of all Wisconsin soldiers and hundreds of citizens who have known him as a lawyer, soldier and man of affairs.

Lawrence McGreal. In Lawrence McGreal Milwaukee has not only a sheriff who gives splendid promise of a worthy official service, but one of the more solid business men of the city, with which he has been identified prominently since 1902. From positions of dependence, Mr. McGreal has made steady advance in the business field, at the head of a number of well established business concerns in the city, any of which is a creditable addition to the commercial enterprise of the community.

Born on January 15, 1862, at Walworth, Wayne county, New York, Mr. McGreal is the son of Irish parents, Martin and Ann (Berry) McGreal, both of whom were born in county Mayo, Ireland. The father immigrated to American shores in 1848, and two years later Ann Berry made her way across to join the man whom she married in Rome, New York, in 1851. The next year they settled on a farm at Walworth and there passed their remaining days, the father dying in 1894 at the age of eighty-three, and the mother in 1888, when she was sixty-seven years old.

The boyhood of Lawrence McGreal was not an eventful one, the home farm being his early environment until he was sixteen years old. He

attended the district schools to that age, then entered Walworth Academy, where he was graduated in 1881, and in 1884 was graduated from Taylor's Business College in Rochester, New York. Prior to his business training, he had been engaged in school teaching at Pennfield, New York, during the winters of 1881, '82 and '83, and his ambition to advance beyond the status of a country teacher inspired him to take the course of business training at Taylor's in Rochester. It was his desire to rise above his position and to achieve success in some definite field of enterprise, and he believed the business training requisite to the accomplishment of his purpose. Soon after he left the business college he entered into his first active association with the world of business as a bookkeeper and cashier for a wholesale produce concern in Rochester, and he continued there until 1888. In 1889 he left his native state and went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he became manager for the Conroy Piano Company, a position which he held from 1890 until 1898. In 1899 he went with the Thomas A. Edison Company, in Orange, New Jersey, and he continued with them as Western Representative until 1902, and on September 1st of that year he opened an exclusive phonograph store in Milwaukee, both wholesale and retail,—the first establishment of its kind in the city. The business has grown apace since then and is one of the representative concerns of its kind in this part of the country. The house is known as the Lawrence McGreal Wholesale Phonograph Company, of which he is the sole owner and proprietor. In addition to this extensive business, Mr. McGreal is president of The Lawrence McGreal Clothing Company, president of the Home Craft Furniture Company, and is a member of the directorate of the firm of C. M. Backus & Company, Brokers, of Chicago.

Mr. McGreal has never been a man who had political ambitions, or who took any inordinate activity in the political work of his district. His present office of sheriff, to which he was elected in the autumn campaign of 1912, and to which he succeeded on January 1, 1913, is the first office he has sought or held in his lifetime. He is a Democrat in affairs of National import, but does not carry the tenets of the party into municipal politics. He is opposed to a high protective tariff, and favors progressive legislation in both state and national affairs. He is a member of Lodge No. 46 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he became a member in 1904, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Heptasophs, of which he is treasurer of the local branch. He is a leader in civic improvement, and is an active member of the Merchants and Managers Association of Milwaukee, the Citizens Business League of Milwaukee, and socially, has membership in the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

On June 9, 1903, Mr. McGreal was united in marriage with Miss Helen Gannon, at Hammond, Indiana. She is a daughter of Martin J. Gannon, of Dixon, Illinois, and her family is one that is connected with

that of her husband by intermarriage. Mr. and Mrs. McGreal were acquaintances from childhood, and at one time the Gannons lived in Rochester, New York, where Mrs. McGreal was born. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McGreal, as follows: John Martin, born in 1904, and died in 1910; Hugh Berry, born in 1905; Jane Mercedes, in 1908; and Lawrence Gannon, in 1912.

The family is one that is prominently known in Milwaukee society, and Mr. McGreal is regarded as one of the more progressive business men of the city. He is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, who bears an unsullied reputation and has many warm friends in Milwaukee.

Phillip Gross. One of the pioneer business men of Milwaukee, who came from the German fatherland as a young man, and who in the city and state of his adoption has won honors as a man of affairs, and as a loyal and progressive citizen, is Phillip Gross, the founder of the Phillip Gross Hardware Company, one of the leading establishments of its kind in the northwest.

In 1868 Mr. Gross started his first hardware store at Third and Chestnut streets under the firm name of Buchholz, Gross & Company, and later established the firm of Gross & Weinsheimer. In 1880 he purchased the hardware store of Kieckhefer & Brother, at 110-112 Grand avenue, and 195 West Water street, and at this time his son Arthur E. Gross and his son-in-law, Charles E. Mueller, became associated with the business, which in 1899 was incorporated as the Phillip Gross Hardware Company. In 1890 the company moved into its present quarters at 126-128 Grand avenue. The store employs more than one hundred persons; five traveling salesmen cover surrounding states selling builders' hardware, machine shop supplies and automobile sundries to the trade.

It is interesting to note that the locks and trimming hardware for many of the largest buildings in this part of the country, such as the Milwaukee City Hall, Public Library, Majestic Building, First National Bank, Marshall & Ilsley Bank, and the Second Ward Bank, New Insurance Building and Wisconsin Hotel were and are furnished by the company, which also supplied the hardware for six buildings of the University of Wisconsin and the State Historical Library at Madison, as well as many of the courthouses, postoffices, high schools, city halls, county asylums, etc., throughout Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

Phillip Gross was born at Hargisheim, near Bingen, Germany, November 5, 1835. When about 17 years old he left home and set out to seek his fortune in America. He arrived in this country without more than nominal cash capital, but well equipped in self-reliance, industrious habits and a definite ambition. In 1855, after the death of his mother, his father joined him in Milwaukee. One year later, however, the senior Gross moved to New Ulm, Minnesota, where he became one of the pioneer

settlers of Brown county. There he took a prominent part in defending the settlement from the attacks of the implacable Sioux Indians, and served with special gallantry as a soldier in the Indian war of 1862. He lived in New Ulm an honored and influential pioneer until his death, in 1895, at the venerable age of 86 years.

From the time he began life in Milwaukee as an ambitious young immigrant Phillip Gross has never failed to apply those qualities of industry, integrity and talent for commercial effort, which have been the keynotes to his success. In 1855 he entered the service of what was then the leading hardware house in Milwaukee, and by carefully saving his earnings and continuing industriously in the employ of others for about ten years he eventually was ready for independent venture. While he himself is president and the real founder of the business he has able helpers in the sterling and progressive younger business men, his son and son-in-law. Arthur E. Gross, his son, is vice-president of the company, and Charles E. Mueller is secretary and treasurer. The entire stock of the corporation is controlled by these three administrative officers.

Mr. Gross has led a life of utmost industry and close application, but among his responsibilities and duties in business has never become self-centered, always having a broad and intelligent interest in public affairs, and giving loyal support to measures and enterprises for the advancement of the civic and material progress and prosperity of his home city. He is a member of the Milwaukee Old Settler Club, and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of which he has been a member for forty years.

Wilmot F. Miller, M. D. By reason of a quarter century's effective work as a physician of Milwaukee, and by long and prominent career in Masonic circles in the state, Dr. Miller has an appropriate place in the history of Wisconsin.

Wilmot F. Miller was born July 6; 1861, in Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, a son of Charles F. and Sarah A. (Sowyer) Miller. His father, who was a second lieutenant in the Union army during the Civil war died in 1875.

Fourteen years of age at the time of his father's death, Dr. Miller had hard work to gain an education and fit himself for a profession. Combining physical labor and self study, he finally prepared himself for a university career, and in 1883 entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. From the department of Medicine and Surgery, he was graduated with the class of June, 1887. On November 16, 1887, he arrived in Milwaukee, which city has since been his home. In a short time he had gained recognition for his standing and ability as a physician, and a number of years ago reached a point where he could concentrate his attention on his favorite and special lines of work. Dr. Miller has

membership in the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In politics a Republican, he has never taken any active part in party affairs.

His Masonic work has been of a very important character. On September 16, 1902, he received the thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry at Providence, Rhode Island. He took his first degrees in Masonry while at College, and was the first student of the University of Michigan to be knighted, becoming a Knight Templar in Ann Arbor Commandery. Since making his home in Milwaukee his connections with Masonry have continued to be prominent. His membership includes Independence Lodge, No. 80, A. F. & A. M.; Wisconsin Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.; Wisconsin Commandery No. 1, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Tripoli Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. To Dr. Miller, more than to any other individual is due credit for the erection of the Masonic building of Milwaukee. He raised the money for the construction of the Temple, was chairman of the Building Committee, and from the beginning of the enterprise until its successful completion, interested himself actively in every detail of the work. Dr. Miller was also first president of the Masonic Home at Douseman, and it was in recognition of his splendid service in the work and upbuilding of the order in Wisconsin that the honorary thirty-third degree was conferred upon him.

From December, 1902, to May 1909, Dr. Miller was Commander-in-Chief of Wisconsin Consistory A. A. S. R. He is also a past commander of Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, K. T.

Dr. Miller's church is St. Mark's Episcopal. On account of his father's record as a soldier during the Civil war, he has a membership in the First Class of the Loyal Legion. His College fraternity is the Nu Sigma Nu.

On October 8, 1888, Dr. Miller married Miss Anna B. Sherer, of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, where she was born, reared and educated. Three children were born to their marriage, two of whom are now living: Wilmot Paul, the older, is now studying medicine in the University of Illinois, and in his senior year; Anita Elise is now attending the high school in Milwaukee, where her brother graduated with the class of 1909.

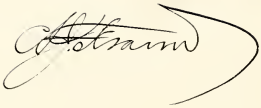
Since Dr. Miller came to Milwaukee in November, 1888, a total stranger, he has gone steadily ahead in his profession, and his position is now in the foremost rank. As a specialist in nervous diseases he has devoted himself successfully to a branch of medical science which is probably the most valuable in the practical relations of the profession in modern life. Though never a leader in civic reforms he has always given his influence and his sympathy upon the side of right and his life and example in Milwaukee have been of the greatest worth, both as a man and as a citizen.

William Andrew Arnold on January 1, 1913, retired from the office of sheriff of Milwaukee county with a record of which both he and the public may well be proud. Under the system of local government prevailing in most American states, the office of sheriff is easily one of the most important. As the executive court officer and responsible manager of the county prison, he has a wide range of duties. During the two years of his term Mr. Arnold distinguished himself for efficiency and an administration in the best interests of law and order. The jail in a county like Milwaukee is a public institution of no small proportions. It has been Mr. Arnold's special pride to maintain the jail not only as a place of secure confinement for the offenders against the law, but also according to the modern standards of sanitation and humanity in prison management. Cleanliness in these quarters has been both the rule and practice during the last two years, and in many other ways Mr. Arnold has set a standard which his successors will have difficulty in surpassing.

Elected sheriff in November, 1910, Mr. Arnold has the distinction of being the second, and perhaps the first, sheriff ever elected in the United States on the Social-Democratic ticket. So far as can be learned, Butte, Montana, was the first locality where that political honor was first bestowed upon a member of the party.

Mr. Arnold was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 5, 1855, but has made his home in Milwaukee since he was about one year old, and is accordingly one of the old-time citizens here. His parents were Philip and Eliza Jane (Huheey) Arnold, the former a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and the latter of Scotland, and they were married in Baltimore. Of the six children in the family William A. and two sisters survive. The father, who was for many years employed in the mechanical departments of railway shops, was with the Baltimore & Ohio at Baltimore and after moving to Milwaukee was with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The parents are both dead and rest in the Forest Home cemetery at Milwaukee. The father died in 1876 and the mother in 1865.

As a boy Mr. Arnold attended first a German school and then the First Ward school of Milwaukee, but though he has during his career never lacked the fundamentals of education and practical learning he was less indebted to schools than to his own experience for his training. After he was ten years old he began working at the painter's trade, and went to school after that only when out of work. He soon got into a printing office, where he did all manner of work, carrying papers, running errands and gradually learning the art of type-setter. In time he became an expert printer, and for many years, through most of his active career in fact, was connected with the *Evening Wisconsin*, being in charge of the composing room of this paper for a long time. At the time of his election as sheriff he was connected with the local office of



the Western Newspaper Union, which has thirty offices in different parts of the country.

Mr. Arnold has been a Trades Union member for thirty-five years and still has his card with the Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23.

While never a practical politician, Mr. Arnold was among the first to adopt the principles of Progressive Republicanism, and was a delegate to the convention and a supporter of LaFollette when that distinguished leader made his first race for the nomination as governor. Then after the campaign of 1902, he parted company with the Republicans, became interested in the Social-Democratic movement and later joined the party, in which he has ever since been a worker. From 1904 to 1908, by appointment, he served on the Milwaukee school board. He was one of the twelve men selected by the circuit court for the city school board, the membership, later in his term being increased to fifteen. As nominee in 1910 on the Social-Democrat ticket for sheriff of Milwaukee county, Mr. Arnold made a unique campaign. Much has been said in recent years about campaign expenses, and in this respect Mr. Arnold's candidacy was a model, for he did not pay out so much as a five-cent piece to promote his election. He is a man who has never sought office of any kind, and when this nomination was offered to him he accepted and allowed the voters to judge him on his merits.

Mr. Arnold owns a comfortable farm estate of eighty acres in Marathon county, this state; and that is to be his permanent home beginning with 1913, on leaving office. Mr. Arnold was one of the incorporators of the Mutual Building and Savings Association of Milwaukee, which was organized in June, 1892, and has capital stock of five million dollars. At the present time he is treasurer and director of this important company. He and his wife are members and he is on the official board of the Park Place Methodist Episcopal church at Milwaukee.

Mr. Arnold was married in Milwaukee, June, 1884, to Miss Olive M. Jeffrey. She was born at Lisbon in Waukesha county, a daughter of English parents, and has spent most of her life in Milwaukee. The home circle consists of two daughters and one son, Grace, Philip and Sue. Miss Sue is a graduate of the East Side High School. Philip completed his education with two terms of work in the agricultural department of the State University, and is now managing with much success his father's home farm in Marathon county, where the family home is located, since the removal from Milwaukee.

Andrew J. Frame. A brilliant British critic recently observed that the noisiest instrument in a band is the hollow drum, and then proceeded to elucidate his dictum by explaining that the subjects of greatest clamor among the English public were really hollow and relatively unimportant, while affairs of real pith and moment and of immediate concern to the common welfare passed almost unno-

ticed in the popular turmoil. The philosophy is not without its wholesome applicability on our side of the Atlantic. No doubt much of the agitation and discussion from press and orator that mark our modern "era of progress" are loud and attention compelling, but to a large degree are sound and fury, signifying nothing, and really divert the mind from the true substance that passeth show. It will prove edifying to the readers of these volumes to consider in the following paragraphs the career of a Wisconsin man who may properly be called an apostle of conservatism and of intrinsic solidity, one whose long and useful life as a banker and fiancial authority has been devoted to strengthening and upholding the fundamental structure of commercial integrity in the face of every thunderous assault, whether under the guise of popular progress or more exclusive reactionism. In the following article on the career of Andrew J. Frame, of Waukesha, the purpose is less to make a story than to present those facts which will indicate his varied influence on the modern system of American banking and the remarkable esteem in which a "country banker" is held by conspicuous financiers and business men all over the nation.

The life and services of Mr. Frame may properly be considered under two heads, first, "as a Waukesha banker and citizen," and second, "as a national authority and publicist in finance and economics."

On May 2, 1912, the Waukesha National Bank celebrated the Golden Anniversary of Andrew J. Frame, who at that date closed his fiftieth year of continuous, faithful and successful service in the bank. It was an occasion remarkable not only for what it signified as an exceptional and rare event in a human lifetime, but was probably unique in Wisconsin banking because of the participation through letters, telegrams, personal greetings, and tributes of the press, on the part of so many distinguished individuals from every part of the country, and many of them of national and international fame as financiers and men of affairs.

The summary view of the career of Mr. Frame is contained in the greeting sent out by the directors of the Waukesha National Bank on the occasion of this Golden Jubilee. The first reason assigned for making the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Frame's connection with the institution an occasion for congratulation and celebration was briefly stated as follows:

"The chair he occupies is located within fifteen feet of the spot where his father as a blacksmith blew his bellows from 1840 to 1844. This was the year of Mr. Frame's birth, and the banking office is but one hundred and fifty feet from where the one-room log cabin stood in which he was born. The same year his father died, leaving a widow and two sons, Henry M. and Andrew J. They all knew by experience the hardships of pioneer days. By dint of strict economy

the widowed mother gave both boys such education as the village schools offered.

"On May 2, 1862, Andrew J. entered the pioneer Waukesha County Bank as office boy. He made the interests of the bank his interest, and through his diligence he soon rose to bookkeeper, then teller, and on May 22, 1865—a few days after the Waukesha County Bank, organized in 1855, was reorganized as the Waukesha National Bank,—he was appointed assistant cashier. On January 9, 1866, he was appointed cashier, being then but twenty-one years of age. He practically had full charge of the bank from that date, but often sought the sound counsel and advice of his superiors who were otherwise engaged. Mr. Frame and Senator William Blair held the positions of cashier and president respectively, from 1865 to 1880, when Senator Blair was called to his final rest. Mr. Frame then succeeded to the presidency, which honor he has since enjoyed."

Andrew J. Frame was born in Waukesha, February 19, 1844. Maxwell and Jane (Aitkin) Frame, his parents, were natives of Ayrshire, Scotland. The father, a blacksmith by trade, came to America, in 1836, locating first in Fowlerville, New York, and later in Waukesha, with which place the family has ever since been intimately connected. Maxwell Frame died in 1844, the year of Andrew's birth, leaving besides his wife and infant son, an older son, Henry M., who was also practically in his infancy. The death of the father threw the boys on their own resources at an early age, but with the characteristic Scotch independence they declined offers of assistance from friends and relatives and set out to make their own way in the world. The mother is said to have been an excellent economist, exercising great skill in making her limited resources serve the best purposes in the family welfare and her precepts and influence were of great value to the boy who was in time to become the leading banker of his home city. After attaining a good fundamental education in the schools of Waukesha, he entered the bank with what progress has already been noted.

As a resident of Waukesha, apart from his place as a banker, Mr. Frame has been a fine type of the public spirited citizen. He has been largely instrumental in the upbuilding and prosperity of Waukesha, and is always ready to aid any movement for the betterment of the city in its moral and material interests. His vigorous efforts will be long remembered and appreciated in connection with the movement to prevent the piping of the water of the Waukesha Springs to Chicago, a scheme which would have robbed the village of much prestige as a place of resort. Mr. Frame has served as a member of the board of trustees of Waukesha, and has been active in promoting municipal improvements generally. From 1872 to 1899 he was a member of the school board which is a longer period of service than has been credited

to any other person in that public capacity. He is one of the trustees of Carroll College, of which he has been treasurer since 1882. He is also a trustee of the great Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Besides his banking interests he has been officially or otherwise connected with most of the local interprises tending to upbuild Waukesha. He belongs to the American and Wisconsin Bankers Association, is a 32nd degree Mason, and a member of the Waukesha and Milwaukee Clubs. In politics he has always been a Republican, believing in the economic principles so long supported by that party, and a few years ago was candidate for congress in the new fifth district. As Mr. Frame has said in one of his public addresses, he once came within a thousand dollars of going to congress, the only obstacle to his election being his conscience.

In his domestic life Mr. Frame has been equally as successful as in his business career. In 1869 he married Miss Emma J. Richardson, only child of Hon. Silas Richardson, a descendant of General Israel Putnam. Her charming personality has pervaded the home, making it an ideal one, and on the occasion of the recent Golden Jubilee, one of the letters of congratulation received by Mr. Frame was particularly pleasing for the fact that the writer demanded that a share of the distinguished honors bestowed upon Mr. Frame should also go to his noble wife, whose companionship and counsel had been such important factors in his career. Mr. and Mrs. Frame have reared a family of three sons and one daughter.

The career of the Waukesha National Bank under President Frame and throughout his connection therewith has been one well characterized by the phrase: "Time tried, tested and found solid," and it has been a bank which has given the facilities of support and helpful strength to the general business community, but at the same time has always maintained a policy of conservatism and enduring power.

When Mr. Frame first became connected with the institution, its deposits approximated thirty thousand dollars. The increase in deposits at ten-year intervals since that time is shown by the following figures: In 1872, $166,829.97; in 1882, $553,064.01; in 1892, $911,923.28; in 1902, $1,784,997.27; and in 1912, $2,326,850.44.

The Waukesha National Bank now occupies one of the handsomest and best equipped banking structures in the state. The original bank building was erected in 1855 at the beginning of the institution's history. It continued to serve the purposes of the bank until 1901, at which time the present building was erected.

The original organization occurred in 1855 under the title Waukesha County Bank, with a capital of $25,000.00. On January 1, 1856, the bank carried deposits of $53,000.00, a high mark for that time. The bank as a state and then as a national institution has weathered three great panics—1857, 1873 and 1893,—without suspending cash

payments, but meeting every demand promptly and emerging from each crisis in a way that shows the practical management of the bank does not belie its motto: "Stronger than ever."

Concerning Mr. Frame's career as a bank executive and the esteem in which he is held by American bankers and business men everywhere, it is hardly necessary to speak at length. On the recent Golden Jubilee there was published in the Metropolitan Press and local papers, and written in hundreds of personal communications from Maine to California, a mass of evidence that would justify the highest praise of Mr. Frame as one of the eminent American bankers. For the purposes of this article, an attempt has been made to exercise judicious selections from this aggregate of testmony, and in the following paragraphs the effort has been directed toward quoting the most pertinent sentences which will assist in a proper estimate of this Waukesha citizen in banking and civic circles.

Among the tributes to Mr. Frame on the occasion of the Jubilee, must first be mentioned the handsome gold loving cup, presented by the directors and employes of the bank in token of their "love and esteem." The personal congratulations and tributes are of course too numerous to be even referred to individually. Many of the largest banking houses of the world tendered their felicitations on that day. The floral tributes were magnificent, and beside financial and business organizations, many of the most eminent leaders of American finance were among those who sent their greetings to this Waukesha pioneer banker.

Concerning his career one of the leading bankers of Milwaukee said: "The temperate, conservative influence which you have been able to exert in the financial affairs of the nation has been a great value to the whole community."

A New York banker said: "The name of Mr. Frame and that of your institution seem inseparable and both are known most favorably to the banking fraternity of the country. . . . His clear thought on financial matters expressed so often has been of decided help to the bankers the country over."

James G. Cannon, president of the Fourth National Bank of New York City, and former comptroller of the currency, added a special tribute: "You have attained unusual distinction in the banking world, in which you have long occupied a justly proud position, and the many messages of good will which you will receive at this time from all parts of the country are richly deserved, as what you have achieved has been the result of sterling qualities both of heart and mind. As one of your warm friends, the writer is most pleased to add his tribute of respect and esteem, and to wish for you many years of health and happiness."

More thoroughly expressive of what such an occasion really means

were the following sentences from a banker of Aurora, Illinois: "Truly, Mr. Frame, there are few men who are privileged to stand on the top of the hill with fifty years of experience, and the ability to look so far in every direction as you. . . . An experience in one community for fifty years brings one into close touch with all activities of his people, he knows and appreciates the difficulties which men have met with. He knows what success has cost them, and in this case you have learned to wisely discriminate between the good and the bad. The confidences imposed with you have been great, and you have been a safe custodian of the secrets of your customers, and I know from what they tell me that they appreciate in your city those fifty years of untiring energies in the interests of others."

The editor in chief of the "Financier," the well known banking journal, of New York, in a personal letter to Mr. Frame, referring to the rounding out of half a century of continuous banking activity, said: "That is something to be proud of, but when, in addition to the faithful and the beneficent career which has been yours, there can be cited the proud satisfaction of having participated as an important factor in the upbuilding of banking in America, abundant reason may be found for the compliments and congratulations which no doubt are being showered upon you.

"It is not given to many men," said a La Crosse banker, "to celebrate a golden anniversary amid such gratifying surroundings as attend you. You have done manful service to the cause of sound banking and honest money, and the nation as well as our state, owes you a debt of gratitude for your unfaltering stand in what you have believed to be right." One of the officers of the Northern Trust Company of Chicago emphasized a point of view with regard to this half century of service which may well be quoted: "You have established a rather unique record in this country, an age where a change of scene and occupation seems to be most prevalent. I beg to congratulate you most sincerely upon this occasion and still more to congratulate the bank that has had the good sense and good fortune to have you associated with it for fifty years. No wonder it is in a very prosperous condition."

Bringing out the broader activities of Mr. Frame as a banker and financier, an Iowa banker said, with a touch of humor: "You certainly have a right to feel proud of the fact that in the fifty years you have reached the eminent position you enjoy in the banking circles of America. The many addresses you have made before bankers' conventions in all parts of the country have given the city of Waukesha almost as much publicity as the water for which the place is famous."

From Lawrence O. Murray, comptroller of the currency, came the following interesting paragraph: "The comptroller of the cur-

rency in his daily work sees much evidence of good banking, poor banking and criminal banking. You have always stood for the ideal bank and the ideal banker, and have been ever ready to hold up the hands of a comptroller, trying to do his duty, and to make conditions better in the banks under his supervision."

George E. Roberts, director of the mint at Washington declared, "You have borne well your responsibilities and played not only a helpful part in the affairs of your own community, but a useful and influential part in shaping the banking policies of the country."

The following editorial utterance by the "Financier," published at New York, is specially apposite:

"It is not given to all men to round out a full half century of continuous professional life, nor is it given to many to receive the tributes which Waukesha will extend to Mr. Frame. What a lesson the career of a man like Andrew Jay Frame teaches! Relatively the bank over which he presides may not be so important as many others in the United States, but none is better managed, and by reason of the forceful individuality of the presiding officer and his earnest work in behalf of the upbuilding of American banking, no institution is better known. Year after year, Mr. Frame has labored in the cause of real banking reform. His intellience and grasp of banking problems have made him a national figure. The honors that have come to him in the various associations with which he is affiliated have been unsought, and are but incidental to his work. Beyond question these honors are valued by him, but the honors of which he is most proud are the friendship which he has made among his own people, and the real respect in which he is held in his own community.

"Mr. Frame was not pushed into power or position. Illustrative of his career is the citation of the simple fact that the chair he now occupies in the Waukesha National Bank is located within fifteen feet of the spot where his father as a blacksmith blew his bellows from 1840 to 1844. . . . Typically American and reminiscent of pioneer days, yet how many hundreds of successful men of finance and of worth in other professions trace their antecedents to similar surroundings. Well may the United States be proud of them. As long as America produces such sons there is no occasion to worry about the permanence of the Republic."

Under the title of "What man can do," the Milwaukee *Journal* said editorially, "In Mr. Frame the country has an example that means more than merely the fact of a successful well-to-do citizen. For when men say that in this age it is no longer possible to rise from humble beginnings to great achievements, we may well point to Mr. Frame, who, an orphaned boy, the son of a blacksmith, entered a Waukesha bank as office boy a half century ago. Today he is not merely the best known banker in the state, but one of the best known in the na-

tion, and an authority on banking and currency. Mr. Frame is an example of citizenship of whom the state may well be proud. He is a living proof that it is still possible for the boy without capital, who has the right stuff in him, to attain to a position of comfort, honor, and of public service."

"As a national authority and publicist in finance and economics," —it has been appropriately said of Mr. Frame that not only has he demonstrated his ability to build up a successful banking house, but also that he possesses and exercises a broad comprehensive knowledge of what may be termed the modern science of finance. Probably no other American banker, the head of an institution in a city ranking with Waukesha, has enjoyed such distinguished associations, and has exercised a more effective influence on the larger problems of banking and currency questions. It will be the purpose of the second portion of this sketch to indicate, so far as possible, his important addresses and writings and the chief incidents in this larger career of Mr. Frame.

A paper on the subject "Money and Wealth," read by him before the Wisconsin Bankers' Association at Milwaukee in 1894, probably first attracted the attention of bankers and economists over the country at large to this Waukesha bank president, and the article was published in leading banking journals of the country, and won the commendation of a number of noted financiers. Another paper on the subject of "Banking and Currency Reform" read before the Milwaukee Bankers' Club, early in 1895, attracted still wider attention, and he was commended as being the "clearest writer on financial topics in the State of Wisconsin."

To the cause of sound money and a staple currency Mr. Frame has devoted many years and his best energies. In 1896, the year that marked the climax of the free silver agitation, he wrote a pamphlet entitled "Facts versus Fiction, or the Comedy of Sixteen Errors to One Truth." This was a very effective contribution to the national discussion, and one hundred thousand copies were sent out by the Wisconsin State Central Committee, and many campaign orators used little else than the material supplied by Mr. Frame.

In 1897 he addressed the Wisconsin Bankers, while serving as president of the State Bankers Association, on the topic "Can the severity of panics be ameliorated?" The next address to be noted showed that Mr. Frame occasionally turns aside from the more specific problems of banking and money to the broader field of general economics. In 1900 he read before the Illinois Bankers Association, a paper "Vagaries of Henry Georgeism," and this address was subsequently repeated with additions before the Henry George Association of Chicago in a banquet given in his honor at the Auditorium Hotel.

Since the elimination of the free silver heresies from American finance, the attention of legislators and economists and practical bank-

ers has been directed to many phases of reform in the banking and currency system. Mr. Frame, in the quiet seclusion of his private office has several times influenced financial legislation in the halls of congress. One instance was the following: In drawing the gold standard bill of March 14, 1900, the conference committee of the two branches of congress left out the issuance of gold certificates. By his effective letter to the committee it was reinserted and today over one thousand millions of dollars of gold certificates are outstanding in the United States. Mr. Frame has always vigorously fought fiatism in all forms, and in none of his contests for this object has his colors been lowered. In his discussion he has taken issue with many of the best known financiers of the country. His work as a financial writer and contributor to current discussions may be best understood by taking up his principal addresses and writings in chronological order.

"Branch Banking and Asset Currency," was a criticism, published in the Bankers Magazine of December, 1901, of views expressed by A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago and Great Western Railway, and others at the American Bankers Association meetings.

In June, 1902, he addressed the Michigan State Bankers Association on the subject of "Branch Banking and Asset Currency Means Revolution and Retrogression." This address was published in nearly all the banking journals and was commented on by the daily press.

Ex-Comptroller of the Currency, C. G. Dawes, now president of the Central Trust Company of Chicago said: "This address had more to do in knocking out the branch banking and asset currency scheme than any other paper extant."

"Sound versus Soft Money," an address delivered before the Wisconsin State Bankers Association at Milwaukee, in August, 1903, had the character of a state paper. Congressman Charles N. Fowler, chairman of the Finance Committee in the national house of representatives, had recently proposed in Congress his bill providing for asset currency, a phase very familiar in economic discussions of a few years ago. The congressman was at that time canvassing among the various states for support for his bill, and made an address before the Wisconsin bankers. After listening to Mr. Fowler and then to Mr. Frame, the state association adopted resolutions decrying against asset currency. Mr. Frame's address turned the tide against the Fowler bill, and with the overwhelming onset of journals and bankers, the proposition was never again seriously revived.

"Panic Panaceas" was the title of an address delivered in 1904 before the American Bankers Association in New York City. It created a profound impression. As the "New York Financier" said, "It was interesting because of its arguments in favor of conservative and sound laws as preventatives of the development of panicky conditions

and it was instructive in that it suggested remedies which were thought likely to be effective in restoring confidence after such conditions had unavoidably become acute." The conclusion of Mr. Frame's address contained the following words: "In the matter under discussion the trend of all progressive countries is toward the concentration of the power to issue emergency currency. May the statesmen of this country, which is advancing by leaps and bounds far ahead of all competitors in general progress, not fail to provide such relief in some form, the benefits of which will be incalculable. I care not what that plan may be, provided it be on such sound lines that our standard of value may never be tarnished, that distrust may be dispelled, and confidence, that bulwark of all progress, may be ours to the fullest possible extent."

In 1905 occurred under Mr. Frame's authorship a monograph, which was reprinted in the "Wall Street Summary," on the title, "May Reason Reign in Railroad Regulations." Editorially the "Summary" said: "No cogent and exhaustive presentation of the great problem that the railroads and the public are now confronting has been made than that prepared by President Andrew J. Frame." The "Summary" printed 20,000 copies in pamphlet form on calls for same.

In 1906 at the time of the general agitation for reform of currency laws and management, growing out of the irregularities in one or two of the great eastern companies, Mr. Frame addressed a letter to the international policyholders' committee of New York City,—a letter subsequently copied and sent to the million policy holders of the New York Life Insurance Company,—in which, on the proof of soundness in the company's management, he emphatically disapproved of the demand being then made for a revolution in the company's management, and in turn declared it was time to call a halt on agitation which was no longer righteous prosecution, but unrighteous persecution. Instead of the "lunacy of the period in indiscriminately condemning brains and men who are generally successful in business simply because a few men have gone wrong," it was time in his opinion, "to throw hysterics to the wind and adopt a reign of reason."

Among scientific bodies the greatest compliment ever paid Mr. Frame was his appearance as a guest in Witherspoon Hall at Philadelphia, at a special session on December 2, 1907, of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, devoted to "The Lessons of the Financial Crisis." Among the regular speakers on the programs were such eminent American and international financial authorities as Frank A. Vanderlip, Hon. William Barrett Ridgely, then comptroller of the currency, Hon. Charles H. Treat, treasurer of the United States, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, and others. Mr. Frame at the close of the discussion was called out and given a remarkable ovation, after which he briefly addressed the audi-

ence on the problems of an elastic currency, citing practical solutions which he had urged for several years before banking and business organizations. The addresses of this meeting were given publicity throughout the United States, England and continental centers, and Mr. Frame's contribution was subsequently published in the Annals of the Academy, under the title "Diagnosis of the World's Elastic Currency Problems."

In an octavo volume, published in 1907 by MacMillan Company, entitled "Practical Problems in Banking & Currency," containing a number of selected addresses delivered in recent years by prominent bankers, financiers and economists, are two articles by Mr. Frame—"Panic Panaceas" and "Sound versus Soft Money," both previously alluded to in this sketch.

In 1907 he made a notable address, entitled "Lower our Standard?—Never!" This was an address against fiat money and exposing the fallacies of the currency plan of the American Bankers Association Committee, as proposed by several well known financiers, in the meeting of the State Bankers' Asociations of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana, and in this address Mr. Frame won three battles against three eminent American bankers. It was generally conceded that Mr. Frame had the best of the debate, and the New York Financier said: "It may be observed that Mr. Frame's argument was the first of an exhaustive character emanating from a banker. He has, through his admirable presentation of his argument, given opportunity for his fellow bankers throughout the country leisurely to dissect and, for themselves individually, to criticise the plan of the American Bankers' Association Committee, and there are few, it is confidently believed, who will dissent from his views." The resolutions passed by the State Bankers Association, following his able analysis of the fallacies read in part: "While we are strongly in favor of some well secured method to relieve monetary stringencies that will not produce inflation, yet we are unalterably opposed to any plan or change in our currency that does not afford absolute security; hence we do not look with favor upon the plan proposed by the American Bankers Association Committee."

In 1909 Mr. Frame addressed a letter to the congressional committee on Postal Savings Bank, under the title of "Fallacies of Postal Savings Banks." This letter was taken up and commented upon by leading bankers and journals and was later published as a monograph by Mr. Frame under the title "The Most Serious Phase of the Postal Savings Banks Problem; Is it Philanthropic or Tyrannical?" The views which Mr. Frame expressed in the conclusion of this article he still maintains, and the following sentence may well be quoted: "I am no pessimist, but believe it a patriotic duty to sound a warning against enacting into law a fallacy that undoubtedly would be an entering

wedge to the paralyzing influence of paternalism, under the guise of philanthropy, when all history teaches that paternalism deadens human progress."

In "Moody's Magazine" of April, 1910, under the title "The Advantages of a Central Bank," Mr. Frame explains in somewhat popular terms the substance of various articles and addresses, which he had previously written and delivered before more technical and scientific bodies. In this article he elaborates what he believes to be the function of a central bank of issue as follows:

"It should have the right to issue extra currency by paying the government a tax of, say, five per cent thereon to prevent inflation—like unto the Imperial Bank of Germany—and under this authority relief could be had to move the crops or prevent cash suspensions of banks and their paralyzing effects. To illustrate: Farmers, merchants, manufacturers and others have now in the banks a reservoir where they can go in time of need to obtain loans or cash, wherewith to meet current obligations, payrolls, etc., that the wheels of commerce be not stilled, but when as in 1907 confidence is shaken and frightened depositors are demanding cash from the banks, thus depleting their reserves, with portfolios filled with good securities, where is the reservoir that extra cash can be had to meet their insane demands?

"I assert if we had had a central bank of issue in 1907, the plunging New York banks could have been refused assistance and thus weeded out, but the conservative and solvent banks could have had rediscounts for cash to meet all demands. If such relief could have been had by the New York banks in 1907, no notice would have been flashed by wire that the New York banks had suspended cash payments; the reserve banks in other cities having their New York balances at command, would not have been compelled to wire suspension of cash payments to their country correspondents; no clearing house certificates would have been required; the wheels of commerce would have kept humming, labor continued in employment and general prosperity would not have been palsied."

In the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of 1910, in an article "State and Federal Control of Banks," by Mr. Frame. In this paper he reviews the experiences of various states and foreign countries under supervision and non-supervision, and urged the necessity of good banking laws and strict enforcement.

A more technical statement of his views as previously published in "Moody's Magazine" was given under the title of "Reform of the Currency." Mr. Frame's article in this journal was under the title "How to Prevent Cash Suspension by Banks," and was the substance of an address delivered before the Colorado Bankers Association, and contributed to the discussions at the National Monetary Conference in November, 1910.

In "A Review of the Proposed National Reserve Bank," published in January, 1912, in the Journal of Political Economy, Mr. Frame, after stating the principle that the prime need was an elastic currency in abnormal periods, but combined with a scheme which would prevent inflation or over-expansion of credit in normal times, asks "would the proposed National Reserve Bank accomplish these ends?" and replies:—

"In my judgment, as to capital; stockholders, including state banks and trust companies; earnings and dividends; executive officers, directors, and methods of electing; deposits, disposition of United States bonds; general loaning functions for relief measures, as enumerated in paragraphs 38 to 42 of the revised plan—in most material respects, yes. But as to the loaning functions of the local associations; acceptance privileges to all national banks; unnecessary branches; reserves of the National Reserve Association; and easy methods of note issues—in most respects, no."

As a remedy, Mr. Frame maintained that the emergency issues, uncovered by gold, should be subject to such a tax or penalty that they might come out as a relief measure, but would be quickly retired when the trouble ceased, thus avoiding the peril of inflation. His article, which of course is too long for general quotation, concludes as follows: "Therefore, give us a National Reserve Bank that will not dissipate our reserves on loans, that aid may be vouchsafed in the day of trouble, and thus prevent cash suspension by banks, and the train of resulting evils. Give us a bank that under no circumstances will undermine our independent banking system, or serve to inflate either currency or credit."

In 1912 appeared in pamphlet form "Diagnosis of the National Monetary Commission Bill," delivered by Mr. Frame at Memphis and elsewhere as an address before banking and business organizations. New York Banking journals claimed that this address turned opinion against the proposals for a national reserve bank, as presented by the Monetary Commission.

About the same time appeared his monograph entitled "Conservatism; our watchword," being a criticism offered by Mr. Frame to the amendment offered by the American Bankers Association Currency Committee to the plan of the National Monetary Commission for a national reserve association. Among the various comments on this article was the following from the "Wall Street Journal": "There is food for thought in the argument of A. J. Frame in regard to the amendments proposed by the American Bankers' Association to the Aldrich banking plan on the subject of acceptances. Mr. Frame is probably correct in his contention that 'easy methods of further internal credit expansion would aggravate, but not relieve the disease.'"

Mr. Frame has won distinction not only as a banker and financial

writer, but also as a gentleman of broad culture, a student, a traveler, and a man of the world in the best sense. His addresses and writings have been noted for a clearness of statement, a trenchant argument and purity of diction, and they take rank not only as economic productions but as literary articles. The recognition of his abilities along these lines was very fittingly recognized by Carroll College in 1907, when it bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Daniel Eugene Frost, postmaster of Stevens Point since 1907, for years a practicing lawyer in this city, and identified prominently with many of the leading industrial and financial interprises of the city and county, as well as having manifold outside interests of wide scope and importance, has been a resident of Portage county all his life. Few men of the county have been more active in the development of the resources of the district, or have identified themselves more entirely with the commercial and industrial enterprises that have meant so much to the community, or have been more active in affairs concerning the civic welfare of the place. His life has been a busy and effective one thus far, with the promise of greater things in the years to come.

Daniel Eugene Frost was born in Almond, Portage county, Wisconsin, on September 18, 1860, and he is a son of Josiah Locke and Maria Jane (Frost) Frost, both of them natives of the state of Massachusetts, where many of the name are yet to be found. The Frosts came from Ipswich, England, to America in the days prior to the Revolutionary troubles, and it is of record that one Rev. Edward Frost, lineal ancestor, located in Boston as early as 1637. As already stated, the family is still a prominent one in the state, and in Boston a brother of the subject, J. Fred Frost by name, resides in the old ancestral home of the family, built there early in the seventeenth century by Captain Stephen Frost.

In giving a brief history of the Frost ancestry, it is altogether in keeping with the spirit and purpose of this work to make mention of the family in connection with the early history of Massachusetts, and its part in the Revolutionary war. History names Captain Stephen Frost as having made the first capture of that long struggle. He was at the head of a company of Minute Men, the same being stationed behind a wall at Arlington, about a mile from where Captain Frost had built his residence, already referred to as the home of the brother of the subject. When the baggage train of the British came along the road on its way to the Battle of Lexington, young Captain Frost sprang up and demanded the surrender of the train. "Shoot down that dog," commanded the British officer, whereupon the Minute Men sprang into action, and soon was effected the capture of the entire outfit, soldiery and all. This is recorded in the pages of history as the first capture of the war. Captain Stephen Frost died in 1810, in the house where J. Fred Frost now lives.

Jason Russell, a maternal ancestor of the subject, together with eleven other American patriots, was killed in the Russell homestead at Arlington, by the retreating British after the battle of Lexington, on April 19, 1775. The old house is still in a good state of preservation and the state has erected a tablet before it, presenting a narrative of the occurrence, the old place standing as a monument to those early days of heroism and sacrifice.

While the editors rejoice in bringing to light these facts in relation to the ancestry of the subject, it should not be supposed that he is a man who relies upon the name and accomplishments of his forbears to carry him through life in these later days. Rather is he a typical American of the middle west, who does not inquire into the ancestry of a man to decide whether or not he shall approve of that person. He does not demand that a man shall be able to boast a stated number of grandfathers before his individual approval shall be accorded to him. With him, the great thing is what a man has done,—not what his ancestors have accomplished.

Only two of the Frost men left Massachusetts, and they were Josiah L. and a brother, Daniel B. Frost. The latter came west in 1853, Josiah Locke Frost, coming two years later. He became a large land owner and a successful farmer of Portage county, and died on his farm in 1905 at the age of eighty-four years, secure in the esteem and confidence of all who knew him, and remembered in the county today as a man who played well his part in all the relations of life. His wife, Maria Jane Frost, died in 1876, when she was thirty-nine years of age. He later married Ella Wilcox, and she still survives, and makes her home with her daughter. Of the second union there were two children. Ernest lives in Canada; and Nellie is now the wife of Hon. Conrad Olson, of Portland, Oregon. Six children were born of his first marriage, however, and of these the subject was the fourth born. The others are: Charles H., now deceased; Etta F., the wife of John S. Cowan; Josiah F., of Boston, Massachusetts; George E. of Portland, Oregon; and Dr. Carrie A. Frost of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

Daniel Eugene Frost spent his boyhood on the home farm of his father. He was early educated in the district schools, finishing with a three year course at the Oshkosh Normal, after which he taught school for a year. He then entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and in 1886 he was duly graduated from the law department. He made his first location at Stevens Point, in the county where he had been born and reared, and here he has since continued to make his home.

Mr. Frost for three years practiced law in association with Mr. T. H. Synon, now of Norfolk, Virginia, and with whom he still has business dealings, being himself a large owner of Norfolk and other Virginia property. Later Mr. Frost entered into a partnership with Mr. W. F. Owen, still later associating himself with the late James O. Raymond.

and for several years being connected with John H. Brennan, now of Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

In late years, however, Mr. Frost has gradually withdrawn from legal activities, in order that he might devote his time more exclusively to his private interests which began to assume larger proportions, and among which might be mentioned his Oklahoma Oil interests, real estate interests in Norfolk, Virginia, Tampa, Florida, and Chicago, Illinois, with some of the most valuable business property in Stevens Point, as well as a large quantity of North Dakota properties.

Mr. Frost is president of the Coyl Furniture Company, one of the largest industrial plants of Stevens Point, and he is a director of the Citizens National Bank.

A Republican, Mr. Frost has been active in the party ranks, and he was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee for six years. While yet active in his profession he served as district attorney for Portage county in 1897 and in 1907 he was appointed to the office of postmaster, succeeding Henry Curran, now deceased. He has proved himself a most capable incumbent of the office, and his administration has not been exceeded in general efficiency by any postmaster the city has ever known.

Mr. Frost was made the first president of the Business Men's Association when that association was organized in 1906, and he served three years in the office. He is a director and one of the Building Commissioners of the City Hospital, and has been intensely interested in the success of this worthy institution, rendering a valuable service in his official connection therewith.

Fraternally, Mr. Frost has membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 641, Stevens Point, and his church membership is with the Episcopal church, in which he is a vestryman. In his citizenship too much could not be said of Mr. Frost, for it is there that his splendid integrity and high-mindedness has been manifested in an unusual degree. In his labors for the advancement and growth of Stevens Point he has exceeded the most diligent, and he has never yet passed by an opportunity for the betterment and upbuilding of the best phases of life in the city. No enterprise has ever been launched here that has not claimed his immediate and timely support and co-operation, and by his influence, his money and his actual work has he taken a hand in the business of making the city and county entitled to a leading place in this section of the state. Said to be the richest man but one in Stevens Point, his influence has been highly commendable and is due to the facts of his splendid integrity and general wholesomeness of character.

Hon. John Dixon. For nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. John Dixon has been one of the leading business men of the city of Racine.

He began his career as a worker at the carriage and wagon trade in Union Grove, Racine county. From that he became identified with the hardware business in the same town, and that line together with service in public affairs has occupied him for many years. Mr. Dixon is a native son of southern Wisconsin, and by his business integrity and success has acquired a position of prominence and influence in Racine county.

John Dixon was born in the town of Brighton, Kenosha county, January 31, 1853. His father, James Dixon, was a native of England who came to the United States in 1842. He was a weaver by trade, but after coming to this country his regular vocation was farming. His death occurred at Union Grove, February 9, 1904, at the age of eighty-nine years. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Whitaker, who was also born in England. The family consisted of ten children, five sons and five daughters, two of whom died in infancy.

John Dixon grew up on the farm in Kenosha county, and the education which started him in practical life was obtained from the country schools. He continued to live and work on the farm until he was of age, at which time he began learning the carriage and wagon making trade with Mr. M. Nieson. This relationship subsequently ceased and Mr. Dixon in 1882 established a hardware store on Main street in Union Grove, having a large stock of general hardware and agricultural machinery. The business was built up to good proportions and carried on prosperously until 1892, at which time Mr. Dixon retired from active supervision and participation in the affairs of the business and moved to Racine. His partial withdrawal from the business at that time was occasioned chiefly by his election to the office of county clerk of Racine county. He entered upon the duties of this office on the first of January, 1893. Elected as a Republican he continued as county clerk for six years, and set a standard of efficiency in his administration which has not been surpassed by any subsequent incumbent. On retiring from his official responsibility, Mr. Dixon again resumed business as a hardware merchant, but this time in association with his son Guy, thus establishing the firm name of John Dixon & Son. The general hardware and implement business at Union Grove was disposed of and the present firm has since conducted a store which is familiar in the city of Racine, under the title of "Sporting Goods." The location of the business is at 210 Third street, and Guy Dixon is the active manager of the store.

Besides his services as county clerk, Mr. Dixon has had other official honors. In 1903 occurred his election to the legislature from the First Assembly District of Racine county. As a member of the legislature he served on several important committees, and made an excellent record as a disinterested worker for the public welfare. For a number of years he has taken much interest in the local organization of the Republican party, and has served as delegate and otherwise been prominent in county and state politics. He is widely known over the state, both as a

Republican and business man, and has a brother, R. M. Dixon, who is postmaster of Silver Lake in Kenosha county. Mr. Dixon among his other business relations is a director of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Racine, and a director of the Silver Lake State Bank of Silver Lake.

Mrs. Dixon, his wife, before her marriage was Miss Myrtle Jane Jones, a daughter of Richard Jones, who was an old settler of Racine county, and one of the most respected citizens of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are the parents of two children: Guy H. and Bessie May, the latter the wife of W. E. Pomeroy of Kenosha. Mr. Dixon is prominent in Masonry, being affiliated with Belle City Lodge No. 92, F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M.; Racine Commandery, No. 7, K. T. His other affiliations connect him with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Judge John B. Winslow. Since December 30, 1907, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, John B. Winslow has had a long and distinguished career in the bench and bar of Wisconsin. For many continuous years he has served either on the circuit or supreme bench. He became judge of the first circuit in 1884, and was re-elected to the same office. In 1891 he became a justice of the supreme court to fill a vacancy, was elected by the people to the office and has since been confirmed by popular vote in this supreme judicial office. His elevation to the chief justiceship occurred December 30, 1907, according to the regular rules of the supreme court.

John Bradley Winslow was born in Livingston county, New York, October 4, 1851, the only son of Horatio G. and Emily (Bradley) Winslow. One of the direct ancestors was Kenelm Winslow, brother of Edward Winslow, governor of the Plymouth colony in Massachusetts. The Winslow family came west and located in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1855, and it was in the city of Racine that Judge Winslow was reared, received his education in the public schools and was graduated with the degree of A. B. from Racine College in 1871.

In 1872 he began his studies for admission to the bar under E. O. Hand, in whose office he remained until 1873, at which date he became a student and clerk in the office of Fuller & Dyer. Then in September, 1874, he entered the college of law of the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in 1875. On returning to Racine he entered the office of Fuller & Harkness, and on the withdrawal of Judge Harkness, became a member of the firm, which continued in that town until 1877. From 1879 to 1882, inclusive, Mr. Winslow was city attorney of Racine, that office marking his entrance into prominent political affairs. From 1880 to 1882 he had as partner Charles A. Brownson, and then became associated with Joseph V. Quarles. In April, 1883, the voters of the first judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Racine, Kenosha and Walworth, elected him by a large majority to the office of circuit judge, and

he began his duties on the bench in January, 1884. In 1889 occurred his re-election, without opposition, and this was the highest compliment that could have been paid to his judicial ability and his record as an official. In May, 1891, he was promoted to the supreme court, and in April, 1892, was chosen by the people without contest for the unexpired portion of his predecessor's term. This term ended in January, 1896, and in the preceding year he was elected for the full term of ten years. Since then he has been again elected and is now serving his second full term of ten years.

The first judicial circuit has always been Republican, and during his early career Judge Winslow always stood as a Democrat, although not an active partisan. The fact of his continuous retention in the duties of the circuit bench is an exceptional compliment paid to his ability. Early in his practice as a lawyer he had developed more than is usual among lawyers, an individual sense of right and justice which often seriously embarrassed him in his work upon the business in hand. It is said that he acquired the habit of not only viewing his own arguments and own side of the case, but also in building up a strong contention on the opposite side and often with such success that he found it difficult to overcome his disinclination to combat the stronger position which he had constructed for the opposition. This peculiarity of his mind in examining both sides, and being completely free from the operation of prejudice, made such an impression upon his associates that it was really on this ground that he was first promoted on the concensus of opinions from his associates to the position of Judge. During his career on the circuit bench, Judge Winslow made a notable record for impartiality. Without coldness of demeanor, and without jeopardizing the warm regard of the bar, he always maintained the dignity of his position and made his rulings effective and clear with never a color of passion or prejudice. His record on the supreme bench is written indelibly in the reports of the court, and many of the strongest opinions of the Wisconsin Supreme court during the past twenty years have been written by Chief Justice Winslow.

He is the author of a history of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin from 1848 to 1880 entitled "The Story of a Great Court." During the year beginning in August, 1911, he was president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, a national association whose object is to improve the administration of the criminal law. He is now one of the directors of the American Judicature Society, an organization which is actively engaged in a nation-wide movement for the more efficient administration of justice not only by the simplification of procedure but by improvement of the court systems in the various states.

On January 19, 1881, Judge Winslow married Miss Agnes Clancy. They are the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters.

Martin Benjamin Hubbard. First as a public official, then as an attorney, and lastly as a county judge, Martin Benjamin Hubbard, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, has been before the eyes of the people of the city and county for many years. During these years, in addition to his professional duties, he has carried on various business interests and his success has rivaled that of the men who have had their entire time to give to their business. During his entire life he has always been eager to participate in anything that had the improvement of the section at its end. He has been a leader in many ventures that have proved beneficial to Eau Claire, and though now well along in years he has never lost the progressive spirit, nor the gift of leadership, the latter being simply strength of character, moral courage, and a knowledge of men.

Martin Benjamin Hubbard was born in western Ontario, near London, on the 11th of August, 1849. He is a son of Alfred and Mary A. (Dighton) Hubbard, both of whom were born in Jefferson county, New York. Alfred Hubbard was born January 29, 1826, and died on the 6th of May, 1907. He grew up in New York state and when he was a young man went into Canada where he was engaged in the lumber business until 1862. At this time he removed to Michigan, but he only remained there a few years, and he soon went back to Canada once more.

In 1865 he came to Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming. He lived here for many years, but retiring about twenty years before his death he moved into the city of Eau Claire, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics was first a Whig and later a Republican. He married Mary A. Dighton in 1847. Mrs. Hubbard was born March 12, 1826, and died March 31, 1910. Four children, two sons and two daughters were born to this union, and all of the children are living today.

Martin Benjamin Hubbard was the eldest of his father's children and he spent his early boyhood in Canada, where he attended the public schools. He later attended the public schools in Wisconsin at Augusta and vicinity, and when his education was completed he became a school teacher and for three years taught in the graded schools of Wisconsin.

He next became a clerk in a general merchandise store in Augusta, remaining in this position for about three years. In 1875 he was elected clerk for the town of Bridge Creek, in Eau Claire county, Wisconsin. In the following year, in March he was appointed clerk of the circuit court by Judge H. L. Humphrey, and in November, 1876, was elected to this position. He was re-elected to this office in 1878 and again in 1880. During this period he had determined that his abilities and desires lay along the line of the legal profession and so he set to work to study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and began to practice in Eau Claire. He was elected county judge of Eau Claire county in 1897 and served on the bench for one term.

E. Marinus

Judge Hubbard has varied business connections. He is interested in the insurance, real estate and loan business and is a director in both the Eau Claire National Bank and the Eau Claire Savings Bank. He is secretary of the New Dells Lumber Company and is secretary and director of the Reedsburg Canning Company. For twenty years he was secretary and attorney for the Citizens Loan and Building Association. He is now secretary and director of the H. T. Lange Company, who are large wholesale dealers in groceries and fruits.

As a member of the Republican party the Judge has always been an active member and a valuable asset to the party in Wisconsin. He served as chairman of the Republican County Committtee for eight years, only resigning when the duties of his judicial office forced him to give up his political work. For eight years he was a very efficient member of the school board. He has always been keenly interested in Masonry and is a member of the Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, of Eau Claire Chapter, No. 36, Royal Arch Masons, and of the Eau Claire Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar.

Judge Hubbard has a most interesting ancestry, one that is truly unique in stories of lineage. He traces his line of descent back to an old Norse sea king named Hubba, who on one of his incursions upon the English coast, became impressed with the advantages of a life on land and settled in England with his Viking band. Like most of his kind he proved much stronger than the people among whom he settled and was soon the acknowledged lord of that part of the country. It was a step now to the royal throne of England and for four years he was practically king of England. The first of the name to come to this country were three brothers who settled in Connecticut during the early days of the colony. By this time the name had become transformed to Hubbard and it was a descendant of these brothers who located in northern New York. Martin Hubbard, the grandfather of the present head of the house was one of the pioneer lumbermen in western Ontario in the early forties.

Judge Hubbard married Elizabeth Reed, a native of the state of New Jersey, in 1889, on the 27th of November.

Ephraim Mariner. We can not afford to hold in light esteem those who have wrought nobly in the past, nor fail to accord honor to those who have given the gracious heritage of worthy thoughts and worthy deeds. Among those who have stood as distinguished types of the world's workers was the late Ephraim Mariner, who died at his home in Milwaukee, on the 24th of January, 1911, secure in the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who had come within the compass of his benignant influence. He wrote his name large upon the annals of Wisconsin jurisprudence, as one of the essentially representative members of the bar of this commonwealth, and his versatility of genius

was most significantly shown in his interposition in connection with business enterprises of broad scope and importance. His real estate operations in Milwaukee and vicinity were of extensive order, he was a most influential factor in connection with railroad building and operations, and in many other ways he contributed in large measure to the civic and material development and progress of the city and state in which he established his home more than sixty years ago and in which he marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement, not only as a lawyer of high attainments, but also as a man of affairs. At the time of his death he was one of the most extensive real-estate owners in the Wisconsin metropolis and in the improving of his many properties he did much to foster the substantial upbuilding and the industrial and commercial precedence of his home city, to which his loyalty was the most intense and appreciative order. His life was characterized by exalted ideals, signal integrity of purpose and a high sense of personal stewardship. He was a man of strength and action, thoroughly in harmony with the true American spirit, making the most of his opportunities and working his way to success and to the attainment of those things that are most desirable and ennobling in life. As one of the honored pioneers and representative men of Wisconsin, Ephraim Mariner is eminently entitled to special recognition in this publication, and it is hoped that this brief memoir may measureably denote the man and his achievements.

Mr. Mariner was a scion of a family, of stanch English origin, that was founded in America in the colonial era of our national history, and representatives of the name were later numbered among the pioneer settlers in western New York. He was born at Penn Yan, the judicial center of Yates county, New York, on the 27th of March, 1827, and thus was nearly eighty-four years of age when he was summoned from the stage of life's mortal endeavors. He was a son of Miles and Millicent (Feele) Mariner, who passed their entire lives in the old Empire state, where the father was a carpenter and contractor by vocation. Miles Mariner was a man of strong character, upright, industrious and sincere, and while he never advanced beyond the point of moderate financial success he made excellent provision for his children, to each of whom he accorded the best possible educational advantages, as he placed high estimate upon such training in fitting them for the active duties and responsibilities of life. After availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of his native town Ephraim Mariner prepared for college under the direction of a private tutor, and in 1846 he was matriculated in Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1849 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the degree of LL. D. In

the meanwhile he had also carried on the study of law under the preceptorship of Professor Dwight, a member of the faculty of Hamilton College, and for a time after leaving college he was a student and assistant in the law office of Evart Van Buren, a representative member of the bar of his home town.

The young disciple of Blackstone decided that in the progressive and rapidly developing west would be obtained better opportunities for productive effort along the line of his profession, and in 1850, about two years after the admission of Wisconsin as one of the sovereign commonwealths of the Union, he came to this state and established his home in Milwaukee. Here he entered the office of the pioneer law firm of Coon & Hunter and in 1851 he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the Wisconsin bar, which he was destined significantly to dignify and honor by his character and services. During the course of his long and successful career in his profession he conducted an independent law business with the exception of about five years. For an interval of about one year, in 1852-3, he was associated in practice with the late Charles James, under the firm name of James & Mariner, and from 1872 to 1876 he was senior member of the law firm of Mariner, Smith & Ordway.

During the earlier years of his active professional work Mr. Mariner was engaged in general practice, but with the development of his real estate interests and other constructive business activities he found it expedient to confine his practice largely to real estate and corporation law, in which field he soon gained distinctive priority and high reputation. Mr. Mariner early identified himself with the promotion and development of railway enterprises and the handling of real estate, and in these lines he contributed in large and important measure to the civic and material advancement and prosperity of Milwaukee and its surrounding tributary territory. At different times he was officially connected with the La Crosse & Southeastern Railroad Company, the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company. He seemed to have distinct prescience of the future importance of Milwaukee as a marine, commercial and industrial center, and his discernment in anticipating needs and demands in the furtherance of constructive enterprise was especially noteworthy. He gave close attention to his law practice but, unlike the average professional man, he had great business acumen and marked executive and initiative ability. He was at one time a member of the directorate of the Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Company and was also a director of the First National Bank of Milwaukee. He was essentially a man of action and circumspection, and he was at all times ready to lend his influence and tangible co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises meeting the approval of his judgment. He was thorough and painstaking in all

things, guided with strong resourcefulness the various enterprises with which he identified himself, and ordered his life on the highest plane of integrity and honor, so that the natural reflex was the inviolable confidence and esteem accorded to him by his fellow men. His character was positive, individual and indomitable. He was emphatically a productive worker, and he accounted well to himself and the world in all of the relations of life. He coveted success but scorned to gain it save by honest means, and thus it is gratifying to note that he acquired a substantial fortune through his well ordered endeavors. He was the third oldest member of the Milwaukee bar at the time of his death, and the Milwaukee County Bar Association passed memorial resolutions of respect and sorrow when he was summoned to the life eternal, in the fulness of years and well earned honors. Mr. Mariner was one of the most progressive and liberal citizens of the Wisconsin metropolis and few have done more to foster the development and upbuilding of the fine city in which he long lived and labored to goodly ends.

Though never a seeker of public office or desirous of entering the turmoil of practical politics, Mr. Mariner was a staunch and effective exponent of the principles of the Republican party, and he was identified with the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Though a man of high intellectual and professional attainments, Mr. Mariner had naught of bigotry or intolerance. He placed true valuations upon men and things, was buoyant and optimistic, and his urbanity and kindliness never wavered. His sympathy was shown in kindly thoughts and worthy deeds, and no man was ever more free from ostentation and selfishness. His name and memory shall long be revered in the city which honored him and which he repaid in loyalty and appreciable service.

In November, 1850, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mariner to Miss Lucinda Watkins, of Waterloo, New York, in which state she was born and reared. After an ideal married life covering a period of more than half a century the gracious ties were severed by the death of the honored husband and father, and Mrs. Mariner still retains her home in Milwaukee, a city that is endeared to her by the hallowed memories and associations of many years, the while she is sustained and comforted by the filial devoton of her only son and by the love of a wide circle of friends. To Mr. and Mrs. Mariner were born two children, William, who died in 1906, at the age of 44, and John W., who has charge of the large family estate.

Valentine P. Rath, clerk of Langlade county, Wisconsin, and now serving his sixth consecutive term and in the twelfth year of his service, has been a resident of this county since 1879, while it was yet a portion

of Oconto county, Wisconsin, and prior to the time when the city of Antigo had been laid out. At that time he took up his residence on a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres northeast of what is now Antigo and what was then the town of Polar, now Price, and for eight or ten years he continued to live in contentment upon his country place. He was a busy man in those years, and he prospered in a fair measure. He moved to Bryant at the end of his stay in town of Price, in Langlade county, it being a lumber town, and he was employed there as a lumber cruiser and grader, in which work he continued until he was elected to the office of clerk of Langlade county. His election came in the autumn of 1902, and so apt has been his service that he has been returned without question at each succeeding election. The affairs of the county have never been administered more efficiently than they have since Mr. Rath has held the office, and he had demonstrated a high order of citizenship in his service, as well as the capacity for thorough and capable performance of duty.

Mr. Rath was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, on February 15, 1860, and is a son of Valentine and Mary Anna (Feser) Rath, both of whom were born in Bavaria and came to America in 1858, settling in Sheboygan, this state. The father, who was a laboring man, died in Sheboygan in 1911. He was a soldier in the Civil war, going to the front from Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, and serving well through the severest part of the conflict. The mother still lives at the advanced age of eighty-three.

Mr. Rath was reared in the city of Sheboygan and there attended the parochial school of the Roman Catholic church, of which his parents and himself are members. He learned the trade of a cooper and worked at that trade for two years or more, and then took employment with Henry Roth in Sheboygan packing lime. He worked at various occupations for some years, and was but nineteen years old when he came to what is now Langlade county, so that he may safely be said to be one of the actual pioneers of the county.

On May 15, 1890, Mr. Rath was married to Magdalene Mary Friederich, of Sheboygan, who was there born and reared, and six children have been born to them. They are George P.; Joseph F.; William M.; John H.; Clara Mary, and Thomas E. Rath. Mr. Rath is a member of the Roman Catholic church and of the Knights of Columbus as well as the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is financial secretary and treasurer of the latter order and is recording secretary of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He also has membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Sons of Veterans.

In the years before Mr. Rath became identified with his present office, he served as assessor and town clerk of Price, and he was serving in the latter office at the time of his election to that of county clerk, and

during his service as clerk of the town of Price, he was mainly instrumental in getting that town cut off from the town of Polar.

Dr. F. C. Kestly is well known in Antigo and Langlade county as the leading dentist of Antigo, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1899. He came here immediately following his graduation from the dental department of the Northwestern University of Evanston, Illinois, in the spring of 1899, and his accomplishments in his chosen field of professional activity have been of a nature well worthy of note.

Born on a Manitowoc county farm on October 26, 1871, Dr. F. C. Kestly is the son of Jacob and Margaret (Bogenschutz) Kestly, both natives of Germany. The mother came to America with her parents as a girl, and for a time was with them, resident in New York state, before coming to Wisconsin. Jacob Kestly came to Manitowoc county, this state, direct from the German Fatherland, being in his young manhood at the time and he was married in the community in which he first made settlement. He was for years engaged in the carpenter business, later turning his attention to farming, an enterprise that the natural resources and conditions of the country made attractive to one of his thrift and energy. He continued as a farmer until he died in 1903. His wife died in 1873, when her son, Dr. Kestly of this review, was an infant two years old.

As a boy growing up on the home farm of his father, young Kestly attended the country schools, dividing his time between his books and his duties on the farm, as befitting the country youth, and he later attended the Oshkosh Normal School. His normal training completed, the young man engaged in school teaching in Sheboygan county, for three years, and for a year thereafter attended the Spencerian Business College at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It was not until after that that he took up the study of dentistry in the Northwestern University.

From the beginning of his career in the dental profession Dr. Kestly has enjoyed success. He is not one to do things by halves, a sturdy German thoroughness characterizing his work at every turn, and he has gained prominence and reputation in his profession with each succeeding year.

On December 31, 1902, Dr. Kestly was married to Miss Mabel, daughter of H. J. Frick, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. Mr. Frick is one of the oldest conductors in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and is still in active service. One son has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Kestly, Charles Frederick Kestly. The doctor is a member of Lodge No. 662, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he has twice served as Exalted Ruler, and has membership in the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. His churchly relations are maintained as a member of the Roman Catholic church.

George W. Moore, M. D. To no profession do greater opportunities of quiet and effective social service come than to the medical fraternity, and a physician and surgeon who has well utilized and accepted his privileges for faithful performance and skillful work is Dr. George W. Moore, president of the Langlade county Medical Society and health officer of the city of Antigo, where he has his home and office. From 1908 to the spring of 1912, Dr. Moore served as city physician of Antigo, and is now in his fifth year as health commissioner. His practice at Antigo began in 1905, when he came fresh from his medical studies and soon gained recognition as an able and conscientious doctor. Dr. Moore is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, with the class of 1905.

A native son of Wisconsin, and a member of a family which has been identified with the northern half of the state since pioneer times, Dr. Moore was born at Kewaunee, two and a half miles west of the city on a farm, December 8, 1876. His parents were Seth and Johanna (Werner) Moore. Seth Moore, whose father was also named Seth, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1835. His wife was a native of Germany. When a boy Seth Moore was brought to Wisconsin, the family locating at Racine. Later in 1855, he moved to Kewaunee, where he still lives. For many years he was engaged in the operation of a lime burning kiln and the stone quarry near Kewaunee. His wife died in 1892.

In Kewaunee county Dr. Moore spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He had the usual experiences of a farmer boy, and at an early age began looking farther than the horizon of farm life, as the sphere of his own accomplishments. After getting a preliminary training in the country schools and at the high school at Kewaunee, where he was graduated in 1899, he set to work to earn the money to pay for his medical education. Employment was given him in the Freight Agent's Department of the St. Paul Railroad at Wausaukee in Marinette county, and he proved an efficient helper there for eighteen months. With the savings of that work he paid for his first year in medical college. During the successive vacation periods he had charge of the infirmary at Mendota, Wisconsin, being in charge there for two years. In this way he paid his own way through medical school and was graduated in 1905 and immediately took up his professional career in Antigo. Dr. Moore is a brother of Professor Ransom Moore, who is a professor and head of the agronomy department of instruction at the University of Wisconsin. In 1908 Dr. Moore married Cora Wingert, of Freeport, Illinois. Their two children are Genevieve and Georgia. Besides his connection as president with the Langlade County Medical Society, Dr. Moore is a member of the Wisconsin State Society and American Medical Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with

the Knights of Pythias. While his practice is general in scope, he has been especially successful in obstetrical practice.

Dr. Fred V. Watson. Since the year 1900 Dr. Fred V. Watson has been engaged in the practice of medicine, coming here soon after he obtained his medical degree, and here he has built up a fine practice, in every way worthy of his talents and the efforts and energy he has injected into his work in a professional way. Dr. Watson was graduated from the University of Iowa in 1897, with the degree of B. S., two years later winning his M. D. degree at the Marion Sims College of Medicine at St. Louis, Missouri. He served as an interne at the City Hospital of St. Louis for six months, there gaining a maximum experience in a minimum time, and took post graduate work in Chicago before coming to Antigo in 1900, where he has since continued.

Dr. Watson was born in Grinnell, Iowa, on November 24, 1876, and is a son of William and Maria (Kline) Watson, born natives of Scotland. The father worked his way over from his native land on a steamer that consumed forty-five days of time in the passage, being at that time eighteen years of age, and was twenty-five days in small-pox quarantine at Ellis Island. The mother was fourteen years old when she came to America, and she met and married her husband in Pennsylvania, later coming with him to Iowa, where they established themselves on a homestead. The father is still living, and the mother died in 1908.

Educated in the country schools in the vicinity of Grinnell, after finishing the curriculum of the high school, Dr. Watson entered Iowa College at Grinnell, where he spent one year, and then became a student in the Iowa State University. His college career, his service in a St. Louis Hospital, his post graduate work in Chicago in the summer of 1900, and his coming to Antigo in 1900 has been touched upon in a previous paragraph, and it suffices to say further at this point that Dr. Watson takes his place among the leading physicians in the city and county today.

In 1903 Dr. Watson was married to Miss Teda Uhlman, who was born in Nova Scotia. She later became a resident of River Falls, Wisconsin, with her parents, and was engaged in teaching school in that place when she was married. They have one child,—Janet Watson.

Dr. Watson, who conducts a general practice in medicine and surgery, is a member of the Hospital Staff of the City Hospital. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and the National Medical Association, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen, the Independent Order of Foresters and several local organizations. Some of his business connections are represented by his membership in the directorate of the First National Bank of Antigo, and the vice-presidency of the Antigo Confectionery Com-

E H Steiger

pany. As a member of the Antigo Commercial Club he displays an active and wholesome interest in the civic development of the city, and has at all times displayed a citizenship that is most creditable to him and of intrinsic worth to the city.

Emil H. Steiger. As the originator and developer of what is practically a new and exceedingly important industry, the name of Emil H. Steiger deserves a high place among Wisconsin business executives and industrial leaders. Mr. Steiger is a type of man whose devotion to one ideal brings about success and prosperity not only where he is individually concerned, but produces a permanent and far-reaching benefit to mankind. Mr. Steiger was one of the founders of the Oshkosh Grass Matting Company, of which he is president, and which is the largest concern of its kind in the Union. Mr. Steiger is also an interested principal in enterprises of substantial order, and is recognized as one of the leading business men of Oshkosh.

Emil H. Steiger was born on a farm near Fremont, Waupaca county, Wisconsin, on the seventeenth of September, 1871, and is one of the four children of Jacob and Amelia (Spindler) Steiger. The father still resides in Waupaca county, the mother being deceased. Jacob Steiger was born in Switzerland, and his wife in Germany, their marriage having been celebrated in Wisconsin. Jacob Steiger was reared and educated in Switzerland, and is a typical representative of the sterling stock of the little Swiss Republic. In 1858 he emigrated to America, and soon after his arrival established his home in Wisconsin. A prosperous farmer of Waupaca who retained his land from its primitive condition, he gained a competency as a result of years of hard labor and good management. His eightieth birthday anniversary was celebrated in 1913, and he is still well preserved in mental and physical powers. Jacob Steiger is living retired in a pleasant home in the little city of Waupaca, where one of his daughters keeps him company, and cares for his declining years.

Emil H. Steiger gained his early experience in connection with the activities of the home farm, and was afforded the advantages of the public school. At the age of seventeen he entered the Oshkosh Business College, took a thorough course in bookkeeping, and was then ready for practical work. From 1890 until 1896 his chief activities were in connection with the operation of a saw mill at Fremont, and at the same time he managed a threshing outfit. The handling of real estate was also one of his enterprises, and for a time he did a large business at Fremont, conducting a warehouse for the storing of potatoes. He left that business in 1898, to embark on his career as a manufacturer.

For several years Mr. Steiger, it seems, had been making a study of the use of wire grass for the manufacture of rugs and mattings.

His experience and his profits in the various enterprises in which he had been engaged, sawmill, lumber business, threshing outfit, real estate, and other enterprises, were only in the nature of a preparation and a foundation for his more important enterprise as a manufacturer of grass products. For that purpose he formed a partnership with Conrad Kieren and Louis J. Monahan, and supplied the greater part of the capital required for the establishment of the new and unique industry, his investment having been twenty-five thousand dollars. The firm took out patents on both the machinery and products. Mr. Steiger was associated with the original patentees of straight grass twine machines. There were twelve or fifteen machines originally built, which occasioned an outlay of more than twenty-five thousand dollars, and this came from Mr. Steiger as a personal investment. After the machines were perfected, a partnership was formed, and on the terms of the partnership, Mr. Steiger received a one-third interest in the patented machinery, and an equal percentage of returns from the sale of the manufactured products. One of the first men in Oshkosh to be interested, was Mr. Leander Choate, the well-known pioneer, and a man who had in his long and active lifetime helped many individuals to success and developed many important industries in Wisconsin. Mr. Choate and R. C. Brown were admitted to the partnership in 1903, and on the reorganization of the business at that date, it was incorporated under the laws of the state and under the title of the Oshkosh Grass Matting Company. The first board of directors were as follows: Leander Choate, Emil H. Steiger, R. C. Brown, F. E. Waite, and Conrad Kieren. The first officials of the company were: Leander Choate, president; F. E. Waite, vice-president; and Emil H. Steiger, secretary and treasurer. After the death of Mr. Choate his widow, Mrs. Adaline P. Choate was elected to the presidency as his successor, and she continued the incumbent of this office until December 16, 1912. Mr. Steiger is now president; Jacob J. Steiger, treasurer; and W. H. Genske, secretary. For the splendid success of the business, Mr. Steiger gives due credit to the late Leander Choate, whose counsel and practical assistance was accorded at a time when the developing concern most needed them.

An interesting account of this business and Mr. Steiger's career was recently published in a trade journal, and some of the more pertinent paragraphs from that article are given at that time: "The first wire grass ever harvested in the state of Wisconsin was contracted for by Mr. Steiger, and every year since he has been cutting thousands of tons of this fibre on the meadows which he has been acquiring, becoming thoroughly familiar with the wire grass industry, not only from a practical, but from a scientific standpoint. . . . The Oshkosh Grass Matting Company was organized later with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and a year later Mr.

Steiger was elected secretary and treasurer. He is now president of the concern, which does a business of more than one million dollars per year, and has held every position in the company from foreman in the grass fields to the presidency. The days, months and years of perfecting these machines, point by point, as well as the product, became with Mr. Steiger the one absorbing purpose of his life, and he is recognized as the authority on grass products. In fact, he has been the soul and spirit of his business, from its inception and growth of the production from a modest beginning to the tremendous proportions of the present time.

"The product of his factory was christened 'Deltox Grass Rugs.' No one knows just why, but 'Deltox' just seems to be the name, and the trade-mark Deltox has become a standard in the rug market in all parts of this country, and in South America, Panama, and Europe. The development of the business, in the matter of providing artistic carpet and rug design, brought grass matting to a close relationship to the oriental rugs in furnishing a home or office, for winter and summer, and has been an interesting trade evolution.

". . . The rapid advancement of Mr. Steiger, the farmer boy of Wisconsin, to a position of eminence in the carpet and rug trade is the concrete evidence of the ability, common-sense, cool-headed judgment of the young man, who knew when to seize opportunities, and when to work hard and to obtain results. He has been especially prominent in the development and exploitation of grass rug and matting trade, and wherever he goes there is an exploitation of grass rugs that serve as a trade wake for salesmen to follow. He was the first to manufacture grass rugs from straight grass twine, without twisting the grass, so as to make them more serviceable and to make greater variety of patterns and obtain a softness in a grass rug that approximates the quality of the best rugs. As the volume of the trade has developed on such a gigantic scale, Mr. Steiger has given his attention to looking close to the supply of wire grass, which thus far has been discovered in only two states of the Union—Wisconsin and Minnesota,—and in Manitoba. While some of the fields have been cut year after year for twelve years, they are now allowed to fallow for a year or so, so as to improve quality. At the semi-annual carpet sales in New York, Mr. Steiger has been a conspicuous figure for some years, and is one of the two life members of the Carpet Club of New York, with rooms and headquarters adjoining the famous Hoffman House. The increasing popularity of grass rugs and matting has been anticipated in the enlargement of the factory at Oshkosh from year to year, until it now covers an area of four or five acres. The factory is operated all the year round, and is visited by many interested purchasers from all over the world."

In addition to Mr. Steiger's active identification with the matting

factory, he is also president of the Shawano Lumber Company; of the Oshkosh Pure Ice Company; president of the Phillips Sprinkler Company of Oshkosh, contractors for the installation of automatic sprinkler systems; treasurer of the Oshkosh Steamboat Company; treasurer of the Little Wolf Power Company, and treasurer and manager of the Wegner Fuel Company. Mr. Steiger has also had charge and has managed the Leander Choate Estate. Emil H. Steiger is easily one of the most progressive and alert business men of Oshkosh, a man whose broad views and civic loyalty do not permit him to become hedged in with the mere interests of personal business, and he is always ready to lend his influence and material cooperation to advance the general welfare of his home city, county and state. When Colonel Roosevelt visited Oshkosh, he was a guest of Mr. Steiger, who provided an auditorium in his new warehouse, where eleven thousand people greeted the former president.

In politics Mr. Steiger gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but has never desired any honors nor rewards, except such as come from a consciousness of good citizenship. He holds membership in the Congregational church. On June 19, 1895, Emil H. Steiger and Miss Sophia Faust were united in marriage. Mrs. Steiger, who is now deceased, was a daughter of Peter Faust, formerly a well known citizen of Oshkosh, and now a resident of Weyauwega. Mr. and Mrs. Steiger were the parents of four children: Carl, Emil and Sophia, twins, and Frances.

John G. Reuteman. Identified with a line of enterprise that has most important bearing upon the progress and stable prosperity of every community, Mr. Reuteman is recognized as one of the enterprising, straightforward and representative business men of the Wisconsin metropolis, where he is a member of the firm of Richter, Dick & Reuteman, engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business, with well equipped offices in suite 416 Caswell block. He has been a resident of Milwaukee from his childhood days and has here found ample opportunity for successful endeavor along normal and productive lines of business enterprise, the while he has secure place in popular confidence and esteem in his home city and takes a lively interest in all that concerns its civic and material wellbeing.

Mr. Reuteman was born near the picturesque city of Zurich, Switzerland, the capital of the canton of the same name, and is a scion of one of the old and honored families of that section of the fair little Swiss republic. The date of his nativity was November 18, 1872, and he is a son of Ulrich and Elizabeth (Fehr) Reuteman, both of whom were born and reared in the canton of Zurich, where their marriage was solemnized and where the father followed the vocation of cooper until 1874, when he came to the United States, determined to found a home

in the new world, where he felt assured of better opportunities for the winning of independence and prosperity through individual effort. He came to Milwaukee and after making due provision for his family, he sent for them to join him, which they did within the year after his arrival in America. Here he found profitable employment at his trade and he made the same his vocation until the close of his life. He continued to reside in Milwaukee until his death, and here his widow still maintains her home, at the venerable age of seventy-two years, in 1913. Of the three children two attained to years of maturity,—John G., of this review, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of a Mr. Ressel, and is now deceased. The father was a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance, was a man of sterling character and ever held the respect of his fellow men. He was a devout communicant of the Catholic church, as is also his widow, and in the faith of this great mother of Christendom the children were carefully reared.

John G. Reuteman was about three years of age at the time when he came with his mother to America, and he was reared to maturity in Milwaukee, where he was afforded the advantages of the parochial and public schools. He subsequently entered the office of Judge John C. Ludwig, one of the representative members of the Milwaukee bar, and there he held a clerical position and gave careful attention to the study of law, under effective preceptorship, for two years. He then became associated with the leading real estate and insurance firm of Richter, Shubert & Dick, by which he was retained as a valued and efficient employe and executive for the long period of sixteen years, at the expiration of which a change was made in the firm, the title of which became Richter & Dick. In 1907 Mr. Reuteman became a member of the firm, the title of which was then changed to its present form, —Richter, Dick & Reuteman, the other interested principals being August Richter, Jr., and Adolph C. Dick. The concern is one of the most important of the kind in Milwaukee and controls a large business in each of its departments, with a reputation that has been of the highest for many years. Through its well ordered operation this firm and its predecessors have accomplished an important work in connection with the upbuilding of Milwaukee, through judicious handling and improving of local realty and the exploiting of the city's advantages as an industrial and commercial center. The firm handles both city and suburban real estate, as well as farm properties; does a large and substantial business in the underwriting of fire insurance; and makes a specialty of extending financial loans on approved real estate security.

In addition to his identification with the firm mentioned, Mr. Reuteman is a stockholder in various land companies, in the Milwaukee County Abstract Company and the Standard Separator Company, and is owner of a part interest in the Manufacturers' Home building, on Mason street. He is a valued and popular member of the Milwaukee Real

Estate Board, is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and holds membership in the Milwaukee Athletic Association.

Alert, progressive and loyal as a citizen, Mr. Reuteman takes specially active interest in public affairs of a local order and is at the present time chairman of the board of election commissioners of Milwaukee. In politics he is a staunch and effective advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and the results of the national election of 1912 have naturally caused him to "rejoice and be exceeding glad." He and his family are zealous communicants of the Catholic church and are active members of the parish of St. Thomas Aquinas church.

On the 18th of November, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Reuteman to Miss Clara Geiger, who was born and reared in Milwaukee, where she is a popular factor in social activities, a daughter of a sterling citizen and business man of the Wisconsin metropolis. Mr. and Mrs. Reuteman have one son, Sylvester Charles, who completed the curriculum of the parochial schools and then entered Marquette University, one of the leading educational institutions of Milwaukee.

Lawrence McGovern. Among Wisconsin families who by long residence and individual character and services have an appropriate place in the biographical annals, that of McGovern is especially distinctive, not only for the early settlement and pioneer labors of its founders, but also for the distinguished ability of the members of its second generation, including two of Milwaukee's foremost physicians. and also the present governor of the state. While the careers of the younger members of the family have been properly followed in separate articles in this work, attention is now called to a brief outline of the life of the father of the governor and his two physician brothers.

Lawrence McGovern was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1825. and died in Plymouth, Wisconsin, in February, 1895. His parents died of Asiatic cholera in 1834, and that event broke up the home. Lawrence McGovern at an early age became intimately acquainted with hardship. At the age of sixteen, in 1841, he came to America. His first work was in railroad construction in the state of New York, and he finally drifted west to Illinois, where he was employed as a farm hand. In 1846 with his brothers Michael and Thomas, he bought some land in the town of Rhine, Sheboygan county, and started to clear off the virgin forest. His original purchase was sixty acres, to which he added from time to time until he owned a farm of two hundred and two acres. How hard was the battle with pioneer conditions, and how thoroughly Lawrence McGovern won his success, is illustrated by the fact that during his early years of residence in Sheboygan county all the work on the farm was done by hand, and he had neither oxen nor horses to assist in the drudgery. The nearest settler was eight miles from his

home. The provisions had to be carried through the forest from Milwaukee, a distance of sixty miles, and again and again he made the trip with a heavy pack upon his back. In the course of years he became one of the most successful men of Sheboygan county, the possessor of a fine farm, and he was able to rear his children in plain, but comfortable surroundings.

Lawrence McGovern in 1853 in Sheboygan married Ellen Wren. Their seven children, with dates of birth, are mentioned as follows: Thomas, born February 2, 1855; Humphrey, born August 12, 1856; William P., born October 14, 1858; Mary Eliza, born April 11, 1860; Patrick Henry, born April 24, 1862; John J., born February 14, 1864; Francis Edward born January 21, 1866. Among the seven children mentioned, the following are now deceased: Humphrey E., who died in February, 1885, and Thomas, whose death occurred October 14, 1888. Of these children, William P. McGovern lives at Cedarburg, Wisconsin, while the others are residents of Milwaukee.

Mrs. Ellen Wren McGovern. The mother of Governor McGovern is one of the most venerable women of Wisconsin, having spent sixty-two years of her life in this state. At the age of ninety, she lives in the home of her son, Dr. J. J. McGovern in Milwaukee, having spent the last seventeen years of her life in that city.

Ellen Wren was born at Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, September 27, 1823. Her parents were John and Avice Wren. Among her ancestors was Sir Christopher Wren, who designed St. Paul's Cathedral at London as it stands at present. She came to Massachusetts in 1845, and in 1850 took up her residence with a brother William Wren in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. In 1853 she married Lawrence McGovern, and for many years they made their home on a farm near Elkhart Lake. In 1889 Lawrence McGovern retired from active affairs, and moved to Sheboygan, where his death occurred. Since 1895 Mrs. McGovern has lived in Milwaukee.

When Mr. and Mrs. McGovern were married, and took up their home on a farm in the town of Rhine, Sheboygan county, there was no railway connecting that place with Milwaukee. Lawrence McGovern in order to secure provisions had to walk or drive to Milwaukee. The trip occupied three days. On the first day he got as far as what is now North Milwaukee, on the second day he went into Milwaukee, secured his supplies and returned as far as North Milwaukee, and then arrived at home on the third day.

Patrick H. McGovern, M. D. Associated in active general practice with his younger brother, Dr. John J. McGovern, with well appointed offices in the Majestic building, he whose name initiates this review is numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of the city

of Milwaukee, and the firm of McGovern & McGovern controls a large and important general practice, the partnership alliance of the brothers giving them special facility in the adjustment of office hours and in meeting the demands of their representative clientage.

Dr. Patrick Henry McGovern was born in Elkhart, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, on the 24th of April, 1862, and is a son of Lawrence McGovern, who is consistently given individual representation on other pages of this work. That the McGovern family has been one of distinctive prominence in connection with the annals of Wisconsin needs no further voucher than the high standing of the Drs. McGovern and the fact that their brother, Hon. Francis E. McGovern, is now serving as governor of the state. In the sketches dedicated in this work to Lawrence McGovern and Governor McGovern are given adequate data concerning the family history, and it is not necessary to repeat the same in the present connection.

In the public schools of his native town, Dr. Patrick H. McGovern acquired his early educational discipline, and in Madison, the capital city of the state, he was thereafter graduated in the high school. He then entered the University of Wisconsin, in which he was graduated in 1888. He had in the meantime determined to prepare himself for the medical profession, but as he was largely dependent upon his own resources he found it expedient to devote his attention to pedagogic work for a period of several years, within which he served three years as principal of the high school at Chilton, Calumet county. He then matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894 and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Later he completed an effective post graduate course of one year's duration in the medical department of the great Johns Hopkins University, in the city of Baltimore, and through other media he has constantly kept abreast of the advance made in medical and surgical science.

Dr. McGovern initiated the practice of his profession in Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, where he remained four years and where his success was such as to justify fully his ambition for obtaining a broader field of professional endeavor. He accordingly removed to the city of Milwaukee, where he has since continued in active general practice, and where he now gives special attention to surgery, in which department of professional work he has achieved high reputation. He is distinctively one of the able and honored representatives of the medical profession in his native state and he is associated in practice with his younger brother, Dr. John J. McGovern, the junior member of the firm being individually mentioned elsewhere in this publication. Dr. McGovern is an active and valued member of the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society and the Wisconsin State Medical

Society, besides which he is identified with the American Medical Association.

In politics the Doctor has been a veritable stalwart in the local camp of the Republican party and he has been notably active in the promotion of the party cause, especially during the last two campaigns in the state, each of which resulted in the election of his brother Francis E., to the distinguished office of governor of the state.

On the 21st of October, 1896, Dr. McGovern wedded Miss Abigail Margaret Bothmann, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Jacky) Bothmann, honored citizens of Chilton, this state. No children have been born to this union. The attractive home of Dr. McGovern, known for its gracious hospitality and with Mrs. McGovern as a most popular chatelaine, is at 2036 Grand avenue.

John J. McGovern, M. D. In the medical profession, the most exacting and responsible to which a man can turn his attention, advancement is gained only through definite ability, skill and discrimination, as conjoined with invincible integrity of purpose and due appreciation of the great issues involved. Thus the success achieved by Dr. McGovern best attests his fine technical ability and his distinctive personal popularity. He is essentially one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Milwaukee, even as he is a scion of one of the distinguished families of the Badger commonwealth, of which his brother Francis E. is governor at the present time. On other pages of this work appears a review of the career of Governor McGovern and also one touching the life history of the honored father, Lawrence McGovern, so that in the present article further reference to the genealogical record of the family may consistently be eliminated. In the practice of his profession Dr. John J. McGovern is junior member of the firm of McGovern & McGovern, in which he is the valued confrere and coadjutor of his elder brother, Dr. Patrick H. McGovern, who likewise is individually represented in this publication.

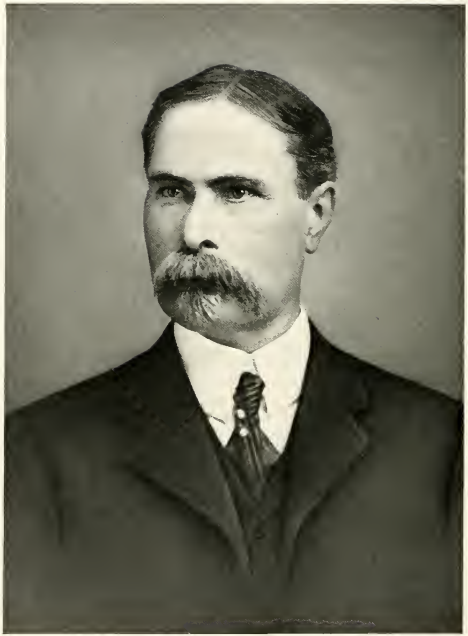
He whose name initiates this review was born in the village of Elkhart, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, on the 14th of February, 1864, and to the public schools of his native place he is indebted for his early educational advantages, and after a course in the high school at Plymouth, in his home county, he became a student in the academic or literary department of the University of Wisconsin. In fortifying himself for his chosen profession Dr. McGovern first entered Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago, but later transferred himself to the alma mater of his brother and present partner, Dr. Patrick H. McGovern, who is about two years his senior. In the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, he completed a thorough course of technical study and was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, thus receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine one

year earlier than his elder brother, who had been a successful representative of the pedagogic profession and who had thus delayed slightly his preparation for the profession in which they are now effectively and pleasingly associated.

In the year of his graduation Dr. McGovern established his residence in the city of Milwaukee, and here his admirable ability and zealous application made his professional novitiate less exacting and protracted than that of the average young physician who essays the upbuilding of a practice in a metropolitan community. The Doctor has achieved success and prestige worthy of the names and is one of the talented, resourceful, honored and representative physicians and surgeons of the Wisconsin metropolis, where he has been allied with his brother in the development of a most extensive and representative practice, to the exigent demands of which he has subordinated all other interests, though he is known as a most liberal and public-spirited citizen. Dr. McGovern is a member and secretary of the second United States board of pension examining surgeons of Milwaukee, in which connection he has given most zealous and timely service, and he is a popular and valued member of the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, and the Wisconsin State Medical Society, besides which he keeps himself further in touch with the generic affairs of his profession by retaining affiliation with the American Medical Association. He has been a member of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega medical fraternity since his college days. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has completed the circle of the York Rite and has his maximum affiliation with Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar, in Milwaukee.

In view of the fact that his brother has been twice elected governor of Wisconsin on the Republican ticket, it may readily be inferred that Dr. McGovern is unfaltering in his allegiance to the principles and policies for which that staunch old party has ever stood sponsor, and he was alert and influential in the two campaigns which gained gubernatorial honors to his brother. The medical firm of McGovern & McGovern maintains well equipped offices at 1201 Majestic building, in the central business district, and the residence of Dr. John J. McGovern is at 2119 Prairie street, the attractive home being a center of much social activity under the gracious regime of Mrs. McGovern, who is a most popular factor in the representative social life of the city.

On the 23d of December, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. McGovern to Miss Grace E. Neilson, who was born at Granville, Milwaukee county, and who is a representative of one of the old and honored families of this section of the state. She is a daughter of Cornelius and Margaret (Ireland) Neilson, who came from the city of Quebec, Canada, to Wisconsin in the early '60s and who established their residence in the village of Granville, where they still maintain their home. Mr. Nielson is a grandson of Hon. John Nielson, and the latter was, in the ma-



L. S. Tuttle

ternal line, a nephew of William Brown, who established the first newspaper in the city of Quebec, Canada.

Dr. and Mrs. McGovern became the parents of four sons and one daughter, and the first two, Donald Neilson and Robert Francis, died in early childhood. Margaret Grace, the only daughter, and the twin sons, John Neilson and Francis Henry, remain at the parental home, of which they are the light and life.

Leslie S. Tuttle. One of the best known insurance men of Wisconsin was the late Leslie S. Tuttle, whose home and business headquarters were in Oshkosh from 1872 until his death on July 31, 1906.

From 1872 until shortly before his death Mr. Tuttle conducted an insurance agency that was of more than local importance owing to the ability that enabled him to secure a clientage from among the many large business concerns in the State outside of Oshkosh. This business was continued by consolidation and Mr. Tuttle's name is still identified with the leading agency of his home city.

For the last twenty years of his life Mr. Tuttle was one of the leading field men of Wisconsin and served in various official positions in their organizations.

His place in the insurance world and the esteem in which he was held are probably best stated in a tribute "In Memoriam" adopted by the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest at the 37th annual meeting held in Chicago, October 3-4, 1906. The tribute reads as follows:

"Well known as a member of the Fire Underwriters' Association, and one of the most popular and esteemed field men of the Northwest, Leslie S. Tuttle passed on in the ripening years of his life, on July 31, 1906, after a trying and wearisome illness.

"Mr. Tuttle was born in Clinton, Wisconsin, January 11, 1842, and acquired his first insurance experience in the local agency of his father. As a young man he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, engaging in life insurance, and moved to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1872, where he established a local fire insurance agency and maintained it until his death. For twenty years and until failing health compelled him to give up, he served successively as special and state agent for the Phoenix Assurance Company of London, Liberty Insurance Company, and the Queen of America in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Without ostentation, not seeking prominence, but in his own kindly, intelligent way, always with a keen sense of justice and by a faithful and consistent performance of all duties assigned to him, he earned for himself an enviable reputation as a successful underwriter and fieldman.

Mr. Tuttle's personality was pleasing, admirable in many ways, and in his home relations his kind, thoughtful and unselfish nature

manifested itself most distinctly. He has been true to his friends, faithful to his duty, and will ever be held in kindly remembrance by those who have known and loved him."

The late Mr. Tuttle was a member of various local social and business organizations and always ready to lend assistance to any project for the benefit of the community. He is survived by his wife formerly Miss Isabella Hume, a daughter of William Hume and wife, one of the old well known families of Janesville and Oshkosh.

Philipp Jung. In creating the fame of Milwaukee as one of the greatest centers for beer and malt goods production, the late Philipp Jung, through the enterprise which he built up and with which his name was associated was an important factor both as a manufacturer of large quantities and also as one who gave a distinctive quality to the goods sent out from his plant.

Philipp Jung, pioneer brewer and first president of the Jung Brewing Company was born December 23, 1845, in Dornasseheim, Wetterau, Germany, and died in Milwaukee July 10, 1911. His early education was obtained in the schools of his native village and when nineteen years old he began working for his grandfather, who had a brewery. Subsequently he studied the science of brewing in Frankfort-on-Main, and also in the city of Maine.

In 1870 Mr. Jung came to America, entering the employ of the Rogge & Feigenhahn Brewing Company in New York City. After six months he left in order to become first maltster for the Foss, Schneider & Bremer Brewing Company of Cincinnati. In February, 1873, he came to Milwaukee, his arrival here being followed by work as second foreman in the Philip Best Brewing Company's plant. In six months he had been promoted to first foreman, and from that time forward his rise in business was rapid. He became superintendent of the south side plant of the Best Company, and increased its annual output from ninety thousand barrels to two hundred and forty thousand barrels. The beer brewed under his supervision of this plant won medals at many national and international expositions, on account of its purity and scientific combination. In 1879 Mr. Jung left the employ of the Best Brewing Company to enter partnership with Ernest Borchert, the two organizing the brewing firm of Jung & Borchert. In 1888 the firm was consolidated with the Falk Brewing Company, under the name of Falk, Jung & Borchert. Three years later this plant was burned, and the business was then sold to the Pabst Brewing Company.

In 1896 Mr. Jung bought the plant of the Obermann Brewing Company at Fifth and Cherry streets, the location of the present plant of the Jung Brewing Company. From a comparatively small industry with an output of forty thousand barrels, Mr. Jung increased the capacity to one hundred and fifty thousand barrels, and built up a thriving

business by his energy and industry. The product which in recent years has been distributed to the trade under his name has conformed to the highest standard of quality and purity, and has a great reputation among discriminating users of beer.

If the story could be told in detail, the history of Mr. Jung would be one of self-sacrifice and self-denial, a constant overcoming of obstacles, and a career in which thrift and consistent effort finally won him a place second to few among the great manufacturers and business leaders of Wisconsin.

The late Philipp Jung married Anna D. Best, daughter of Jacob Best. Mrs. Jung and six children survive him, the names of latter being: Philipp, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth Aiple of St. Paul, Minnesota; Adolph W.; Mrs. Edward Heaney; Mrs. Anna Daniels; Ernst, treasurer of the Jung Brewing Company.

Hon. Arthur MacArthur, LL. D. By the waters of the sombre highland lochs of Katrine and Awe the clan MacArthur lived, and wrought, and died. Of its great triumphs, of its mighty disasters, centuries of Scottish lore bear vivid testimony. Its history, in truth, is that of Scotland.

Of this race was born at Glasgow on the 26th day of January, 1815, Arthur MacArthur, Jr. The father, Arthur MacArthur died, and the mother, Sarah MacArthur, moved to America. The boy was educated at Amherst and Wesleyan University, and admitted to the New York bar in 1840. He practiced in that city and in Springfield, Massachusetts for some years with marked success. During this period he was Judge-Advocate of the Western Military District of Massachusetts.

In 1849 he removed to Milwaukee where he at once became prominent. Two years afterwards he was elected City Attorney. In 1855 he became Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin on the ticket with Barstow as Governor. The title of Barstow was disputed on the ground that he was not elected. MacArthur ran ahead of his party and his election was not challenged. Bashford, Barstow's contestant, caused a quo warranto to be issued against Barstow, and the latter, before the matter was decided, resigned. At this point a very important question arose. The Constitution of Wisconsin provides that in case of the death, resignation, or inability to serve on the part of the Governor, the duties thereof devolve on the Lieutenant-Governor. MacArthur took the ground that he was entitled to the vacant office, holding that the question was a political, not a judicial one; that the Board of Electors had declared Barstow elected Governor, and that their decision must be regarded as final, the courts having no jurisdiction. During the hiatus MacArthur held his position as Governor and administered its duties. The case excited universal interest at the time. MacArthur yielded the office when the courts decided in favor of Bashford, and

resumed his duties as Lieutenant-Governor. Before his term was completed, however, he was elected Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, the most important in the state. He was reelected at the expiration of his first term of six years with great unanimity. His course was so upright, his decisions so just and courageous, and his bearing so blameless that in this position he became one of the most popular men in Wisconsin.

In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and from that time on was a conspicuous character in Washington. His four volumes of the Reports of his Court show it to have possessed a broader jurisdiction than any other tribunal in the country.

In 1888 Judge MacArthur after a judicial career of thirty years turned from law to literature, from the noise of the forum to the "still air of delightful studies." Until his death in 1896 he devoted himself to literary affairs with marked success.

In 1886 "Education in its Relation to Manual Industry" was published and received widespread and favorable recognition among eminent educators and others, and was noticed extensively by the press in terms of high appreciation. His greatest work "The Biography of the English Language" is a book of marked learning and research. Among others of his output which brought forth popular favor were "Essays and Papers on Miscellaneous Topics," "Law as Applied in a Business Education," and a "History of Lady Jane Grey."

The Judge had a wonderful grasp of world affairs. No subject seemed unworthy of his attention and interest, and he entered into the discussion of every topic with an enthusiasm which was contagious. He possessed to a marked extent the rare faculty of inspiring others with his own charm. A young man once naively admitted that when talking with Judge MacArthur, he was quite carried away by his own eloquence. His sense of humor was well developed, and his quickness of repartee bewildering. As a listener he was all attention, all responsiveness, all sympathy. His gentleness and kindliness impressed every one, and while he was on the bench it was currently but erroneously believed that his sentences were less severe than those of his colleagues. His exquisite courtesy and consideration persuaded the prisoners themselves that they were more fortunate at his hands than if they had been brought before another.

In appearance Judge MacArthur might have stepped from a Van Dyke canvas. Tall and proud, with a head of classic proportions, eyes that might have been cynical if not filled with kindly humor, and a smile of winning sweetness combined with a certain dignity and grace of expression, made him resemble those cavaliers that Dutch artists loved to paint.

Judge MacArthur knew intimately most of the great men who

were his contemporaries and many and interesting were his anecdotes thereof.

At a dinner given in honor of Cardinal Gibbons, then Archbishop, the Archbishop told a story of Choate and Webster which he had happened upon in his reading. They were the opposing counsel in a celebrated case on the infringement of a patent of a certain wheel. Mr. Choate made a long and eloquent speech, devoting much time to pointing out the difference between the two wheels which were in evidence. By the time he had finished there seemed to be no resemblance between his client's and the plaintiff's wheel. Webster's reply was very terse and characteristic. "'Gentlemen of the jury," he said, "there are the wheels. If you can see any difference between them, it is more than I can do." The verdict was for the plaintiff. "Yes," said Judge MacArthur, who was seated opposite Archbishop Gibbons. "I remember the incident very well. It took place in Boston, and you will perhaps be surprised to know that I was associated with Mr. Choate in the case." "Really" asked the Archbishop. "It is, indeed interesting and unusual to have such a story verified by an eye-witness."

The Judge's brilliant wit is well illustrated in the following anecdote of an interview with General Grant at the time the latter was President. On account of the friendship between General Grant and Judge MacArthur, the Judge was selected by the friends of Justice Miller to urge his promotion to the Chief Justiceship. General Grant had already made two appointments, those of General Williams and Caleb Cushing, both of which had been withdrawn. He was deliberating over the name of some other friend to send in to the Senate, when Judge MacArthur called. "May I speak to you Mr. President," he asked, "about the matter of this Chief Justiceship?"

"Certainly," answered the President, "on one condition."

"And that condition?" interrogated Judge MacArthur.

"That you are not a candidate, and are not going to urge your own appointment."

"Oh, no!" said Judge MacArthur, "I would never suspect this administration of making so sagacious a selection."

Judge MacArthur was the father of the famous soldier, Lieutenant-General Arthur MacArthur.

Gen. Arthur MacArthur, the twelfth and last lieutenant-general of the United States Army, Wisconsin's most distinguished soldier, was born in Springfield (Chicopee Falls), Massachusetts, June 2, 1845, the son of Arthur and Aurelia (Belcher) MacArthur. His father was a native of Scotland, who came to the United States in his youth and was educated at Amherst, Mass., Wesleyan University and New York City. He settled first in Springfield and in 1849 moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he became a prominent figure in the public life of the

state and served on the Circuit Court, as lieutenant-governor and during the contest between Barstow and Bashford, as governor. In 1874 he accepted an associate judgeship on the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia from which he retired for age.

Young MacArthur spent his boyhood in Milwaukee where he attended the public schools and was instructed by private tutors. During this time the political struggle that was to culminate in the Civil War was in progress, each year becoming more acute and each year more powerfully stirring the country, and the final scene in one episode of slave-running took place in Milwaukee under his eyes. All of this was calculated to give rise to a state of mind that would send the lad to the front when the crisis came. His penchant, however, at this time seems to have been for the Navy, his desires in this direction having been aroused by the appearance, on leave, in Milwaukee, in his midshipman's uniform, of a school mate several years older, who had entered that service. His wishes however, were not to be realized and the initiation of the great civil conflict by the firing on Fort Sumter was soon to change the course of his life.

Wisconsin, like all the loyal states, was called upon to furnish its quota of troops and the excitement of recruiting and regiments leaving for the front determined the future general to volunteer. At this time he was but sixteen years old and of slight physique, so his father opposed his wishes and persuaded him, with much reluctance, to postpone this for a year.

It is told that so anxious was the lad to volunteer that Judge MacArthur had to have him watched to see that he did not join some regiment as it left for the front. However, the following year his father gave a reluctant consent, so that on August 4, 1862, at the age of seventeen years and two months, he received a commission as first lieutenant and adjutant of the 24th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; a regiment that had been raised by the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee.

On September 5, 1862, the 24th marched out of Milwaukee and entrained for the front. Upon arrival the regiment was brigaded to eneral Sheridan's famous Eleventh, afterwards Third Division and was first engaged on October 8, 1862, at Chaplin Hills, Kentucky (Perryville) where the young adjutant displayed a coolness that was ever to be one of his distinguishing characteristics when under fire. At the battle of Stone River, December 30-31, 1862, his conduct was heroic and he emerged from it the hero of the regiment. In his official report of the battle Major Hibbard commanding the regiment said:—"To the adjutant of the regiment (Arthur MacArthur, Jr.) I am more than indebted for his aid and efficient service rendered during the engagements. Young and gallant, I bespeak for him an honorable career." Colonel Greusel, who took command of the brigade to which the 24th was attached after General Sill fell said "Adjutant MacArthur of the

24th Wisconsin behaved with great coolness and presence of mind, ever ready to obey my commands." In after years an officer, in referring to Stone River, wrote "I cannot refrain from recalling the heroic part which Adjutant MacArthur played in the tragedy of that eventful day, December 31, 1862. At the supreme moment when the enemy was charging in solid columns, overwhelming in numbers, and with almost irresistible impetuosity, the major in command of the regiment was disabled. For an instant a panic seemed imminent; indeed, there was a break to the rear and in a moment a wild stampede would have followed. The adjutant at once grasped the situation and being the only mounted officer in sight, for the moment assumed command and by his ringing orders and perfect coolness, checked the impending panic, restored confidence, rallied and held the regiment in line until completely flanked, it fell back slowly and in order delivering its fire as it did so."

At Missionary Ridge Lieutenant MacArthur again distinguished himself and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor "for coolness and conspicuous bravery in action in seizing the colors of his regiment at a critical moment and planting them on the captured works on the crest of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863, while serving as first lieutenant and adjutant, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry."

Major von Baumback, commanding the 24th in this engagement in recommending the award of the medal of honor wrote to the Secretary of War, "I beg leave to submit the name of First Lieutenant Arthur MacArthur, Jr., adjutant of the regiment, for consideration under Section 6, Act of March 3, 1863, wherein provision is made for the distribution or medals of honor 'to such persons as most distinguished themselves in action * * *.'

"The forcing of Missionary Ridge may be considered as one of the finest assaults in the annals of the war.

"The position was a commanding one, the works were strong, the defenders numerous and brave, and the approaches difficult both by nature and art, but the charging line went through or over them to a successful issue on the summit of the ridge.

"Among the many acts of personal intrepidity on that memorable occasion, none are worthy of higher commendation than that of young MacArthur, then only 18 years old, who, seizing the colors of his regiment at a critical moment, contributed materially to the general result. I remain impressed, now, as I was then, by a sense of the vast importance of this officer's splendid effort on that occasion.

"I think it no disparagement to others to declare 'that he was most distinguished in action' on a field where many in the regiment displayed conspicuous gallantry, worthy of the highest praise.

"In consideration of the above facts, I recommend that a medal of

honor be presented to First Lieutenant Arthur MacArthur, Jr., Adjutant Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers for 'coolness and conspicuous bravery in seizing the colors of his regiment at a critical moment and planting them on the captured works on the crest of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863.' "

The young officer was now not only the idol of the regiment, but he had a reputation for gallantry and coolness that extended throughout the Army of the Cumberland. The Major commanding the regiment having resigned immediately after the battle, MacArthur was commissioned to the vacancy so caused and continued to distinguish himself, commanding his regiment at the battles of Danbridge, Resaca, Calhoun, Adamsville, Dallas, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Nicojack Creek, the battles incident to forcing the Chattahoochee River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Spring Hill and Franklin.

His youth and gallantry and the consummate skill with which he handled his regiment soon gave him a reputation second to no regimental commander and as the "Boy Colonel" he was known and admired throughout the western armies. Always ready to lead his men into the most desperate fighting he never uselessly exposed them. A reconnaissance on June 2, 1864, in front of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, before Kenesaw Mountain, was a brilliant example of the manner in which he conserved his men. The Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry operating in front of the second brigade of this division, encountered the enemy in strong force and suffered the severe loss of 98 killed and wounded, including 7 officers, out of a total strength of 369—a heavier loss than it incurred in any of the great battles in which it was engaged during the war. The reconnaissance in front of the first brigade made at the same time by the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry developed the enemy's position and completely gained its object with a loss of two killed and eleven wounded. The men of this regiment had been instructed to each select a tree about fifty yards in front of the line and at a command to run forward and halt behind the tree selected. By this happy adoption of tactics to the terrian the regiment advanced three-quarters of the distance to the enemy's line and accomplished its purpose with an unusually small loss. The same skill was shown by Major MacArthur when making a reconnaissance on July 19-20, 1864, in front of the Union lines before Atlanta, the two regiments under his command during this movement regaining their lines without any loss just as the sanguinary battle of Peach Tree Creek was opened by the rebel attack.

At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain the young major was wounded in the right wrist and right breast but refused to leave the field.

At Jonesboro, Ga., he led his regiment in a charge across an open field and drove the enemy from the neighboring woods.

At the battle of Franklin, the Twenty-fourth was one of Opdycke's

brigade that restored the battle after the rebels had broken the Union lines at Carter's Hill. While gallantly leading his regiment and engaged hand to hand, the young major received three wounds, one in the left breast, one in the right shoulder and the third in the left leg. The importance of the services rendered at this battle by the Twenty-fourth cannot be over-estimated. General Stanley, commanding the Fourth Corps writes of this service "After each battle we always have brigades, regiments, and more strange yet, single individuals who set up as battle savers, I will not absolutely say that the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin saved the battle of Franklin, but I can testify from the evidence of my own eyes that they had a great deal to do with it.

"At the very moment all seemed to be lost, the routing of the rebels and the retaking of our batteries just as the rebels were about to turn our own guns upon us, was the most important crisis in the battle.

"In this feat of arms the regiment was gallantly and well led by young Colonel Arthur MacArthur, who, I hope, may always be a model of goodness and virtue for our young men as he certainly is for bravery and manliness."

Reward came to the young major in the shape of the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel, on March 13, 1865 "for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, Stone River, Missionary Ridge and Dandridge, Tennessee," and on the same date he was also awarded the brevet rank of colonel "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin and Atlanta Campaign."

On May 3, 1865, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel and on June 13, 1865, colonel of the Twenty-fourth.

On June 22, 1865, twenty days after his twentieth birthday and not yet old enough to cast his ballot, he was honorably mustered out of the service with his regiment, the war having closed and the arbitrament of the sword having decided that the Great Republic was to work out its destiny as a united nation.

The young soldier now turned to peaceful vocations like thousands of his fellow citizens and adopted the law as a profession and was admitted to the bar, but his thoughts turned to the profession of arms and his desires to resume it were brought to fruition by the services of his old comrades in arms. Generals Stanley, Kimball, Opdycke and Thomas all recommended him for a commission in the regular army in the following complimentary terms.

Headquarters, Fourth Army Corps,
Camp Harker, June 5, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

Sir:—I have the honor to recommend to your excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur MacArthur, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry.

Col. MacArthur, though still a very young man, has, by his merits raised through the grades of a line officer to his present position in command of his regiment.

This officer's name will be found favorably mentioned in reports of all the battles his gallant regiment has fought in this department, which are all the great battles of this Army.

At the battle of Franklin, where Col. MacArthur received two severe wounds, his services were most important and were gallantly performed. In command of his regiment he retook our batteries at the very moment the enemy were about to turn them on us. * * * * * * * * *

Very respectfully,

D. S. Stanley, Major General.

Headquarters, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps,
Shields Mills, April 13, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton,

Secretary of War.

Sir:—It is with greatest pleasure that I have the opportunity to give my testimony to the gallantry and ability of Colonel Arthur MacArthur, Jr., commanding Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Col. MacArthur, with his regiment (he being in command), was under my command whilst I had the honor to command First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, which was during the campaign of last summer, and which resulted in the capture of Atlanta, Ga. Colonel MacArthur on all occasions distinguished himself for gallantry and efficiency as an officer. I can say with truth that Colonel MacArthur has not his superior as an officer in the Army.

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Very respectfully,

Nathan Kimball,
Brevet Major General, Commanding First Division,
Fourth Army Corps.

Headquarters, First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps,
Blue Springs, East Tennessee, April 11, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton,

Secretary of War.

Sir:—I respectfully ask your favorable attention to Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur MacArthur of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers.

He has ably commanded that gallant regiment for fifteen months, and for the last nine months under my command and personal observation.

In the great assault in Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863, this officer seized the colors of his regiment, and with conspicuous fearlessness,

bore the old flag in advance of his brave men, until the enemy was hurled in disorder from the crest.

At Jonesboro, Georgia, he led his regiment in a charge across an open field and forced the enemy from the bordering woods.

At Franklin, November 30, 1864, when our lines had been broken at Carter's Hill and eight pieces of artillery which were there had fallen in the enemy's hands, the colonel with a most fearless spirit, led his regiment forward to the lost work, which, in conjunction with the other regiments of the brigade, restored the battle, retook the eight guns, retook the lost colors of a friendly but less fortunate brigade, captured 10 battle flags and 400 prisoners from the enemy.

The colonel bore himself heroically and to the admiration of his superiors on that trying occasion, until he was borne from the field disabled by two dangerous wounds, one in the leg and the other through the breast. He is a true soldier and a sterling man, and is thoroughly informed in the military art and tactics.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. Opdycke,
Brevet Brigadier General, Commanding.

Headquarters, Military Division of the Tennessee,
Nashville, August 13, 1865.

I cordially concur in all that Brevet Brigadier General Opdycke has stated within in regard to the services of Col. Arthur MacArthur, having witnessed his bravery in battle, and being personally cognizant of the good discipline he has always maintained in his regiment, the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, whilst the regiment was under his command.

George H. Thomas,
Major General, United States Army.

On February 23, 1866, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Seventeenth United States Infantry, and the same day advanced to first lieutenant. On July 28, 1866, he obtained his captaincy in the Thirty-sixth Infantry.

Now followed twenty-three years of service on the plains of the west and southwest, much of it broken by campaigns against the Sioux and Apache Indians. Such time as active service permitted he employed in study and acquired that great knowledge that was in after years to surprise all who came into contact with him and which so pre-eminently fitted him for the work he was afterwards to undertake in the Philippines. At the same time he made his company the best in efficiency in the army. Though a strict disciplinarian, he provided in an unusual way for that period, for the needs of his men, introducing the canteen and recreation room for the first time in the Army. The equipment

and outfit of the company was gradually built up and became unique throughout the Army.

On July 1, 1899, he was appointed major and assistant adjutant-general and on May 26, 1896, lieutenant-colonel in this Corps. To this work he brought the results of his twenty-three years' meditations and study and did much to initiate movements to emancipate the army from mental and physical stagnation.

On May 27, 1898, after the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and in June commanded the third expedition to Manila. Upon arrival he was placed in command of the First Brigade, First Division Eighth Army Corps and at the capture of Manila, August 13, 1898, handled this brigade most handsomely throughout a smart engagement with the Spaniards and was appointed major-general of volunteers for this service and assigned to the command of the Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, or a strength of approximately 20,000 men.

On February 4, 1899, he repulsed the insurgent attack on the north and east front of Manila, and February 10, 1899, captured Calaocan after a smart action. February 10 to November 19 he commanded the American forces in the advance against the successive capitols of the insurgent government—Malalos, Tarlac and San Fernando. During this period he commanded on the field in fifteen battles as follows: Tallisjon, Polo Marilac, Byas, Guiguinto, Malalos, Passage of the Bagbag, Passage of the Rio Grande, Santo Thomas, San Fernando, Bacolor, Calumpit, Angeles Tarlac, Banban, and Dagupan.

The result of these successive engagements was to scatter the insurgent army and thereafter resistance to American arms was reduced to a very trying guerilla warfare that probably demanded more troops than a more orthodox campaign. Compelling ability brought about his appointment May 4, 1900, as Governor-General of the Philippines. From this date until July 4, 1901, General MacArthur directed the field operations of 70,000 men, the largest force of troops assembled under one command since the Civil war. The result of his labor was the almost complete pacification of the Philippine Islands, including the capture of Aguinaldo, so that on July 4, 1901, a civil government for the island was established.

On January 2, 1900, General MacArthur was appointed brigadier general, U. S. Army, and on February 5, 1901, major general.

After relinquishing command in the Philippines he exercised various commands in the United States except for a period during the Russo-Japanese war when he was with the Japanese Army as an observer, and for a period after this when he made an extensive tour of eastern Asia. A keen observer of men and events, his various services in the East made him, by all odds, the best informed man in the United States on affairs in that part of the world, and he was always firmly of

the opinion that the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States was to play a part in changing the course of events in that field that is little understood at present.

September 5, 1906, he was appointed Lieutenant-General, United States Army, being the twelfth officer from Washington in the history of the Army to attain that rank, and also the last, as the office expired with him. He retired from active duty after more than 47 years' service on June 2, 1909.

In spite of the fact that his active career was at an end, fortune dealt kindly with the old soldier in that he was to die among his old comrades in arms. The Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee gave a dinner to the members of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry still living. The date selected was September 5, 1912, just fifty years to the day since the regiment entrained for the front. Their old colonel, now holding the highest rank in the army, was once more to address them. About a hundred of the regiment gathered in Milwaukee from various parts of the Union that they helped to save. The Lieutenant-General though seriously indisposed was not willing to forego the pleasure of again saluting his old comrades, and by a great effort attended. Inspired by the occasion they were again young; their young colonel lead them through march, battle and bivouac and they were on the lines of Peach Tree Creek with Hood's desperate attack breaking against them when the Angel of Death summoned the speaker as he uttered the words "Your indomitable courage." With the regiment kneeling in prayer about him, he entered the paths that lead to immortality and his comrades, once again old men, covered all that was mortal of their "Boy Colonel" with the flag he loved and served so well, and silently left the banquet hall.

General MacArthur married Mary Pinckney Hardy of Norfolk, Virginia, in 1875. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Lieutenant-Commander Arthur MacArthur, U. S. Navy, and Captain Douglas MacArthur, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Francis X. Boden. A popular and representative member of the bar of the Wisconsin metropolis, where he is senior member of the law firm of Boden & Beuscher, with offices in suite 503-4 Majestic building, Mr. Boden is recognized as a young man of specially high academic and professional attainments, and in the work of his chosen calling his success has been on a parity with his ability, and while his personal popularity gives emphatic evidence of his possession of those sterling qualities that ever beget objective confidence and esteem. Further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he is a native of Wisconsin and a scion of one of the honored families of Milwaukee county, within whose gracious borders he has maintained his home from the time of his birth.

Francis Xavier Boden was born in Lake township, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, on the 30th of January, 1876, and is a son of James and Sarah (Furey) Boden, who are now living, the father having devoted the major part of his active life to the vocation of farming and being a man of inviolable integrity and marked individuality,—a citizen well worthy of the high regard in which he is uniformly held in the community that has represented his home for many years, both he and his wife being zealous communicants of the Catholic church.

Under the careful direction of his devoted mother, a woman of exceptional intellectuality, Francis X. Boden gained his early educational discipline, and he entered Marquette College, in Milwaukee, an institution now known as Marquette University. He was graduated as a member of the class of 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and soon afterward he entered upon effective post graduate study in Georgetown University, District of Columbia. In the department of arts and sciences of this celebrated institution he received the degree of Master of Arts, in 1898, and in the following year the law department of the same university conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1900 he received from Georgetown University the further degrees of Master of Laws and Doctor of Philosophy. In this university he was president of his class during his senior year.

In 1900, Mr. Boden opened an office and initiated the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, and in the following year he formed a professional alliance with Jacob P. Beuscher, with whom he has since been associated under the firm name of Boden & Beuscher, the firm controlling a substantial general practice and holding high standing at the bar of the county and state, as both of the interested principals are lawyers of excellent ability and citizens of utmost loyalty and public spirit.

Mr. Boden has been an active and effective worker in behalf of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and since 1902 he has been a delegate to every convention of the party contingent in the city and county of Milwaukee, as well as to every state convention of Wisconsin Republicans. In 1904 he was a member of the "Stalwart" branch of the Republican state central committee. He is a communicant of the Catholic church. The name of Mr. Boden still remains enrolled on the list of eligible bachelors of the Wisconsin metropolis.

David Stuart Rose. In the city of Milwaukee not to know its former mayor, David S. Rose, is to argue oneself unknown. He is a man of achievement, has had the initiative and constructive power to do large things and do them well. His name and fame have given distinction and definite honor to his native state. He is an able lawyer. He is a loyal and progressive citizen. He is a man of impregnable

David T. Rose

integrity and has never lacked in individual independence of thought and action, never failed to show the courage of his convictions. His services have gone on record as one of the very best of the mayors who have served the Wisconsin metropolis, and as executive head of the municipal government he fearlessly advocated and carried through the policies which he believed to be right, loyal to his trust and to the people but unmoved by the adverse criticism or hostile actions of opposing forces that he believed to be animated by false ideas or untenable civic policies. He is one of the men who have most aided in the development of the Greater Milwaukee, is one of the representative members of the bar of his native state, and is a citizen whose character and services well entitle him to lasting honor, so that historic consistency demands that he be accorded definite recognition in this publication, though the prescribed limits of such personal sketches are such that it will be impossible to enter fully into the details of his earnest and fruitful career.

Mr. Rose was born at Darlington, the judicial center of Lafayette county, Wisconsin, on the 30th of June, 1856, and is a son of James R. and Phoebe A. (Budlong) Rose, the former of Scotch and the latter of German lineage. James R. Rose was born in Jefferson county, New York, and gained the greater part of his academic and professional education in the city of Albany, New York, where he admirably fortified himself in the science of jurisprudence and was duly admitted to the bar. In 1852 he came to the west and established his home at Darlington, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he became associated with the late Judge Montgomery M. Cothren. He became one of the foremost members of the bar of that section of the state and was specially prominent and influential in political and other public affairs, as one of the leading figures in the Wisconsin councils of the Democratic party. He was a man large of mind and large of heart, was a citizen of utmost loyalty and public spirit and he wielded influence of definite value in connection with the social and material development and progress of the state of his adoption. He was one of the honored pioneer citizens of Wisconsin at the time of his death, which occurred at Darlington, September 6, 1890, his cherished and devoted wife, who was graduated in the normal school at Albany, New York, and whose marriage to Mr. Rose was solemnized shortly after she came with her parents to Wisconsin, having been summoned to the life eternal in the year 1907.

In the public schools of his native village David S. Rose acquired his preliminary educational discipline, and that he early manifested marked proficiency as a student is evidenced by the fact that he was there graduated in the high school when a lad of only fourteen years. The following three years Mr. Rose passed in a printing office in

Darlington, where he gained familiarity with the mysteries of the "art preservative of all arts," but at the age of seventeen years he decided to prepare himself for the legal profession. He accordingly began reading law under the preceptorship of the firm of Cothren & Rose, of which his father was the junior member, and in the meanwhile he added to his financial resources by teaching school during the winter terms. He was admitted to the bar on the 30th of June, 1876, and his novitiate in the practice of his profession was served at Belmont, Lafayette county, where he remained one year. He then returned to Darlington, where he formed a professional partnership with his father, under the title of J. R. & D. S. Rose. This mutually pleasing and effective alliance continued until 1886, when David S., the son of an honored father to whom he attributes much of his success, removed to Milwaukee, where he established himself in practice and soon proved himself a resourceful, vigorous and versatile lawyer, with the result that he gained a substantial clientage within the two years of his initial practice in an individual way. At the expiration of this period he formed a partnership with Archibald W. Bell, with whom he was associated in practice, under the firm name of Rose & Bell, for the ensuing four years. He then resumed his individual practice and he developed the same to large and representative proportions, his labors thus continuing until he was accorded distinctive recognition and appreciative honor in being elected mayor of the city, in 1898. In this sketch it is unnecessary to enter manifold data concerning his administration as chief executive of the municipal government during this and succeeding terms, but the most effective voucher for the efficiency of his service and the popular verdict placed upon him is that furnished by the fact that he was re-elected mayor in 1900, 1902 and 1904. His service was thus consecutive during these intervening years and then came an interregnum of two years, after which insistent popular demands again placed him in the office of mayor, in 1908. He has the distinction of having served a greater number of terms as mayor of Milwaukee than has any other person in the entire history of the city, and his aggressive, independent, progressive and admirably effective policies not only redounded greatly to the benefit of Milwaukee and all classes of citizens but also gained to him a national reputation. He is essentially a distinct and forceful personality, and such a man can not be obscured in the devious workings of municipal affairs but must needs justify his title of executive. The Wisconsin metropolis was in every way advanced and prospered under the able and masterful regime of Mayor Rose, and its municipal history shall ever bear its record of appreciation and honor, the while the general or popular estimate grows higher in appreciation as the years pass and give perspective to his work and his distinguished achievement.

At the expiration of his fourth term as mayor of Milwaukee Mr. Rose went to Tucson, Arizona, to give his personal supervision to important mining interests which he still retains in that state, these interests being principally represented in the Twin Buttes Mining & Smelting Company, which is capitalized at two million dollars, owns thirteen hundred acres of land, with sixty-one mining claims, and which has incidentally built more than thirty-one miles of railroad, incidental to the development of its properties.

Mr. Rose has long held precedence as one of the staunchest and most influential representatives of the Democratic party in his native state, and he has been delegate of many of its conventions in Wisconsin, including nearly every county convention in Lafayette county from the time of his attaining to his legal majority until his removal to Milwaukee, where he has given virtually the same service. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1884, 1900 and 1904. He served two terms as mayor of Darlington, his native place, 1882-4; was elected county judge of Lafayette county in 1885, a position which he resigned in 1888; was the Democratic nominee for governor of Wisconsin in 1902, when he had the distinction of reducing the Republican majority in the state by about 60,000 votes; and he has also been the nominee of his party for representative in congress. He is inflexible in his adherence to the principles of the Democratic party and has ever been found ready to take his place in its ranks or as a leader in its manoeuvers when exigencies demand such service.

In his legal practice Mr. Rose has been concerned with many important litigations and has won brilliant victories. Among the more notable cases in which he has appeared may be mentioned that of the State of Wisconsin versus Meighan, et al., which attracted widespread attention, by reason of the fact that a special plea of insanity was interposed in behalf of the seven defendants, who were tried together. They were all found to be insane at the time when the crime, homicide, was committed, and at the trial three of the number were adjudged insane. The circumstances leading up to the homicide are here briefly outlined: In the autumn of 1890 a farmer named Meighan was returning from Darlington to his home, on a wagon loaded with lumber, and he was accompanied by his hired man, named Sieboldt. They became involved in a quarrel and Sieboldt, with an iron wrench, pounded out the brains of his employer. He was arrested within a few hours after the tragedy and, because of threatened lynching, was removed to Monroe, Green county, for safe keeping. Later, when it was deemed that the danger of lynching had passed, he was returned to Darlington for his preliminary examination. He was placed in the county jail and a mob immediately formed, broke into the jail and took Sieboldt out to the corner of the public square, where he was hanged to a tree. Shortly afterward a grand jury was

empaneled and seven indictments were returned, charging as many persons, residents of Lafayette county, with homicide by lynching. Strong legal talent was arrayed in the prosecution that ensued and the defense was conducted by Mr. Rose. The trial occupied twenty-nine days and resulted as stated above. The significant feature lay in the fact that the case of insanity was made so strong for four of the defendants that the state's experts answered the hypothetical questions in their favor.

Another homicide case that attracted great interest, in 1896, was that of the State versus Robert Luscombe, and this was tried in the criminal court of Milwaukee county. The parties involved belonged to well known families and the defendant, Robert Luscombe, although young, had been city attorney of Milwaukee. He killed his brother-in-law, Emil Sanger, by shooting him with a shotgun. The trial consumed several weeks and Mr. Rose was one of the leading attorneys for the defense. Luscombe was acquitted, upon the merits of the case, within ten minutes after the jury retired.

Mr. Rose appeared also as attorney for Major Peter J. Somers in the trial for impeachment brought by Garrett Dunek against that official, and here Mr. Rose again won a decisive victory. He participated in one of the most noteworthy election contests that ever occurred in Wisconsin, that of John Fetzer against Edward Scofield, who was later governor of the state. This contest, in 1891, was relative to a seat in the state senate. Election frauds were charged and application was made to the supreme court for a writ of quo warranto. This was issued and the case was tried in the circuit court in Marinette county, the trial resulting in a disagreement on the part of the jury, which divided on political party lines. The contest was then taken to the senate, where Mr. Scofield was unseated and the office given to Mr. Fetzer.

In 1910 Mr. Rose left Milwaukee and for a period of more than two years thereafter he devoted virtually his entire time and attention to traveling and delivering speeches on the prohibition question, as a representative of the Anti-prohibition League and under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers and Business Men, the headquarters of which are in Chicago. This notable campaign on the part of Mr. Rose covered two hundred and sixteen cities and extended from coast to coast. The interesting encounters which he had with opposing forces would afford material for a large volume, and he defended the cause, in which he firmly believes, with characteristic spirit, vigor and cogency of argument. After this campaign he opened a law office in the city of San Francisco, California, where he remained about one year and where he was associated in practice with John B. Clayberg, formerly of Montana and one of the foremost mining lawyers of the west. The firm of Clayberg &

Rose was dissolved in the spring of 1913, and in April of that year Mr. Rose resumed the practice of law in Milwaukee, where he has well appointed offices in suite 1344-5 Wells building. Mr. Rose is affiliated with the Milwaukee and San Francisco bar associations, and holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks.

At Paw Paw, Michigan, on the 10th of November, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rose to Miss Rosemary Glosz, of New York city. She was born in the city of Boston, of Hungarian parentage, and her parents returned to their native land when she was but two years of age. Mrs. Rose is a gracious woman of distinctive culture and has achieved high reputation in the domain of musical interpretation, besides which she speaks five languages, in which she also sings, as does she also in a sixth, the Latin. Worthy of reproduction in this connection is the following extract from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of Sunday, May 18, 1913:

"Mr. and Mrs. David S. Rose are now settled in their apartment in the Benjamin apartment house, Prospect avenue and Kane place. Mrs. Rose will be a valuable acquisition to the musical circles of Milwaukee. She possesses a rare dramatic soprano voice, splendidly cultivated, and is a finished musician of international fame. She was educated at St. Joseph's convent at Flushing, Long Island, but obtained her musical education abroad, under tutorship of Sbriglia, one of the greatest voice educators of the world. She speaks five and sings in six languages, and her repertoire embraces the arias from more than fifty operas, including many of the classics. Not only is she a leading vocalist but she is also an accomplished pianist. While Mrs. Rose has had an eventful and successful career in professional work in grand opera and opera comique in this country and in Europe, she has retired from the stage, but in the fall and winter she will be heard in concert in the middle west, under the management of one of the best known managers. She is lavish in her praise of Milwaukee and evidently has imbibed much of the enthusiasm of her husband for 'our city beautiful.'"

Walter J. Frost. The thriving little city of Kenosha has its full quota of industrial enterprises of broad scope and importance, and prominent among the same is that conducted by The Frost Manufacturing Company, of which the executive head is he whose name introduces this paragraph.

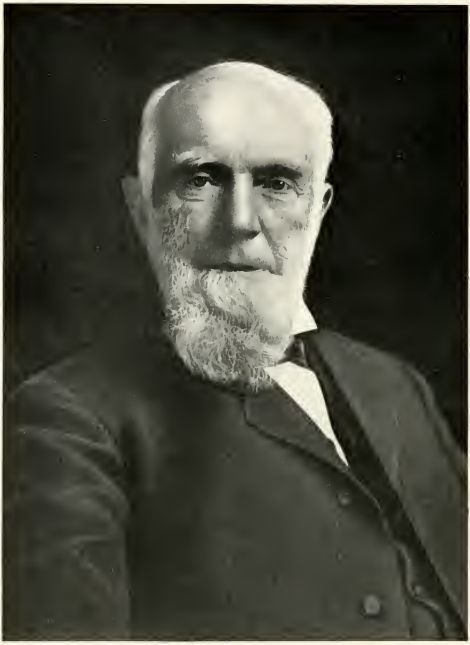
Walter J. Frost was born in the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, on the 25th of April, 1866, and is a son of Charles N. and Susan (Coe) Frost, both representatives of staunch old families of New England. Charles N. Frost was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, on the 14th of July, 1843, and died February 27th, 1910, at Kenosha, Wisconsin.

He was an expert in the manufacture of Sheet Brass having been engaged in this business since boyhood. In 1886 when the Chicago Brass Company (now the American Brass Company) was organized at Kenosha, he was selected to take charge of the works and served in the capacity of general superintendent for the following thirteen years, at which time he retired from active business. In the meantime, he had effected the organization of The Badger Brass Manufacturing Company, of which he served as president until 1902 when a re-organization took place and the Frost interests withdrew to organize The Frost Manufacturing Company. He was president of the new company until his death in 1910, although not active in its management, much of his time being spent in California. Mr. Frost was a man of impregnable integrity, thorough and painstaking in all affairs of business, and he not only held precedence as one of the strong and resourceful men of affairs in Kenosha, but also as a citizen of broad public spirit and one well entitled to the unqualified confidence and esteem in which he was uniformly held. He was a Republican in politics and his religious faith was that of the Baptist church, of which his widow, who still resides in Kenosha, has likewise been a devoted member for many years.

Walter J. Frost, whose name initiates this review came to Kenosha in 1889 where he remained until 1892 in which year he moved to Chicago, returning in 1897 to assist his father in the organization of The Badger Brass Manufacturing Company, of which he was elected to the office of secretary. He assumed the general management of The Frost Manufacturing Company upon its organization, serving as secretary and treasurer until the death of his father in 1910 when he was made president and treasurer of the Company, an incumbency which he has since retained.

The Frost Manufacturing Company has a fine modern plant, in which employment is given to more than one hundred and fifty persons. All kinds of brass goods are manufactured in the establishment, both castings and sheet brass products, and the new and well equipped factory at the corner of Fremont avenue and Strong street, makes an important contribution to the industrial activities of the city and state in which it is located.

Mr. Frost is a Republican in politics, vitally interested in all that touches the general welfare of his home city, and while he is essentially progressive and public-spirited as a citizen, he has manifested no predilection for political preferment. He is a director of the Merchants & Savings Bank of Kenosha, and is one of the prominent and valued members of The Kenosha Manufacturers' Association, besides which, he is, in 1913, president of The Kenosha Continuation School Board under the Wisconsin Board of Industrial Education. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a member of the Baptist church. He was



F. Simmons

married in 1886 to Amy Louise Bailey of Waterbury, Connecticut, and has five children.

Zalmon G. Simmons, Sr. Around the name of Simmons revolve the most important industrial achievements of the city of Kenosha. Through a period of three generations, and from the pioneer days of the old village of Southport to the present, the Simmons family have been active as merchants, manufacturers, industrial leaders and generous contributors to civic and social welfare, and it is only a statement of facts that without the enterprise and co-operation resulting from the achievements of the family, a large proportion of the prosperity of Kenosha as an industrial and civic center would never have existed. A city is great, not in its number of population, but in the work it performs, and that Kenosha in the past and the present has had an important share of the world's work to its credit has been due in no small measure to the broad capacity and ability of the Simmons family.

There were probably few persons in Kenosha or the state of Wisconsin who did not know the late Zalmon G. Simmons, Sr. He was probably the best and most known citizen. And those who knew him admired and loved him, for he had that quality which held men to him in affection. But the ability to make friendships was not all that distinguished the late Mr. Simmons. He was a manager of men, an executive in affairs, a wielder of great financial and industrial resources. He built, and what he built still stands, a permanent factor in the industrialism of his home city. A man of great wealth, his life emphasized the truth that enterprise and wealth are not inconsistent with the highest standards of character and conduct, and his entire career is an inspiration to the city.

Zalmon Gilbert Simmons, who died February 11, 1910, was born in the village of Euphrates, Montgomery county, New York, September 10, 1828, and comes of old New England stock, although the origin of the family was German and English. His grandfather, Rouse Simmons, emigrated from Rhode Island to Montgomery county, New York, during the first years of the nineteenth century. Ezra Simmons, father of Zalmon G., was born in Montgomery county, April 3, 1805, and received only limited educational advantages, though he accepted every opportunity and qualified himself for work as a teacher, having also clerked in a store. He married Miss Maria Gilbert who was born in Montgomery county, New York, April 20, 1808. Their five children were: Zalmon G., Burr, Rouse, Ezra, and Mrs. J. M. Stebbins, the last two being twins. Not long after his marriage Ezra Simmons with his wife and young child, moved to Oneida county, New York, and were pioneers in that part of the state. He built a house in the woods, and cleared and improved the farm upon which he lived until 1839. In that year he moved to Rome, the county seat. In 1843 the family came west, journeying by canal to

Buffalo, where they took a steamer for Southport, as Kenosha was then called. They arrived at Southport on the twelfth of June, 1846. After remaining in the village for a short time, Mr. Simmons bought a tract of land in Benton township of Lake county, Illinois, where he again went through the experience of hewing a farm out of the wilderness. In 1851 he engaged in mercantile business at Kenosha, in partnership with his son, but afterwards retired from the firm and died July 14, 1878.

The late Zalmon G. Simmons was fifteen years old when the family arrived in Southport. He was strong physically, and the foundation of his later business career was laid in his physical constitution and thorough training as a farm boy. Most of his education was received in the common schools of Lake county, Illinois, attending during the winter seasons until his eighteenth year. After that he taught school for three winter terms, but on his twenty-first birthday left the farm and found a place as clerk in the pioneer store of Seth Doan at Kenosha. It is said that he had about three dollars in cash when he began his career in Kenosha, and his salary was set at only two hundred dollars per year. A student of biography often finds interesting evidence of later success in the traits of character manifested at the beginning of a career. An interesting little story, previously published concerning the life of Mr. Simmons, has a value in this direction which justifies its repetition. After becoming a clerk for Mr. Doan, young Simmons was sent out into the country to collect a debt from a man named Campbell, who was preparing to leave town without paying the account. Mr. Simmons arrived early in the morning. He announced the object of his visit and was informed that the obligation could not be paid. Satisfied that he was abundantly able to pay, Mr. Simmons remained in general conversation with the debtor until the noon hour when the latter withdrew and had dinner with his family. As he was not invited to share the meal, young Simmons remained on the outside and went hungry. After dinner Mr. Campbell suggested that the clerk might as well go home, as the debt could not be paid. The collector, however, remarked that there was no law prohibiting his staying, and he would remain to see Mr. Campbell and family depart, the hour of departure having been set for the following morning. Becoming somewhat uneasy at the persistence of the young man, Mr. Campbell consulted with his sons, and finally made the proposition that if Mr. Simmons would take away a certain nice steer in the herd feeding on the prairie some distance beyond the house, and would receipt the bill, the matter might be settled, but it was provided if the animal was still with the herd on the following morning, it would be driven off with the rest of the cattle. The bill was receipted without a word, and Mr. Simmons separated his steer from the rest and drove him toward the house. Finding that he was getting away from his mates, he threw up his head, jumped over fences, and quickly rejoined his

companions, while the members of the Campbell family raised a shout of triumph. A second trial resulted similarly, only with a more exultant shout. Laying aside his coat the young clerk then started after his animal in earnest, and after a chase of five hours the steer was conquered. Having returned for his coat, Mr. Simmons drove his captive into the city, arriving there at eleven o'clock at night, just as a local butcher was closing his shop. The animal was offered for the amount of the debt, and by midnight, Mr. Simmons had the money in his pocket, though he went to bed dinnerless and supperless. The same indomitable perseverance which made him successful in this undertaking characterized the man in all his later business enterprises, and with such an exhibition of tenacity of purpose, it is not surprising that he became one of Wisconsin's foremost manufacturers and business men.

After six months of clerkship, owing to the failing health of Mr. Doan, Mr. Simmons was given entire charge of the business. Some ten months later, having accumulated about two hundred dollars in savings, he negotiated for the purchase of the entire stock, which was valued at more than twelve thousand dollars. In the meantime he had proved his ability to his employer, who readily trusted the enterprise to the young man and he was justified, as in a few years, the latter was one of the most prosperous merchants of Kenosha. About twelve years of his life was spent in the mercantile business, and in the meantime his ability had gone out to various other enterprises.

In 1856 Mr. Simmons paid five hundred dollars for a half interest in the Wisconsin State Telegraph Company, and he paid all that the business was then worth. The line at that time extended from Milwaukee to Madison, and was considered almost worthless. The great Northwest was only being developed, and there was a great future ahead of any undertaking to extend communication to the Lake Superior region and other sections of the Northwest. Mr. Simmons devoted himself assiduously to the development of the telegraph business and out of The Wisconsin State Company he developed the Northwestern Telegraph Company with lines extending over the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and into Canada. Of this larger system he was president and manager until it was leased to the Western Union in 1881. Mr. Simmons then became one of the directors of the Western Union, and held that position for several years. During the early years of the enterprise Mr. Simmons obtained money wherever possible for the improvement and extension of the service, succeeding in interesting some outside capital and furnishing most of the capital himself. No obstacles were permitted to stand in the way. Through swamps and forests almost impenetrable, telegraph lines were extended and the competent management soon showed the effect of its increasing labors. From the time of its purchase until the lease was made, the business paid all the cost of its

construction, the interest on the capital invested, and one million dollars besides.

Another great undertaking with which the name of Mr. Simmons was prominently associated in the early days was the railroad known as the Kenosha, Rockford & Rock Island Railway. The company had been organized to construct such a road during the fifties. The work was begun at Kenosha, and went westward from that point, and from Rockford eastward. Before the last twenty miles could be completed, the company became hopelessly involved, and Mr. Simmons then came to its relief. He was at once chosen president, and by using his own means and indorsing the paper of the company, finally succeeded in completing the road. On the day of the battle of Bull Run the first train was run over the lines to Harvard, Illinois. Still the road was in great financial difficulties, and the stockholders may be said to have left him to "hold the bag" refusing to co-operate with him in furnishing new capital, and allowing him to conduct the enterprise as seemed best. It is said that Mr. Simmons considered for a time the advisability of giving up his position as railroad president and enlisting in the war as a private soldier. However, the same persistence which he had exhibited while a clerk for Mr. Doan years before came to his aid in his difficulties, and after a severe struggle through the unstable financial conditions of war times, he succeeded in equipping the road, building up its business to a prosperous point. These business achievements are all matters of past history. However, in laying the foundation for the Simmons Manufacturing Company, more than forty years ago, Mr. Simmons established a business which is now the largest concern of its kind in the world, and one which has branch houses throughout America. In 1872, he was the prime factor in establishing a company which manufactured cheese boxes. Soon afterwards the same company installed machinery for the manufacture of wire mattresses, beginning with a yearly output of fifteen hundred and extending its operations at first under the title of the Northwestern Wire Mattress Company, and later under the present title of the Simmons Manufacturing Company, which is now the greatest plant in the world for the making of beds. Mr. Simmons also assisted in the organization of the Scotford Manufacturing Company, the Lane Manufacturing Company, and it was largely through his efforts that the brass works were located at Kenosha. In 1865 Mr. Simmons bought a half interest in the First National Bank of Kenosha, the oldest banking establishment in the city, became president of the institution, and continued as its chief executive for a period of thirty-eight years. An enterprise which brought him fame as a daring originator was his building of the noted "cog" road up Pike's Peak in Colorado. It was during a visit with Mrs. Simmons in Colorado that he conceived the idea of constructing such a railroad. In October, 1889, the building of the line was begun, and on June 30, 1891, the first

train ascended the mountain side to an altitude of fourteen thousand feet. At that time, it was the highest point reached by railroad on the earth's surface. Since then millions of visitors have become familiar with this unique railroad.

Though always absorbed in his extensive business operations, Mr. Simmons frequently turned aside to give his service to his city and state. He was a lifelong Republican, and in 1865 represented Kenosha county in the state legislature, and was mayor of Kenosha in 1884-85. One of the great works which Mr. Simmons did for his city was the refunding of the debt which had hung over the municipality for years. The debt at the time of his term as mayor amounted to the sum of a million and three-quarter dollars. By able financiering, Mayor Simmons refunded the entire debt by a new issue of two hundred thousand dollars in five per cent bonds, covering a period of twenty years. Mr. Simmons labored without compensation, and bore his own expenses, in order to get the debt into a manageable condition. In setting free the municipal energies of the city, no service of greater value was ever rendered than in this refunding operation.

The practical philanthropy of the late Mr. Simmons in Kenosha and elsewhere can only be referred to in its larger individual detail. Churches, hospitals, and other charities were the constant recipients of his generous aid. He was a contributor to the old Kenosha library, and, as it was always one of his beliefs that a library was one of the most valuable institutions of a city, he provided Kenosha with the handsome structure in Library Park, regarded as the most splendidly equipped library building of its kind to be found in any city of the size of Kenosha in America. In the erection and furnishing of this library, Mr. Simmons spent more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and presented the structure to Kenosha as a memorial to his son, Gilbert M. Simmons. The library is named "The Gilbert M. Simmons Library." At the time he made this notable donation to the city he also showed his appreciation of the splendid services rendered by the soldiers of Kenosha during the war, and raised to their memory a granite shaft in Library Park. The dedication of this monument will long be remembered in the history of Kenosha. The late Mr. Simmons had the honor of being the only civilian ever elected an honorary member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He showed his friendship for Grand Army men in almost countless ways, and gave many entertainments for the local post at his private residence. It was during the Denver Encampment of the Grand Army that Mr. Simmons was awarded his honorary membership, and at that meeting he presented each of the veterans with a bronze medal.

He was one of the trustees of Beloit College. He built the Simmons gymnasium at Kemper Hall in this city, the great work carried on by Booker T. Washington, among the negroes of the south, had never a more liberal supporter than the late Mr. Simmons, whose liberal gifts

did much to promote the success of that colored leader. Most fitly was the late Mr. Simmons known as the "Grand Old Man of Kenosha." In early life a Methodist, he and his wife afterwards became Unitarians. Outside of his home city, he was a member of the Chicago Club of Chicago, and the Milwaukee Club of Milwaukee.

On April 20, 1850, Mr. Simmons was married in Kenosha to Miss Emma E. Robinson, a daughter of Captain Morris Robinson, a pioneer of Lake county, Illinois. Mrs. Simmons was born in Cleveland, Ohio. Six children were born to their marriage, namely: Gilbert M., who died in January, 1890, after a career which had shown large promise, and at the time of his death was cashier of the First National Bank of Kenosha; Nelson L., who died in childhood; Minnie J., who married Arthur F. Towne of Chicago; Emma Belle, now Mrs. A. H. Lance of Kenosha; Ezra J., who died at the age of fifteen; and Zalmon G., Jr., now head of the large manufacturing establishment founded by his father.

Zalmon G. Simmons, Jr. With several generations of solid family success behind him, Zalmon G. Simmons, Jr., at the age of thirty-five has developed the conspicuous talents inherited from his late father, and has reached a position in affairs, where he is regarded by competent critics as the peer of any business executive in the state of Wisconsin at the present day.

Zalmon G. Simmons, Jr., was born in Kenosha, November 28, 1878. He attended the Cayuga Military School of New York, and also the St. John's military school in the same state. In 1891 he found a place in the executive offices of the Simmons Manufacturing Company, and quickly rose to be one of the energetic and enterprising factors in that industry. He acted as manager of the company until the death of his father, at which time he became president. Besides Mr Simmons as president, Mr. A. H. Lance is first vice president and treasurer; George H. Milne, second vice president; Otto Rudd is general superintendent; Alfred Terrell is secretary; and Morgan W. Price is assistant secretary.

The general office and factories of the Simmons Manufacnring Company are located at Kenosha, but the company has warehouses in more than half a dozen of the large cities of the country, and the produce of the great plant is distributed all over the world. The company manufactures brass and steel beds, wire mattresses, spring beds, institution beds, cots, cribs, folding chairs, metal folding couches. The Kenosha factory covers sixty-five acres of floor space, and in its particular department is easily the largest concern of its kind in the world. Mr. Simmons is an active factor in the affairs of his home city, is president of the fire and police commission of Kenosha, and was the largest subscriber to the building of the Kenosha Hospital. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order in the Knight Templar degree, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic

and other popular clubs in Chicago, and the Lotus Club and other clubs of New York City.

Mr. Simmons was married on September 6, 1902, at Kenosha to Miss Frances Grant.

Mr. Simmons, while possessed of exceptional talent in his own character, owes much both by inheritance and association to his father, with whom he worked and was closely associated throughout the years of his father's decline. Men who have been familiar with both the father and son, give the latter credit of being the best organizer of men and the best general manager of industrial affairs in the state. He is keen in his intelligence, is quick to act, has a broad experience and a thorough discipline, and is thus able to rely on his own judgment, and his decisions are as nearly infallible in business matters as is humanly possible. With it all, Mr. Simmons is exceedingly courteous and kindly in his relations with his employes and with his fellow citizens.

J. C. Wright, M. D. Wisconsin has no more loyal and useful citizen than Dr. J. C. Wright, physician and surgeon at Antigo, in Langlade county. Dr. Wright for a period of twenty-five years practiced medicine at Excelsior, Wisconsin, in 1906 coming to Antigo, Wisconsin. Along with success and prestige as a doctor he has also been distinctive in his community for the beneficent influence of his character, and his attainments as a cultured gentleman. Dr. Wright is now in his second year of service as city physician of Antigo, and is secretary of the Langlade County Medical Society. He is a graduate of the oldest and most famous school of medicine in the west, the Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he was a member of the class of 1881-82. Soon afterwards he took up practice at Excelsior, Richland county, where he remained a successful practitioner for more than a quarter of a century. In November, 1906, he moved to Antigo.

Dr. Wright was born on a farm in Richland county, Wisconsin, March 18, 1858, a son of Rev. I. J. and Catherine Wright. His father was for many years a useful worker as a minister of the United Brethren church. Reared in Richland county, Dr. Wright attended the public schools, and for four years was a student in Edwards Academy at Greeneville, Tennessee. On leaving preparatory school, he took up the study of medicine, and graduated at the time mentioned from Rush Medical College.

In 1893 Dr. Wright married Miss Rose Hamilton, who for fifteen years prior to her marirage had taught school in Richland Center, Wisconsin. They have become the parents of seven children, namely: John J., Martha Marie, Grace Belle, Mary, Catherine, Hamilton, and Richard Raines. The oldest son, John J. Wright, has made an exceptional record as a student and athlete. He is a graduate of the Antigo High School, was a student in St. John's Military Academy and is now in the Wiscon-

sin University. He has the unusual combination of great talent both in oratorical work and in athletics. For his high school he won several oratorical contests, and as a runner on school and college tracks, is one of the best in the country in his academic class. He was the first first-year student who ever won the gold medal in oratorical work and three mile footrace at St. John's Military Academy.

Dr. Wright has membership in the Langlade County Medical Society, of which he has been secretary since 1908, belongs to the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is one of the most popular and active members of the Monday Night Club, a literary organization at Antigo. Dr. Wright possesses unusual poetical ability having written many poems, including one which has been widely read under the title "Wisconsin," and which is often spoken at patriotic meetings. Dr. Wright has many connections with fraternal bodies, including the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Equitable Fraternal Union, the Order of Beavers, the Mystic Workers, the Owls, and both socially and in his profession is a man of the highest standing.

Theodore O. Vilter. One of the extensive and representative industrial enterprises that is contributing definitely to the commercial prestige and material prosperity of the Wisconsin metropolis is that conducted by the Vilter Manufacturing Company, the large and well equipped works of which are situated in the southern section of the city of Milwaukee and contiguous to the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Of this important corporation Theodore O. Vilter is president, and it is primarily due to his energy, technical ability, progressive policies and fine initiative and constructive powers that the business of the company has been expanded to one of broad scope. With ample capital and the best of management the company has long held substantial footing and stood representative in the local field of manufacturing industry, and the concern is one of the oldest in the city, as its establishing dates back to the year 1867. He whose name initiates this paragraph has not only been a prominent and resourceful figure in the upbuilding of the great enterprise of which he is the executive head but he is also known and honored as one of the liberal and public-spirited citizens of the fine city which has been his home since the time of his youth. In according definite recognition to men of such character and worthy achievement a publication of this nature exercises one of its most important functions.

The Vilter Manufacturing Company are builders of ice-making and refrigerating machinery, improved Corliss engines, machinery for brewers and bottlers and other special lines of machinery, and the concern retains membership in the National Metal Trades Association. The full personnel of its executive corps, which likewise constitutes its board or directors, is as here noted: Theodore O. Vilter,

Theo. A. Zilter

president; Edward F. Goes, vice-president; William O. Vilter, secretary and treasurer; Frederick Ulrich, general sales manager; and Emil Vilter, superintendent.

Theodore O. Vilter was born in the province of Oldenburg, Germany, on the 25th of October, 1857, and is a son of Christian and Elise (Meiners) Oltmanns, the former of whom died when the subject of this review was an infant, his vocation having been that of farming. The widowed mother subsequently became the wife of Ernst Vilter, at Milwaukee. In 1871 the family immigrated from Germany to the United States and established a permanent home in Milwaukee, where Ernst Vilter became an interested principal in a company engaged in the manufacturing of machinery. Here he passed the residue of his life, an industrious, liberal and substantial business man, and here his death occurred in the year 1888. His widow died February 9, 1912. In 1900 and again in 1908, in company with her own son William O., she made an extended trip through Germany, where she visited her old home and renewed the pleasing memories of her youthful years. By her first marriage she became the parent of four sons and one daughter,—Anton, deceased; William O., Theodore O., Gustave and Helen, the last two mentioned having died in Germany, when children. The only child of the second marriage is Emil Vilter, who is superintendent of the Vilter Manufacturing Company, as previously noted. With this company William O. and Theodore O. Vilter are also identified as executives.

Theodore O. Vilter gained his early educational training in the excellent schools of his native land and he was 14 years of age at the time of the family immigration to America. He fortified himself in knowledge of the English language and also in higher academic studies by an effective course in the German-English Academy in Milwaukee, this having long been one of the admirable educational institutions of the Wisconsin metropolis. After leaving the academy Mr. Vilter entered upon an apprenticeship in the machine shops from which was eventually evolved the great industrial plant of the Vilter Manufacturing Company, the original establishment, which was naturally one of modest order, having been owned by Peter Weisel and having been founded in 1867. In the little shops in which Mr. Vilter gained his thorough knowledge of the machinist's trade employment was given at that time to four journeymen and three apprentices, and the splendid growth of the enterprise within the long intervening years is indicated by the fact that at the present time the Vilter Manufacturing Company retains in its employ a force of 750 men.

In 1882 Theodore O. Vilter purchased his first share of the stock of the company, in whose shops he had been advanced to the position of foreman, as a result of faithful and effective service. The factory was destroyed in the disastrous fire which swept the Third ward of

the city in 1892, but the plant was forthwith rebuilt upon a larger scale and with manifold improvement of facilities, the present eligible site, at the juncture of Clinton street with the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad having been obtained for the erection of the new plant. The continued expansion of the business has since necessitated various additions and improvements and the plant now covers an area of fully nine acres, with substantial and modern buildings which range in height from two to several stories. The company was incorporated under the laws of the state in 1886, and thereafter Theodore Vilter showed his confidence and good judgment by gradually acquiring more stock in the corporation, and he and his brother William O., now own the controlling interest in the great industry which has been largely developed under their personal supervision. The company was originally organized for the manufacture of machinery for brewers and bottlers, and later was added the department devoted to the manufacturing of improved Corliss engines. At the present time the extensive plant is devoted primarily to the manufacturing of ice-making and refrigerating machinery, and in these special lines it has an international reputation. The products of the company find demand in all sections of the world. Theodore O. Vilter has been indefatigable, ambitious and resourceful in his career as a business man of large affairs and has subordinated all extraneous interests to the demands of the substantial industrial enterprise of which he is now the executive head and his effective association with which has given him secure status as one of the representative business men of the city and state that have long been his home and in which he has found ample opportunity for productive effort.

Mr. Vilter has had neither time nor inclination to enter the arena of practical political activities but is loyal and public-spirited in his civic attitude. In his religious views, he holds the Golden Rule as a worthy guide in thought and action, and is not formally identified with any religious organization. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a valued member of the Milwaukee Turnverein and the Deutscher Club. He finds special satisfaction in being a member of the board of trustees of the German-English Academy, which figures as his own alma mater, and has been zealous and liberal in keeping the institution at the high standard which has made it a definite force in the local field of education.

On the 16th of February, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Vilter to Miss Bertha Meiners, who was born and reared in Milwaukee and who is a daughter of the late John Meiners, a substantial and honored business man of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Vilter have three daughters,—Erna, Alma and Ida. Alma is now Mrs. L. O. Trubshaw of Milwaukee, Mr. Trubshaw being connected with the Vilter Manufacturing Company.

Hon. H. F. Morson. Beginning practice in Antigo in 1899, H. F. Morson has in the passing years come to be recognized as one of the leading attorneys in Langlade county, and one whose opinion is no less than the best on any legal question that may arise. Although he came to Antigo as a resident as early as 1892, it was not until the date first mentioned that he identified himself with the profession for which he was fitted, his time being devoted, in those years, to educational work, in which he was especially successful, and in which, had he cared to continue, it is altogether probable that he was to have gained a high place. As it was, he concluded his work in that field with a four year period of service as county superintendent of schools, in which position he gave a service that demonstrated his real capacity as an educator, and revealed a splendid ability in that work.

H. F. Morson was born on a farm in Oxford county, Canada, on October 26, 1868, and is a son of Edward and Emily (Thompson) Morson. He was therefore, eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin, where they settled in Waukesha county, in the farming districts of that county, and there both parents passed the remainder of their lives, devoting themselves largely to farming activities, and living simple, quiet and wholesome lives. In the plain and sturdy environment of his rural home, Mr. Morson was reared from boyhood, attending the country schools, and he was only eighteen years of age when he began teaching in the same schools wherein he had gained his early educational training. For a time he carried on this work, then for four years devoted himself to the pursuit of a higher education. Two years of this time were spent at Ripon College and a similar period at Appleton, Wisconsin. It was then that he came to Langlade county, and he took up teaching in the Antigo schools. After that service, he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools, his showing as an educator having been sufficient in the eyes of the public to make him a desirable candidate for the office, and he rendered to the county a high order of service in his capacity as county superintendent. It was during that time that Mr. Morson was diligently applying himself to the study of law,—a task that was no light one, for his duties were many and exacting, and the time he could spare from his regular work was not as much as he could have wished. However, he prosecuted his studies to such good purpose that in 1899 he was admitted to the bar, whereupon he opened an office in the town where he had done such worthy work and where he was well esteemed of all. His success has been of a continuous and gratifying growth, in every way commensurate with the energies and abilities he has brought to bear upon his work, and there are few men in the legal profession in the county today who have a better standing with the public and with the legal fraternity than has Mr. Morson.

In the way of public service in his professional capacity, it should

be mentioned that Mr. Morson was elected to the office of district attorney for Langlade county. He was elected on the Republican ticket, whose party adherent he has always been, and he rendered several years of efficient and praiseworthy service in that office, resigning from the berth in 1912. That Mr. Morson has won a success in law is not to be wondered at, for he comes of a family that has produced many capable and successful attorneys. They are of English stock, and the grandfather of Mr. Morson was a well known lawyer in London all of his active life, while his great-grandfather was one of the noted London barristers of his day.

In 1893 Mr. Morson was married to Miss Nellie L. Kellog, who was born and reared in Calumet county, Wisconsin, and they have two sons, —Douglas and Terrill. The family is one that is prominent and popular in Antigo, claiming a host of sterling friends, and taking a place in the leading social activities of the city. Mr. Morson owns a fine farm of 160 acres in Langlade county, in addition to certain other realty in and about Antigo, and he is widely known for one of the most substantial and able men and citizens of the city and county.

Hugh C. Russell, M. D. In according consideration in this publication to those who stand as able and successful representatives of the medical profession in the city of Milwaukee there is all of consistency in giving special recognition to Dr. Russell, whose high standing as a physician and surgeon and as a progressive citizen gives evidence of his professional ability and of his estimable character.

Dr. Russell claims the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, as the place of his nativity and was there born on the 18th of December, 1873. He is a son of Edward L. and Helen (Hamilton) Russell, the former of whom was born at Payne, Paulding county, Ohio, and the latter at Batavia, Genesee county, New York. Edward L. Russell achieved prominence and definite success as a contractor and with this line of enterprise he continued to be actively identified for many years. After residing for a few years at Grand Rapids, Michigan, the second city of the Wolverine state, he removed with his family to Sturgeon Bay, Door county, Wisconsin, in 1880, where he continued his successful operations as a contractor and where he is now living virtually retired from active business, after long years of earnest and productive effort. There his cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in the year 1892, and of the six children it is gratifying to state that all are living: Judd E., a representative of the Remington typewriter, is in the offices of this concern at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Dr. Hugh C., of this review, was the second in order of birth; Blanch E. is the wife of George Tucker, of Tomah, this state; Ray R., who is state supervisor in Wisconsin for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, maintains his residence and official headquarters in Milwaukee; Clifton R. conducts a well equipped

retail drug store at Racine, Wisconsin, and is one of the representative business men of that city; and Dorothy is the wife of Charles Ames, of New York City. The three eldest of the children were born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the remaining three claim Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, as their birthplace, all of the children having received their early educational training in the latter city. Edward L. Russell, the honored father, was a gallant and loyal soldier of the Union in the Civil war, in which he served four years and participated in many important engagements marking the progress of the great internecine struggle. He enlisted as a private in an Ohio regiment of infantry and his military record will reflect enduring honor upon his name. He retains a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and manifests the same by his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. Russell was a lad of six years at the time of the family removal from Michigan to Wisconsin, and he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of Sturgeon Bay, where he was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1891. Thereafter he completed a two year's course in the department of pharmacy of the Milwaukee Medical College, but in the meanwhile he had gained much practical experience in connection with the drug business. After his graduation in the high school he went to Hebron, Illinois, where he was employed in a drug establishment until 1900, when he entered the department of pharmacy in the Milwaukee Medical College. His work and experience prompted in him an ambition to enter the medical profession, his previous training having been such as to be of great benefit in this connection. In consonance with his well formulated plans and desires Dr. Russell was matriculated in the medical department of Marquette University, in Milwaukee, and in this excellent institution he was graduated in 1907, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, thus supplementing the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy, which he had received from the Milwaukee Medical College in 1903.

Soon after his graduation Dr. Russell entered upon the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, with office at his residence, 3428 Clybourn street, where he still maintains his home. In 1909 he opened a well appointed office in the Tarrant block, at the corner of Twenty-ninth and Clybourn streets, where he has since maintained his headquarters. He has built up a large and successful practice of representative order and confines himself to general medical work, his attention to the surgical department of his profession being only such as is demanded through special emergency. He has occupied the chair of pharmacy in Marquette University since 1903, and since 1909 has held also the chair of pharmacology in the medical department of that institution. He has been a close and appreciative student of the best standard and periodical literature of his profession and is especially advanced authority in the

field of pharmacy. The doctor holds membership in the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the Milwaukee County Medical Society.

In politics Dr. Russell accords a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, but he has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Dr. Russell is affiliated with the following named bodies: Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, Free and Accepted Masons; Calumet Chapter, No. 73, Royal Arch Masons; Wisconsin Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar; Wisconsin Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Tripoli Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. At Hebron, Illinois, he is identified with Lodge No. 767 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in his home city he holds membership in the Calumet Club, the City Club and the Milwaukee Automobile Club.

The 25th of June, 1893, witnessed the solemnization of the marriage of Dr. Russell to Miss Rachel C. Dionne, daughter of Charles C. and Phoebe (Lee) Dionne, of Manistee, Michigan, in which city she was born and reared. Dr. and Mrs. Russell have a wide circle of friends in Milwaukee and are active and popular in social affairs in the community, Mrs. Russell holding membership in the Tuesday Musical Club, the McDowell Club and the Fortnightly Club.

H. B. Muttart, president of the Antigo Furniture & Undertaking Company, of Antigo, Langlade county, Wisconsin, has been president of this representative and altogether prosperous concern since it was organized in July, 1912. Prior to that consolidation, he was, since 1904, successfully engaged in the undertaking business in this city, with a picture and picture framing department as a side line. He is one of the prosperous and prominent men of the community, and takes a leading place in the business activities of the city.

Born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on August 29, 1882, H. B. Muttart is a son of William and Helen (McCarthy) Muttart. The father was born in Canada and the mother was a native of Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, where the McCarthy family was among the early pioneers of the district. As a well driller William Muttart was long occupied in the state, and he died in March, 1911, while the mother still survives.

Mr. Muttart was reared in Oshkosh, for the most part, and there he attended the public schools. When he had quitted that part of his training he was for four years occupied as a printer, and after he had learned the trade he went to Milwaukee—there entering upon the study of embalming under Professor Williams, in his College of Embalming. Returning to Oshkosh, he took and successfully passed his state examinations, and in 1904 he located in Antigo in the undertaking and embalming business. He continued there alone until in 1912, when three well known Antigo business houses consolidated, forming what

became the Antigo Furniture & Undertaking Company, Mr. Muttart becoming president of the new concern. The three firms mentioned in that connection were: A. D. Stewart, Furniture & Undertaking; Rudolph Kratchie, in the same line, and Mr. Muttart.

The Antigo Furniture & Undertaking Company is incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000, and since its organization has made an excellent showing in the business. They have three magnificent funeral cars, —two black and one grey, and carry a complete stock of all materials essential to the business.

Mr. Muttart was married in 1908 to Miss Mary Hoffman, the daughter of Joseph Hoffman, proprietor of the Hoffman House, in Antigo. Two children have been born to them—Helen and Mary.

Mr. Muttart is a member of the Roman Catholic church, as is his wife, and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, in which he has served as vice president of the local lodge. He is popular and prominent in his home city, with a host of friends throughout the county.

T. W. Hogan may properly be designated as one of the best known and most successful men in his profession in Langlade county, where he has practiced since 1888, with headquarters in Antigo. In that year he was graduated from the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and he came thence direct to Antigo, which has since represented the scene of his professional activities. Mr. Hogan was born in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, on a farm, in 1863, of Irish parentage.

A farm training was that given to Mr. Hogan, and he attended school with exceptional regularity and diligence for a country youth, after he quitted school being engaged for five years in school teaching. He read law for one year in the office of Judge Michael Kirwan, who later became his father-in-law, and with that little fillip to his ambitions, he entered the law department of the University, where he was duly graduated, taking a two years' course in one, and almost immediately established himself in practice in Antigo.

Mr. Hogan has been much in the public eye as an official of one variety or another, and was district attorney for Langlade county from 1892 to 1900. He was mayor of Antigo from 1904 to 1906, inclusive, and in his capacity as chief executive of the city performed worthy service. He was twelve years a member of the school board, being president of that body for several years. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1912, and assisted in the nomination of President Wilson. On the death of Judge Ogden in July, 1913, Governor McGovern appointed him judge of the municipal court of his county—a court having jurisdiction concurrent with that of the circuit court.

In addition to his legal activities, Mr. Hogan is president of the

Antigo Telephone Company, and he is a director of the Antigo Electric Company.

As has been intimated previously, Mr. Hogan married Katherine, a daughter of Judge Michael Kirwan, circuit judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. Mr. Hogan is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church; is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

John W. Wegner. No slight distinction is implied when it is stated that Mr. Wegner has gained secure prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of his native city and state, and he is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee, where he has a large and important clientage, besides which his professional work has been extended into Chicago, the great western metropolis, where he is legal representative of three flourishing corporations that were organized by him. He has been concerned with much important litigation in the state and federal courts in Wisconsin and has also presented a number of important causes in the supreme court of the United States. He is known as a most resourceful and versatile trial lawyer and his high reputation in his profession rests upon the firm basis of proved ability and definite and worthy achievement.

Mr. Wegner was born in the city of Milwaukee, on the 18th of August, 1862, and is a scion of that staunch German stock that has been a potent factor in connection with the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of the Badger state. He is a son of Frederick and Caroline (Tesch) Wegner, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, whence they came to America in 1852. They were numbered among the sterling pioneers of Wisconsin, where the father was long and prominently identified with the great basic industry of agriculture, in connection with which he gained independence and generous prosperity. He and his wife maintain their home in Milwaukee, where he has lived virtually retired for a number of years and where he commands the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a staunch Democrat in his political proclivities.

To the public schools of his native city John W. Wegner is indebted for his preliminary educational discipline, which was supplemented by an effective course in the Wisconsin State Normal School at Oshkosh. In preparation for his chosen profession he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, in which great institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883 and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar and in the following year he initiated his active professional career as a practitioner in the city of Milwaukee. Energetic, self-reliant and ambitious, the young disciple of Blackstone soon made his powers definitely known, with the result

that his professional novitiate was not attended by the depressing influences and deferred hopes which usually confront the tyro in this exacting vocation. During the preliminary stages of his professional work Mr. Wegner conducted an individual practice, and finally he formed a partnership with Jefferson C. McKinney and John F. LaBoule, under the firm name of Wegner & LaBoule. Later Mr. Wegner became the head of the strong and representative law firm of Wegner, Blatchley & Gilbertson, with offices in the Railway Exchange Building. Of this firm Mr. Wegner continued to be a member until 1911, since which year he has been engaged in independent practice, with well appointed offices at 408 Caswell building.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Wegner has given close and earnest attention to his profession, which he has deemed fully worthy of his unwavering allegiance and in which he has long held precedence as one of the representative members of the bar of the Wisconsin metropolis. His work has brought him prominently to the front in connection with most important and ably contested litigations, and he has presented many briefs before the supreme court of the state. He was an influential figure in the litigation concerning the consolidation of the street-railway lines of Milwaukee and he is attorney and counsel for large corporate interests. A very appreciable portion of his law business is now centered in the city of Chicago, where, as previously stated, he is attorney and counsel for three rapidly growing corporations in the organization of which he was concerned.

In politics Mr. Wegner has ever been found arrayed as a stalwart in the camp of the Democratic party, with well fortified convictions and with loyal zeal in behalf of the party cause. In 1886, only two years after he initiated the active practice of his profession, he was given signal mark of popular confidence and esteem, in that he was elected district attorney of Milwaukee county, an office of which he continued the efficient incumbent for the regular term of two years, within which his pronounced success as a trial lawyer in public service did much to heighten and solidify his professional reputation. In later years he has abated his activity along political lines, though unfaltering in his allegiance to the party of his choice. In earlier years he was a frequent delegate to the Democratic county conventions of Milwaukee county and also the state conventions of the party. He is an active and popular member of the Milwaukee County Bar Association and the Wisconsin Bar Association, besides which he is identified with the American Bar Association. Mr. Wegner has been an exponent of the highest ethical code of his profession and has dignified the same by his character and services. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of Milwaukee Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association and the City Club. In the city of Chicago

he is a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, and also holds membership in the Illinois Bar Association.

Dr. F. J. Antoine. One of the well established and prominent physicians and surgeons is Dr. F. J. Antoine, of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he has been located in practice since the completion of his medical training in Chicago in 1905. Dr. Antoine has given his best faculties to the work of his profession and the position he has gained in the years of his professional activity is one to which he is in every way entitled. As health officer for the city of Prairie du Chien for the past six years, he has been able to do something for his municipality, aside from his private practice, and is regarded as one of the valued citizens of the community.

Born on November 5, 1876, in the town of Belgium, Wisconsin, F. J. Antoine is the son of Celestin and Margaret (Barnich) Antoine. The father was a native of Belgium and came to America in the early fifties, accompanying his father, Francois Antoine, at that time. After the settlement of the family in Belgium, Wisconsin, Francois Antoine engaged as a mason, contractor and builder, taking up farming also, as a side issue. He was ever a devout Catholic and a man successful in the business of life. He secured an education rather better than the average in his youth, and as a result, took his place among the foremost men of his community. In politics he was a Democrat, and took an active part in the affairs of the party.

Celestin Antoine received a limited education in Belgium, where he was reared for the most part, and at the age of twenty he started out for himself. The first independent work the young man performed was in the lumber woods of Wisconsin, which then offered a ready field for the strong and able-bodied young men of that day. After a shore time he returned to the home community and there he married Margaret Barnich, and settled down to farm life. Dairying was his specialty, and he continued on the farm in that industry until he retired late in life. He was prosperous and successful in his business, and reared a family of fourteen children, of whom eleven are living.

F. J. Antoine, who was the second child of his parents, attended the public schools of his native community up to the age of sixteen years, after which he began attendance at the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He spent three years in that institution, then entered the Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana. His first work thereafter was in an educational way, and he taught six successive terms in Ozaukee county, Wisconsin. Giving up his pedagogic work, he once more turned his attention to study, this time with the intention of fitting himself for the medical profession. His college attendance had been sufficient to prepare him for attendance at the Physicians & Surgeons College at Milwaukee, where he spent three years in careful study, and he then

entered the College of Physicians & Surgeons at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1905, with the degree of M. D. For a year thereafter Doctor Antoine served as interne at the St. Francis Hospital at La Crosse, Wisconsin, after which he came direct to Prairie du Chien and established himself in practice here. Dr. Antoine enjoys an extensive practice, and is fast forging to the front in the medical profession of this district. He has been called to do public service, in the office of health physician as was mentioned in a previous paragraph, and in that capacity during his six years incumbency of the office proved that the best interests of the city were ever identical with his own. He is a member of the Crawford County and Wisconsin State Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Antoine was married on February 11, 1900, to Miss Rose Marie Garvey at Racine, Wisconsin. She was reared in Prairie du Chien and educated in St. Mary's Academy at Omaha, Nebraska. One son has been born to the doctor and his wife.

Thomas G. Dickinson. The younger generation of Racine business men has no more successful representative than the present Assistant Superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Mr. Dickinson began as a solicitor with this company, and by force of ability, and because of the showing of actual business produced, was promoted, and now has the management of the office at Racine. The volume of business transacted through this office is very gratifying and compares well with similar offices stationed elsewhere in the United States, and is altogether a fine reflection upon the enterprise and ability of Mr. Dickinson.

Thomas G. Dickinson is a native son of Wisconsin, and was born in the city of his present residence on the third of January, 1884. His parents are George H. and Eliza E. (Davis) Dickinson. The founder of the family in this state was Thomas Dickinson, the grandfather, who was born in Somersetshire, England, and became a settler in southern Wisconsin before the close of territorial days. Finally he located in Racine, and stood high among the early business men and citizens of this place. For some years he was secretary of the old Racine Gas Light Company, and was also a stockholder and director in the old Racine Bank. George H. Dickinson, the father, was born in the city of Racine, and took up the calling of lumber scaling, being for a number of years in the employ of the Mitchell Lewis Wagon Company. He died April 3, 1903. His widow is now making her home with her son, Thomas G.

Thomas G. Dickinson, as a boy, attended the public schools of Racine, and after finishing his studies in the high school, took a course in the Racine Business College. His ability as a student in the business college was such that on completing his course, he was engaged there as an instructor, and also as an outside manager and solicitor for the insti-

tution. He then learned the trade of ship building with the Racine Boat Company, and was connected with that well known firm for some time. From these occupations, he finally directed his attention to life insurance, and took service as agent with the Prudential Insurance Company, whose local headquarters were than, as now, in Racine. The Home Office of the Prudential is at Newark, New Jersey, and as well informed persons know, this is one of the largest and most substantial American insurance companies.

In 1908 Mr. Dickinson became Assistant Superintendent under the general superintendency of J. P. Zimmerman of Milwaukee. The five years in which he has had the management of the Racine office have been productive of a large volume of business, and give fine promise of still better success in this field in subsequent years. Mr. Dickinson was married on the twentieth of May, 1909, to Miss Sadie McLennan of Racine. Mrs. Dickinson is a native and was reared in the city of Racine. They are the parents of one son, Thomas George, Jr. The family home is at 213 Franklin street. Fraternally Mr. Dickinson is affiliated with Racine Lodge No. 18, A. F. & A. M.

Oscar Marion Fritz was born in Milwaukee on March 3rd, 1878. His parents were Theodore and Dorathea Glatz Fritz. He was educated in the schools of that city and for three years was engaged in commercial employments. In 1901 he was graduated from the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin and was admitted to the bar. In July, 1901, he became associated with the law firm at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, consisting of Warren D. Tarrant, Theodore Kronshage and Francis E. McGovern. After the appointment of Mr. Tarrant as Circuit Judge, the firm was reorganized by taking in Walter D. Corrigan and Mr. Fritz as partners.

Upon the death of Judge Tarrant, Governor McGovern, on June 3, 1912, appointed Mr. Fritz Circuit Judge of Milwaukee county. The appointment received the general endorsement of the local bar and the people at large as evidenced by a two-to-one vote for him in the judicial elections held the following April.

Judge Fritz was married August 30th, 1902, to Miss Ena Lorch of Madison, Wisconsin, and has a son, Marion Theodore Fritz.

Captain William Mitchell Lewis. While Wisconsin does not rank foremost among the states of the Union in the production and manufacture of automobiles, yet in recent years the industry has had important developments, and some of the very largest plants are situated within the limits of this state. One of these is the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, manufacturers of automobiles, auto trucks and farm wagons, located at Racine. This is a big concern, and has had a rapid growth, and an almost phenomenal increase of sales during the last several years.

William Carson

The business, like many other automobile concerns, has developed from a plant which originally manufactured bicycles as its principal output.

William Mitchell Lewis became one of the leading manufacturers of southern Wisconsin, and is prominent in social and civic circles, was born in the city of Racine, and as a boy received his educational training in its public schools. His early training and preparation were for the profession of law, and he graduated from the Yale University Law School with the class of 1891. During his university career, he took a very prominent part in athletics, and played at center on the famous Yale Eleven of 1890. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he became captain of Company F of the First Wisconsin Volunteers, and saw service under Major General Fitzhugh Lee, in the Seventh Army Corps.

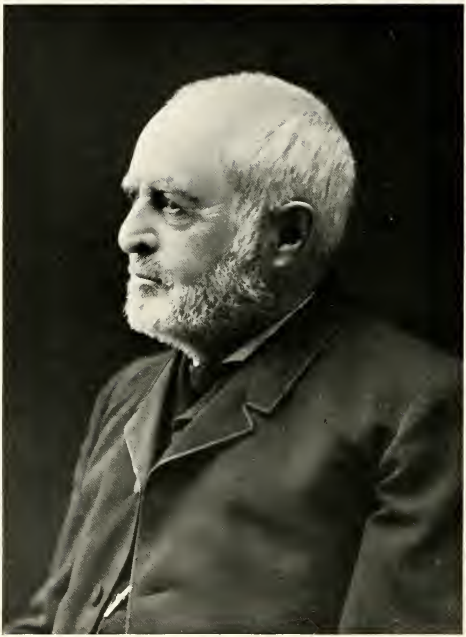
After this military experience Captain Lewis returned to Racine, and became general manager of the Wisconsin Wheel Works, a concern that has been engaged in the manufacture of bicycles, that being about the climax of that industry. With the practical use of the automobile, and the extension of its manufacture, this company soon engaged in automobile manufacture, at which time the name was changed to the Mitchell Motor Car Company. Mr. Lewis was active manager of this business, which grew rapidly, and a magnificent plant was erected, and is still used as the permanent home of the present company. In 1910 occurred the consolidation of the Mitchell Motor Car Company and the Mitchell Lewis Company, under the present title of the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company.

The interest which Mr. Lewis displayed in athletics during his school and college days has been continued into more recent years, and he is a ready supporter of clean sport in all its forms. He has been interested in the extension of play-grounds and wholesome outdoor facilities for the use of the young generation, and has given for this purpose to his native city the athletic field and playground which is known as "Lewis Field." Mr. Lewis in 1910 was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Wisconsin. As a leader in business and civic affairs, he has many varied associations with the social life of the state and is a member of the following clubs: The Engineers' Club of New York City, the New York Athletic Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, Milwaukee Athletic Club, Milwaukee Press Club, University Club of Chicago, and is President of the Racine Country Club. Mr. Lewis was also recently initiated into the Order of Knights of Bohemia, an inner circle of the Milwaukee Press Club, an honor reserved only for the patrons and very highly esteemed friends of the club.

William Carson. The death at Eau Claire in 1898 of William Carson closed the career of one of the earliest settlers in the state of Wisconsin, a man well known throughout this region from the terri-

torial times, and whose life and services were such as should be an inspiration to the living. The creator of important industrial enterprise, a man of wealth, his life emphasized the truth that enterprise and wealth are not inconsistent with the highest standards of character and conduct. He was the type of pioneer whose name and biography should properly have a place in this history of Wisconsin.

William Carson was born at Inverness, lower Canada in 1825, and of Scotch ancestry. At the age of eleven years, in 1836, alone in the world, he set out for the United States and arriving in Cambridge, Massachusetts, made his first serious venture at earning his own way, and although only a child in years he succeeded. His determination was ripened by a brief experience in the east to learn the broader field of opportunity in the west. In 1837, William Carson became a resident of Illinois, in the southern part of the state. After a short time he went to St. Louis, and in 1838 to Wisconsin territory. His age then was thirteen, and his first employment was in the lumber camps near Prairie du Chien. His alertness and his foresight, and appreciation of opportunities about that time came into evidence, when he filed a claim upon ground where the present city of North Eau Claire is built, and in 1839 sold his claim at a handsome profit. That was one of the first ventures which started him toward a large success. His work continued in various lines, but principally in lumbering, and all the time he was carefully saving his money with a view to a future investment. In 1840 William Carson located in Eau Galle, Wisconsin, where in partnership with Henry Eaton and George C. Wales he was one of the factors in the operation of a large sawmill. The firm of Wales, Carson & Eaton became well known in lumber circles, and the mill which cut about ten thousand feet of lumber each day was one of the biggest in capacity of that period. Carson and Eaton later bought out Mr. Wales' interests, and continued to operate on a large and successful scale. Finally Mr. Carson bought out Mr. Eaton's interests, and with E. D. Rand as partner the firm of Carson and Rand came into existence. They operated the mill up to 1874, when it was deemed advisable to discontinue the business because timber had become so scarce that the mill could only be run at a loss. However, they continued the operation of their flouring mill and store in Eau Galle. In 1874 Mr. Carson moved to Eau Claire, to take over the management of the Valley Lumber Company, in which he and Mr. Rand had bought a large interest, and of which he had been elected treasurer and president. That was perhaps his leading position in the business world for a long number of years, though at the same time his official connection and investment in other enterprises were of an important nature. He was interested in the Rand Lumber Company, and the Burlington Lumber Company, both at Burlington Iowa, and in the Carson-Rand Company of Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Carson



Wm. H. Lockwood.

was connected with several large lumber companies in Wisconsin, and was looked upon as one of the representative lumbermen of the state. He was stockholder and vice president in the Eau Claire National Bank, and deeply interested in any enterprise that affected the welfare of the city where he made his home for so many years. During the decade between 1874 and 1884 he lived in St. Paul, Minnesota, but returned to Eau Claire, where his death occurred in 1898. In politics the late Mr. Carson was a staunch Democrat, was very active in all campaigns but refused to support his party in its contest for free silver in 1896, and never under any circumstances would accept the nomination for office.

As a pioneer, William Carson had made a reputation for his progressive ideas, and for the innovation which he introduced. He it was who brought the first horse into the Chippewa Valley, and sowed the first wheat there. He also built the first house that boasted of plastered walls in the Chippewa Valley. He was one of the most interesting of the early settlers of Wisconsin, and one of the men whom the younger generation loved to remember, for he was among those who helped to make this state.

Charles W. Lockwood. For many years one of the prominent business men in the city of Eau Claire, Charles W. Lockwood has been engaged in some phase of banking during his career in this city, has been successful, is a man of splendid mental equipment, and well endowed with practical business sense. He is now closely connected with two of the largest and most prosperous financial institutions in Eau Claire, and his position makes him an influential figure in the business world.

Charles W. Lockwood is the son of William H. Lockwood, who was born in the city of New York in 1824. The latter received his education in his native city, and after leaving the common schools graduated from the University of New York class of 1847, and Union Theological Seminary, class of 1851. His profession was the ministry with the Presbyterian church and his first charge was at Coventryville, New York. For some years he was located at Lowville in the same state, and in 1864 moved to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where as minister in charge of the first Presbyterian church, he was among the prominent leaders in his denomination in that part of Wisconsin. Rev. William Lockwood, was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Eau Claire, until 1890, and in that time became very popular and widely beloved, both in his own church and among all classes. In 1890, occurred his retirement from the active work of the ministry, and he lived quietly until his death in 1897. During his years as a resident of Eau Claire, he was actively engaged in other work than that of the ministry, and for four years served as county superin-

tendent of schools. Rev. Lockwood voted the Whig ticket, until the dissolution of that party, and then became an ardent supporter of the principles for which the Republicans stood sponsor. He was a strong advocate of anti-slavery principles, and always a fighter, when there was any opportunity. In 1857 Rev. William H. Lockwood married Mary Waters, who was born in the state of New York in 1832, and died in 1904. Two children were born to their marriage. Of these the older is Charles W. Lockwood, and the younger is Catherine, who became the wife of Lawrence G. Moon.

Charles W. Lockwood was born in Lowville, Lewis county, New York, on the sixteenth of July, 1859. He was only a lad when his father moved to Wisconsin, and his education was chiefly acquired in the schools of Eau Claire. When the course was completed in the public schools, his practical experience and training was continued in a position of minor importance with the Bank of Eau Claire. At that time he was eighteen years of age, and by persistent application and industry worked his way up to the position of cashier. From 1885 until 1897, he was behind the cashier's window of the bank, was considered one of the best men for the place that the bank had ever had, and undoubtedly had much to do with the prosperity of the institution during these years. In 1897 Mr. Lockwood transferred his interests to the Eau Claire National Bank as director and vice president, and holds both those offices at the present time. In 1906 he was one of the men who organized the Eau Claire Savings Bank, becoming its vice president and has acted in that position ever since.

Mr. Lockwood is a member of several fraternal and social orders. His most important affiliation is with Eau Claire Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M., and also with the Knights of Pythias. He is deeply interested in historic matters, and is a life member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and also belongs to the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. In politics, Mr. Lockwood is a Republican. On the seventh of December, 1891, Mr. Lockwood was married to Fannie W. Carson, a daughter of William and Mary Edmonds (Smith) Carson. Mrs. Lockwood was born in Eau Galle in Dunn county, Wisconsin. To her marriage with Mr. Lockwood were born three daughters and one son, as follows: Mary, Frances, Virginia, and William.

Alexander J. Keith. During the past half century the name Keith has been prominently associated with business and civic activities of Eau Claire. As bankers, lumbermen, farmers, and men of affairs, the Keiths have always associated themselves with active phases of business life, and are men whose influence has served to guide and preserve the better end of a community's usefulness.

Alexander J. Keith, one of the well known firm of Keith Brothers at Eau Claire, was born in his present home city, Eau Claire, Wiscon-

sin, a son of John J. and Agnes (Barland) Keith. The father was born at Keith, Scotland, and his death occurred February 13, 1892. The mother, who was a native of Jacksonville, Illinois, was married in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and is still living in this city. The father was a graduate of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, and at the age of twenty-one left his native land and emigrated to Canada, first locating in Montreal, where he became associated with a wholesale hardware house. Subsequently he moved to Ottawa, Canada, and was employed by Mr. Gilmore in the lumber business there until 1862. It was in that year that he transferred his home to Eau Claire, and thus identified himself with this town when it was a small and comparatively unimportant place among the commercial centers of Wisconsin. Here he became associated with Stephen Marston in a general merchandise business, and was subsequently with the Spafford & Clark Banking House of Eau Claire. Still later he was connected with the Eau Claire Lumber Company. He served as an accountant with all these firms, and in 1882 on account of failing health he bought a farm two and a half miles east of Eau Claire, where he spent his last days in the quiet pursuits of agriculture. In politics he was a Democrat. Agnes (Barland) Keith, the mother, received her early education at Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. She was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Barland, who was born in Scotland, was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, came to Illinois and located at Jacksonville, and then in 1853 removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin. He was a pioneer minister of the gospel in this city, and in 1855 brought his family to this state, so that among the pioneers of Eau Claire there is none older and enjoying more distinction in its varied association with the life of this community than that of the Barlands. From her home in Eau Claire, it was necessary for Mrs. Agnes Keith, in order to attend school at Galesburg, Illinois, to travel by steamer down the Mississippi River as far as Burlington, Iowa, and thence across country by coach to central Illinois. At that time there were no railroads across that state. Mrs. Keith is one of the few pioneer women left in Eau Claire at this time. The four children born to the late John J. Keith and wife were as follows: Mrs. Edward Strong; Thomas B., whose sketch is elsewhere in this work; Alexander J.; and Agnes, the wife of Dr. Richard F. Werner of Eau Claire.

Mr. Alexander J. Keith received his early education in the common public schools and the high school at Eau Claire, and when he began his business career in 1889 it was as a clerk with the Chippewa Valley Bank of Eau Claire. He became assistant cashier and served the bank with efficiency and fidelity for fourteen years. In 1903 was organized the present firm of Keith Brothers, composed of Alexander J. and Thomas B. Keith. Their business is in timber and farm lands, and they are also interested in several large logging and saw milling industries in Portland, Oregon. Mr. Keith and his brother have numerous

important interests, both in Wisconsin and elsewhere, and he is a director in the Eau Claire National Bank and a director in the Eau Claire Savings Bank. In politics he has always been a Republican and has interested himself in local affairs of good government.

On November 8, 1905, occurred his marriage with Miss Katharine Kennedy. Mrs. Keith was born in Eau Claire, a daughter of Donald and Georgena (Atkinson) Kennedy. The three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Keith are named as follows: Alexander J., Jr., Georgena F. and Donald Kennedy Keith.

Mrs. Keith was the eighth in a family of eleven children. Her father, the late Donald Kennedy, was for many years associated with the larger industrial enterests of Eau Claire, and was one of Wisconsin's great lumbermen. He was born in Ottawa, Canada, December 16, 1828, a son of Donald and Jessie (Buckham) Kennedy, both of whom were natives of Scotland, his father being by occupation a contractor and builder. Donald Kennedy attained his education in the public schools of his native city, and from the time he was sixteen until he was twenty-one served an apprenticeship in the trade of millwright, and engineer. After his trade he worked as a journeyman at different points in Canada, and finally accumulated a small capital with which he determined to begin business on his own account. The pineries of northern Wisconsin at that time offered the best opportunities for practical lumbermen in this country. Mr. Kennedy associated with O. H. Ingram, and A. M. Dole, organized a firm for the manufacture of lumber in Wisconsin. They began operations in a small way with a small portable mill, with which they sawed timber for a saw-mill. They then built a gang mill and brought the first iron planer and first iron lathe into the Chippewa Valley. They began rafting operatings soon after they started in Eau Claire, and after a few years opened up a lumber yard at Wabasha, Minnesota. They also had a large branch establishment at Dubuque, Iowa. After a few years, the business at Eau Claire became known under the title of Ingram, Kennedy & Company. In 1881 Mr. Kennedy sold out his interests in the several establishments in which he was associated, and in 1884 bought an interest in the business of the D. M. Gilmore Furniture Company at Minneapolis, Minnesota. This business was for many years conducted under the name of Donald Kennedy & Son. The late Mr. Kennedy was a Republican in politics and always active in public affairs. He was a member of the first city council of Eau Claire. His church was the Presbyterian. Mr. Kennedy married in 1856 Miss Georgena Atkinson of Ottawa, Canada, and the eleven children of their marriage were named as follows: Jessie, wife of Carlisle Bartlett; Allen G.; Lottie, wife of Eugene Shaw; Donald; Elizabeth; Harry; Robert; Katharine, wife of Alexander J. Keith; Georgiana; Cornelia; and Helene.

Samuel Collins Buchan, M. D. Thirty-seven years of active practice in medicine in Racine county have placed Dr. Buchan away at the front of his profession, both in his ability and his success as a practitioner. His service has been commensurate with the length of years in practice, and among the wide circle of his patients he had been both a friend and a physician. The doctor is a man of gentle manner in all his dealings, and these qualities, together with an expert knowledge and skill in medicine, combined to win him the strong affections of hundreds of families in Racine county.

Dr. Buchan is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in the town of Dover, Racine county, on the twenty-third of May, 1851. His parents were Edward and Jane (Tillie) Buchan, both of whom were natives of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. The mother was born in the year 1812, and died in Racine county during her eighty-sixth year. The father, who was a miller by trade, an occupation which he followed in Scotland, in which country he was superintendent of flouring mills, in early life came to Canada, where after a year he moved to Illinois, to what was known in the history of that state as the Scotch Colony, which located in the vicinity of Ottawa. The enterprise of the Scotch emigrants was to a large extent a success. The excitement about Wisconsin was at its height and Mr. Buchan, the father of the doctor, from Illinois came to Wisconsin with the original band who came from Canada to Ottawa and took up land from the government in Dover, Racine county, in what is known as the Scotch settlement. He at one time had a contract for construction of part of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. In Racine county, after his settlement, he bought a small tract of land, which he farmed up to the time of his death in 1856. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, named as follows: Andrew, who died in his seventy-second year; Oliver, who is a resident of Chicago; Edward, a resident of Union Grove, Racine county; Alfred, M. D., who was a graduate from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and whose death occurred in 1904; Thomas G., who is a druggist in the town of Burlington, Racine county; Mary, now Mrs. George Bremner of Milwaukee; Carolina, who is Mrs. Henry W. Wright of Merrill, Wisconsin; and Dr. Samuel C.

Samuel Collins Buchan acquired his early education in the public schools, and continued with the higher branches in Illinois College at Monmouth, Illinois. After his literary education, he took up the study of medicine with his brother Alfred, and later took his first course of lectures in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Subsequently he became a student in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, the noted school of New York City, where he was graduated M. D. in 1877. His practice, began at Union Grove, Racine county, continued there for seventeen years. He pursued post graduate work for some time in the

Chicago hospitals and in 1895 opened offices in Racine, where for the subsequent twenty years he has enjoyed a large practice.

Dr. Buchan was married in 1880 to Miss Lydia G. Bull, whose father, James Bull, was one of the old residents of Racine. The maiden name of her mother was Mary A. Mather of Racine. Edward James Buchan, the only son of the doctor and wife, is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago and is now following in his father's footsteps as a successful practitioner of medicine, and located in Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Buchan has membership with the Racine County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and is local surgeon for the C. & N. W. R. R. His Masonic affiliation is with Union Grove Lodge No. 288, F. & A. M. His home in Racine is a handsome brick residence at 846 College avenue.

Fred Phelps. The beautiful little city of Waukesha, judicial center of the county of the same name, has gained worldwide reputation for the great remedial value of the waters of its famous mineral springs, and it has become one of the celebrated and popular health and pleasure resorts of the American continent. Among the most appreciative, loyal and progressive business men of this city is Mr. Phelps, who is president of the Arcadian Waukesha Spring Company, which owns and operates the fine Arcadian mineral spring, the water of which is unexcelled by that of any other of the famous Waukesha springs. He has been the potent force in upbuilding the extensive business of this company and has otherwise been influential in promoting measures and enterprises that have contributed materially to the best interests of Waukesha, where he has gained and retained secure vantage-place in popular confidence and regard.

Mr. Phelps was born at Lewiston, Fulton county, Illinois, on the 4th of September, 1866, and is a scion of one of the prominent and honored pioneer families of that county, where his grandfather, Myron Phelps, settled in a very early day: he became one of the leading merchants of Lewistown, the county-seat, and was one of its most honored and influential citizens for many years prior to his death, at a venerable age. He whose name initiates this review is a son of Henry and Anna L. (Proctor) Phelps, the former of whom was born and reared in Fulton county, Illinois, and the latter of whom was born in the state of Massachusetts. Henry Phelps was for many years one of the representative business men of Lewiston, Illinois, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1905, when he removed with his wife to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where they have since maintained their home and where, at the venerable age of seventy-six years, he is actively associated in business with the subject of this sketch. He is a man of strong individuality, upright and honorable, broad-minded and liberal in his views, and he has so ordered his course as to merit and receive the unequivocal

esteem of those with whom he has come in contact during his long and useful life. He is a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife have long been zealous members of the Presbyterian church. Of the two children, Fred, of this sketch, is the younger, and the elder, Henry Willis, is first vice president of the American Can Company of New York City and resides at Yonkers, New York.

The public schools of his native town afforded Fred Phelps his early educational advantages and at the age of sixteen he left the high school to enter the acadamy at Waukesha, Wisconsin, that has since developed into Carroll College. He here completed a preparatory course and was graduated in 1885. He then entered Wooster University, at Wooster, Ohio, in which he completed a literary course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after his graduation, when twenty-three years of age, Mr. Phelps returned to Waukesha, where he assumed the position of bookkeeper for the Arcadian Mineral Spring Company, for which he became manager two years later. The company was organized in 1883 and its affairs at the time Mr. Phelps became connected with it were upon a somewhat precarious financial basis. The father of Mr. Phelps invested sufficient capital to place the business in successful operation, but the property became involved in litigation, with the result that, to protect his interest in the same, Henry Phelps finally acquired title, by purchase, to the entire property held by the company. A new partnership was then formed, under the title of Henry Phelps & Company, and in 1903 a reorganization took place and the Waukesha Arcadian Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Wisconsin. Under this title the enterprise was successfully continued until 1910, when the title was changed to the present form, the Arcadian Waukesha Spring Company, the entire control and ownership of the property and business being vested in Fred Phelps, as president and treasurer, with his father, Henry Phelps, as vice president. The great medicinal value of the Arcadian water has became widely known and in addition to the large demand in connection with its consumption by those who come to Waukesha to avail themselves of the water, the best of facilities have been provided for the bottling of the product at the spring, thus insuring absolute purity and integrity. A large factory has been erected and equipped for this purpose, and in the same special attention also is given to manufacturing the Arcadian Waukesha ginger ale, which has a large and ever increasing sale, the demands for this product and for the original bottled water coming from the most diverse sections of the country, so that the enterprise proves a valuable contribution to the commercial activities of Waukesha. Concerning the Arcadian ginger ale the following pertinent statements have been made in a circular issued by the controlling company: "Its absolute purity, secured through the use of natural spring water, pure Jamaica ginger, cane sugar

and selected tropical-fruit juices, together with the absence of any form of preservative, makes it the one beverage that can be confidently served under all conditions. Another individual characteristic of Arcadian ginger ale, distinguishing it from all other brands, is its absolute freedom from any astringent tendencies,—a distinctive property highly appreciated by many enthusiastic patrons who formerly avoided all ginger ales because of their unpleasant after-effect." An unsolicited endorsement—the following editorial abstract from the July, 1913, edition of *The Army and Navy Medical Record*, Washington, D. C., proves the superiority of Arcadian Waukesha Ginger Ale over all other brands for hospital and sanitarium use: "We are using with gratifying results, at our sanitariums, the celebrated Arcadian Waukesha Springs Water and Ginger Ale, and heartily endorse and recommend this product for invalids' use. A careful test of the ingredients contained in the Ginger Ale, and the absolute purity of the Waukesha Water warrants the assertion that these products may be used with perfect safety, in reasonable quantities, as a healthful refreshing summer beverage; and the most delicate constitution (from our experience) appears to be greatly benefited by their use." The Arcadian water itself has received the highest of commendation from authoritative sources, and is especially valuable in the treatment of disorders of the kidneys and bladder.

Under the progressive management of the president of the Arcadian Waukesha Spring Company the business has been successfully expanded, especially in the department devoted to the manufacture and sale of the Arcadian ginger ale, the capacity of the present plant being better than a carload a day. Fred Phelps has the vital energy and alert and progressive ideas that mark the successful captain of industry, and he has not been self-centered in his attitude, for he is most liberal and zealous in supporting measures and agencies tending to advance the general welfare of his home city. Before the incorporation of Waukesha as a city he served as a member of the village board of trustees and also as president of the same, and under the city administration he has served continuously as a member of the municipal water commission since its organization in 1907. He is unwavering in his allegiance to the Republican party, is identified most actively with both the York and Scottish Rites of the Masonic fraternity, in the latter of which he has received the thirty-second degree, and he is affiliated also with the Waukesha lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and the local camp of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Phelps has been a member of the Presbyterian church since childhood and Mrs. Phelps was confirmed as a member of the Episcopal church in Wooster, Ohio. Since their marriage both attend the Presbyterian church in Waukesha.

On the 18th of November, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Phelps to Miss Anna M. Lehman, the ceremony having been performed at Wooster, Ohio. Mrs. Phelps was born at Wooster, Ohio, and

her father, A. S. Lehman, was a representative citizen of Wooster, Ohio, until his retirement in 1905. He has since made his home with his daughter in Waukesha. She is a popular and prominent figure in the leading social activities of Waukesha and presides most graciously over the beautiful and hospitable family home. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have three children,—Frederick L., Kenneth P. and Helen L. The elder son graduated in the class of 1913 from Columbia University, New York City, where he has taken a special course in preparation for journalistic work of higher order.

Nat Stone. We are very prone to think of men who have been unusually successful in any line as greatly favored by fortune; and we try to account for it in all sorts of ways but the right one. The fact is that their success represents their expectation of themselves,—the sum of their creative, positive, habitual thought and action. It is their mental attitude outpictured and made tangible in their environment. They have wrought what they have and what they are out of their constructive thought and their unquenchable faith in themselves. A man who is self-reliant, positive and optimistic and who undertakes his work with the assurance of success magnetizes conditions. He draws to himself the literal fulfillment of the promise "For unto everyone that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance." One of the vital, loyal and prominent business men of Milwaukee who has met with confidence and courage the opposing forces of life and who has marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement is Nat Stone, whose mighty faith in himself and his destiny has brought to him definite precedence and well earned honors. He is a self-made man in the highest and best sense of the term and is one of the vital figures in connection with business and civic activities in the Wisconsin metropolis, besides which he is a member of the representative firm of Stone Brothers, engaged in the wholesale jewelry trade in the city of Chicago. In Milwaukee he is president of the Herzfeld-Phillipson Company, which owns and conducts the Boston Store, a department mercantile establishment of the best metropolitan type and one that is a source of pride to the city and the entire state with a trade on a parity with the unblemished reputation the concern has at all times maintained. As one of the thoroughly representative and distinctively popular business men of Milwaukee Mr. Stone merits definite recognition in this history of Wisconsin, and the record of his career, even as briefly outlined, can not fail to offer both lesson and incentive.

Nat Stone was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 22d of September, 1866, and is a son of Isaac and Anna Stone, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. The father was identified with business activities in St. Louis for a period of about thirty years, and there he died at the age of fifty-six years. His widow long survived him

and passed the closing years of her life in Chicago, where she died on the 1st of January, 1913, at the venerable age of seventy-nine years, —a gracious woman whose children may well rise up and call her blessed. She is survived by four sons and one daughter.

Nat Stone was twenty-one years old at the time of his father's death and he gained his early education in the public schools of his native city. When but twelve years of age he became largely dependent upon his own resources, and he thus early learned the lessons of personal application and came to an appreciation of the value of consecutive endeavor. As a boy he sold newspapers on the streets of St. Louis and finally became a news agent on trains running out of that city, a position in which he gained further experience and fostered his self-reliance and initiative power. In his home city he also found employment in various retail stores and thus from his boyhood days he has known what is implied in hustling and self-reliance. His character has been broadened and matured by his varied experiences and his mentality has been such that he has effectually overcome the educational handicap that was his in his youth, as he is today a man of broad and comprehensive information and well fortified views. For a time he was employed in mercantile establishments in the state of Texas and finally he went to Chicago, where he became associated with his brothers in the wholesale jewelry trade, under the firm name of Stone Brothers. For eighteen years he represented this substantial and steadfast firm as a traveling salesman through the northwest and he had much to do with the development of its large and prosperous business. He still continues a member of the firm but his greater activities have been centered in Milwaukee since October 1, 1906, when he became associated with his brothers, A. L. and Jacob Stone, of Chicago, and with Carl Herzfeld and Richard Phillipson, of Milwaukee, in the purchase of the well established and representative Boston Store in Milwaukee, the same having been bought from Julius Simon, concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work,—an article to which reference may be made for details of the earlier history of the Boston Store. Of the Herzfeld-Phillipson Company, which conducts this extensive and admirably appointed department store, Mr. Stone is president, and his success is further emphasized by his holding of other and varied capitalistic interests of important order. The Boston Store is located in the heart of the retail business district of Milwaukee, with frontage on each Grand avenue, Fourth street and Sycamore street. The building utilized is a modern fire-proof structure of five floors and basement and is the largest and most metropolitan establishment of its kind in Wisconsin, the floor space utilized being in excess of seven and two-thirds acres and the store having eighty-two separate and distinct departments, each unexcelled in equipment and appointments. The main aisle of the great store extends an entire block and is 420 feet in

length, and the entire establishment compares most favorably with the leading department stores in Chicago and other cities of the greatest metropolitan fame.

Mr. Stone is an aggressive, far-sighted and indefatigable business man and the large success which he has achieved is the more gratifying to contemplate by reason of the fact that it has been fully merited. His character is the positive expression of a strong, reliant and loyal nature, and at every stage in his career he has merited and received the implicit confidence and esteem of his fellow men, while he is known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. His political allegiance is given to the Independent party and both he and his wife hold membership in Temple Emanuel, in Milwaukee, of which he is a trustee, as is he also of Mount Sinai hospital. In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Stone has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies in Chicago. In Milwaukee he is an appreciative and popular member of the following named and representative organizations: Woodmount Country Club, Milwaukee Athletic Club, Deutscher Club, and the Milwaukee Automobile, Yacht, Riding, Real Estate, and City Clubs, besides various charitable and benevolent organizations.

On the 30th of October, 1895, at Springfield, the capital city of Illinois, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stone to Miss Minnie Salzerstine, who was born and reared at Athens, that state, where her parents still maintain their home, her father, Charles S. Salzerstine, being the owner of valuable realty in that section of Illinois and being a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Athens. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have twin sons,—Medford W. and Lester C., who were born in the City of Chicago, on the 4th of December, 1900.

In an article appearing in the Milwaukee *Free Press* on December 1, 1912, was given an interesting article in which Mr. Stone discusses the matter of achieving success, and certain of his pithy and admirable statements there appearing are worthy of perpetuation in this connection, the same being as follows:

"Bluff doesn't count one whit; it is a minus quantity in business, repulsive and wholly undesirable. The first thing for a young man to do is to find out, if possible, what vocation he desires; I fear young men today do not take their future seriously enough. Having got your vocation, stick to it through thick and thin. That means to win. Let every day's effort be based on the resolution to make good. The ordinary young fellow thinks that his employer is his boss; that is not true. The person whom the young man serves, if he knows it, is the boss. No dishonest man ever reached the top and staid there. Dishonesty doesn't count any more than bluff. Serving well is winning; but to serve properly a man must sell his vocation to himself. If he works, if he is intelligent, if he believes in himself and his job, the worker is bound to

succeed. There is no stopping him. But no matter how capable a man is, if he isn't a gentleman and can't see the value of good manners in business, he can't hope to get on. It takes sincerity and true worth to do things, and that is where we catch the bluffer. The trouble with the mercantile business is that there is not enough men to be secured to hold the $10,000 positions."

The above terse utterances stand as axioms of personal experience in connection with affairs of broad scope and importance, and the career of Mr. Stone himself exemplifies most emphatically the wisdom of his aphorisms.

William A. Whitney. President of the United States National Bank at Superior, William A. Whitney is one of the group of business men who are chiefly responsible for the direction and control of the larger commercial and financial interests in his section of the state. His success and position have been honorably won, and his beginnings were made in an environment where the labor of his hands was the chief source of his livelihood. Mr. Whitney is the example of a man without means and without influential friends. He used what he had to get the position which his ambition desired, and in spite of the absence of early opportunities, his progress has been steadily upward.

William A. Whitney was born on the Miramichi River, ten miles above New Castle, New Brunswick, July 27, 1858. His parents, Edward and Lydia (Allison) Whitney, were born in the same vicinity. His father who spent his career in farming and lumbering, died in 1897, when sixty-five years of age, while the mother is still living. There were eight children, six still living, and William A. was the oldest.

What education he had in youth was largely gained as a result of his own efforts. The start of his business career was on a farm, and he gave his services for a salary of six dollars a month. When he reached his majority his wages were one dollar a day. Mr. Whitney has been a resident of the United States since he was twenty-one years of age. He crossed the border at Port Huron, Michigan, and at Eau Sable in that state spent a year in the lumber woods, and also had experiences at Menominee, Michigan. Employment on construction work with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad brought him to Florence, Wisconsin, and finally to Iron River, Michigan. In 1886 he arrived at Ashland, Wisconsin, where he carried on a contracting business until his removal to Superior in 1890. At Superior, with his brother E. H. Whitney, he established the firm of Whitney Brothers, doing a general business of pile driver, dock builders, and with an equipment of tugs, lighters for a general towing and wrecking business, besides a general marine contracting business. Of this firm of Whitney Brothers, Mr. Whitney is president, while Edward H. Whitney is vice president and manager.

Wm. A. Whitney

In 1908, Mr. Whitney became a director of the United States National Bank at Superior, and in 1910 was elected president. This is one of the solid and substantial banks of the city. Mr. Whitney has all the essential qualities of a successful and useful man of business. Quickness of perception, readiness to act, care and judgment in all his movements are among his notable characteristics. At the same time his honesty in dealings, courteous, considerate treatment of associates and subordinates have made him a representative of the highest type of successful business man. For a number of years his has been a position of real leadership, in the community.

With other earnest and public spirited citizens he has been active in advancing the general welfare and while never a politician, has accepted the duties and responsibilities which the city expect its men of wealth and influence to assume. Mr. Whitney is president of the Douglas County Fair Association, and gives his support to the candidates and principles of the Republican party. In February, 1890, he married Miss Esther Gwin, who was born in Black River Falls, Wisconsin. They are the parents of one son, Gwin, who lives at home.

Arthur H. Shoemaker was born in Albion, Marshall county, Iowa, on January 30, 1870, the eldest of a family of eight children. His parents are Gilbert J. Shoemaker and Clara (Ford) Shoemaker who are now living on a farm near Hawarden, Iowa, where they have resided since 1887. Mr. Shoemaker, Sr., served as a soldier of the Civil war in Company B of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers Infantry, and has held the office of Commander of the G. A. R. Post, at Hawarden, Iowa, and the offices of County Commissioner and County Treasurer of Sioux County, Iowa.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his birthplace, and also Albion Seminary therein, from which institution he was graduated in 1886. After teaching school for several years he studied law and attended Drake University, of Des Moines, Iowa, and was graduated from the Iowa College of Law, connected therewith, in 1891. Upon application and examination he was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of Iowa, in June, 1891. In August, 1891, Mr. Shoemaker came to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he has resided continuously ever since, practicing his profession in the various courts of Wisconsin. He never held any public office until 1910, when he was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy at Eau Claire, by the Honorable A. L. Sanborn, Judge of the United District Court of the Western District of Wisconsin, but which office he resigned before performing any of its duties, in order to accept the position of official court reporter of the nineteenth judicial circuit of Wisconsin, to which office he was appointed by the Honorable James Wickham, Circuit Judge, in Janu-

ary, 1910, and which he now holds. In April, 1910, he was elected Corporation Counsel of the City of Eau Claire, by the first Council of such City, operating under the Commission Form of Government, which office he also still holds.

In 1900 Mr. Shoemaker was married to Jennie Damon Whittier, principal of the Sixth Ward School, of the City of Eau Claire. Mrs. Shoemaker has always taken an active interest and part in the Woman's Club of Eau Claire and she has served as its president. She is now an officer in the Wisconsin State Federation of Women's Clubs. To their marriage has been born a daughter, Jeanne Damon Shoemaker.

Frederick C. Westfahl, Jr., of Milwaukee, a lawyer by profession, was admitted to the bar in 1897, as a young man of twenty-one years. His success in the passing years has been of an unusual order, in a public as well as a private way, and he has twice served his district in the Wisconsin legislature. At the present time he is clerk of the United States Court, in which office he was appointed on January 1, 1909, having succeeded Edward Kurtz in that office after that gentleman had served in it for forty years.

Born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 17th of January, 1876, Frederick C. Westfahl, Jr., is the son of Frederick C. and Katherine (Freitag) Westfahl, the latter now living in this city, while the former died at his home on April 11, 1911.

Frederick C. Westfahl, Sr., was born on September 24, 1850, in Rostok, Germany, and his parents brought him to Milwaukee, when he was a child of six years. He was educated in the public schools of this city and at an early age became an apprentice in the file works, of which he was president when he died, and which his sons continue to operate. The file works was then but a small concern, although it is today one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States. When he was twenty-six years of age Mr. Westfahl had become sufficiently acquainted with the plant and had reached such an understanding of the possibilities of the business, that he purchased the plant outright, and continued to be identified with its wonderful growth and expansion from then until in August, 1910, when he turned over the control of the business into the hands of his sons. It was largely to his business ability that the concern reached the wonderful state of growth and prosperity that characterized its later years, and he remained in active charge of the plant and its operations until the time indicated above. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Westfahl are as follows: Philip, now president and treasurer of the Milwaukee File Works, also captain of Battery A, Wisconsin National Guard; Charles, secretary of the Milwaukee File Works; Frederick C., Jr., of this review; Bernhard, deputy clerk of the United States court; Paul, a shoe merchant on Vliet street,

and the Misses Sophia, Matilda, Elsie and Adela, all of whom live at home with the mother.

Frederick C. Westfahl, Jr., is the second child of his parents. He was educated in the Milwaukee schools, his graduation from the high school taking place in 1895, and after taking a course of study in the Milwaukee Law School, since then merged with the Marquette College, he was admitted to the bar in 1897. His first business arrangements were represented by his association as a partner with Benjamin Poss, with whom he continued for four years, the firm being known as Westfahl & Poss. In 1896 Mr. Westfahl was appointed Deputy Clerk of the United States Courts for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, and he served thus until January 1, 1902, when he engaged in law practice. In the autumn of 1902 he was elected a member of the Assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature and re-elected to the same office in 1904, serving his district well in his capacity as representative. In October, 1905, Mr. Westfahl returned to the office of the Clerk of the United States Courts as deputy, continuing as such until the resignation of Edward Kurtz, for forty years the incumbent of that office, at which time Mr. Westfahl was honored by the appointment to the office of clerk. As mentioned previously, he resumed his duties on January 1, 1909, and is still actively engaged in that position.

Mr. Westfahl is a member of Damon Lodge No. 102, Knights of Pythias of Milwaukee, and is a past Chancellor of that lodge. He is a Republican, and while in politics did good work in the interests of the party. Mr. Westfahl married Miss Ella Prengel, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Prengel of this city, where Mrs. Westfahl was reared and educated. They live at No. 3118 Chestnut street, while Mr. Westfahl has his offices in the Government building.

Alois A. Roth. Superior has become one of the most thriving and enterprising industrial and commercial centers of the State of Wisconsin, and its prestige in the business world is due to such men as Alois A. Roth, vice-president and treasurer of the firm of Roth Brothers Company. His efforts towards advancing the material interests of the city are so widely recognized that they can be considered as no secondary part of his career of signal usefulness. He belongs to that class of representative Americans who, while gaining individual success, also promote the public prosperity, and he stands pre-eminent among those who have conferred honor and dignity upon the city of his home no less by his well conducted business interests than by his upright life and commendable career. Mr. Roth was born at Rio, Columbia county, Wisconsin, August 31, 1860, and is a son of Alois and Frances (Schliessman) Roth.

Alois Roth was born in Kaaden, Austria, in 1830, and emigrated to the United States in young manhood, first locating in Portage, Wis-

consin, where he established himself in a small merchandise business. Later he made removal to Winona, Minnesota, where he continued to follow the same line, but in later years returned to Wisconsin, settled at New Lisbon, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1872, when but forty-two years of age. His widow, who is a native of Hessen Darmstadt, still survives him, as do two of their five children: Alois A.; and Theo. J., who is his brother's business partner. The father was a Democrat in his political views, but never aspired to public office, his time being too occupied in the establishment of a business and a home. He was a worthy citizen, whose character combined those traits for which his countrymen are famous,—industry, honesty, thrift and fidelity to trust, and he was highly esteemed by all with whom he came into contact.

Alois A. Roth received his education in the schools of New Lisbon, Wisconsin, and early began a business training in mercantile lines, which he adopted in youth as his life work. In 1885, with his brother, he engaged in the general merchandise business at Wessington Springs, South Dakota, and this venture proving profitable, they later established another store at Alpena, South Dakota. In 1890, desiring a wider field for their greatly increased business, they disposed of the South Dakota stores and came to Superior, where they have since continued. The firm of Roth Brothers Company is the largest business of its kind in Superior, and its department store excels any one store to be found in Superior, commanding a trade that extends all over the Northwest. Progressive methods, unique ideas, strict attention to every detail of the business, and, above all, strict fidelity to every obligation, have been the means by which this great industry has been built up. Four great floors, 130 x 125 feet in dimension, house a line of goods that can be excelled nowhere in the state, and the needs of the trade are carefully looked after by the members of the firm, whose long experience has enabled them to develop from small beginnings an enterprise that is a credit to their sagacity and ability and to the city in which it is located. The greater part of Mr. Roth's time and attention have been given to this business, but he has also found leisure to devote to other enterprises, and at this time he is president of the Superior Motor and Machine Works. He is independent in politics, and takes but little interest in public matters except in the way that they affect his community and its people. Progressive in all things, he is ever ready to support measures tending to the advancement and welfare of Superior, and in this way he has become known as one of his section's public-spirited men. His fraternal connection is with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1886, Mr. Roth was married first to Miss Anna Butter who died in 1892, having been the mother of two children: Alois T. and

Anna. In October, 1895, he married Miss Clara Hettinger, who was born in Portage, Wisconsin, and two children have also been born to this union: John H. and Harold Carl.

Charles Hugo Jacobi. A resident of Wisconsin since his boyhood days, Charles Hugo Jacobi is a scion of one of the sterling German pioneer families of the state and has well upheld the prestige of a name honorably linked with the development and progress of this favored commonwealth. He has long been numbered among the representative business men and influential citizens of Watertown, Jefferson county, where he conducts a large and substantial insurance business of general order, and he has been called upon to serve in various positions of public trust, these preferments indicating the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow men. His career has been marked by definite and worthy achievement and it is most consonant that he be accorded specific recognition in this publication.

Mr. Jacobi was born in Rockenhausen Palatinate, Germany, on the 18th of April, 1846, and is a son of Charles and Maria (Barth) Jacobi, both of whom were born and reared in that same section of the great German empire. Charles Jacobi received excellent educational advantages in his native land, where he made a special study of jurisprudence and where he held for some time an official position in the service of the Bavarian government. He was concerned with the patriotic revolutionary movement in Germany in 1848-9, and as the result of his activities in this connection he became persona non grata in his fatherland, with the result that, in 1854, he and his family emigrated to America. Charles Jacobi remained in New York City until 1855, when he came to Wisconsin, a state that has owed much of its progress and prosperity to its citizens of German birth or extraction, and he established his home at Watertown, as one of the pioneers of Jefferson county. He engaged in the retail grocery business, later became a member of the firm of Jacobi & Miller, which operated a distillery and was engaged in the wholesale liquor trade, and in 1865 he retired from active business, his death occurring in the following year. His devoted wife long survived him and passed to eternal rest in 1909, at a venerable age. Their names merit enduring place on the roster of the sterling pioneers of Wisconsin.

Charles H. Jacobi gained his rudimentary education in the schools of his native land and was a lad of about nine years at the time of the family's emigration to America. He attended the public schools of Watertown until his fourteenth year and thereafter was employed in a local mercantile establishment for two years. He then went to Germany, where he took a classical course of study, and after remaining in his native land for three years he returned to the United States, where he supplemented his academic training by a practical course in the Spencerian Business College, in which institution he was graduated

as a member of the class of 1868. After having been employed for some time as bookkeeper at Milwaukee he assumed the position of teller in the Wisconsin National Bank, of Watertown, and later on as Cashier of the Bank of Watertown. He then accepted the position of manager of the Watertown freight offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, an incumbency which he retained two years. He then engaged in the insurance business, and with this line of enterprise he has been continuously identified during virtually the entire intervening period. He is representative of a number of the strongest companies in fire and accident insurance and has long controlled a substantial and prosperous business, in connection with which he has precedence as one of the leading insurance men of his home country.

Mr. Jacobi is a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance and has ever taken a lively interest in the cause of the now dominant party. He served as city clerk of Watertown, was a member of the board of aldermen for four terms, and served six years as city school commissioner and was a member of the assembly in the Legislature of Wisconsin for 1891 and 1893. Under the administration of President Cleveland Mr. Jacobi received appointment to the position of United States gauger and later in the same administration he was given the important post of United States consul to Austria Hungary, a position which he retained one year. For a number of years he has been secretary of the Oak Hill Cemetery Association of Watertown. He has secure place in the confidence and esteem of the community that has long been the stage of his earnest and well ordered activities, and here is affiliated with Watertown Lodge, No. 49, Free & Accepted Masons; Watertown Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons; and Olivet Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar.

J. W. Cochran. A directory of Wisconsin's lumbermen would include a large proportion of the most forceful and successful men of affairs, beginning with the earliest days of the territory and continuing down to the present. One of the ablest of these is a resident of Ashland, Mr. J. W. Cochran, whose success has been entirely the result of his exceptional foresight, energy and faculty of management and control of many varied business facilities. Although a man of wealth, his wealth has been gained by straightforward means. Like many, in fact the majority of American lumbermen, he comes from the northeastern states, and is almost equally well known in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Generous and kindly in disposition, Mr. Cochran has gained during a long and active career the admiration and respect of his business associates and the hundreds who have been at various times his employees and subordinates.

J. W. Cochran was born at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, August 3, 1842. His father was James Cochran, born and reared in the north of Ireland, where he married Mary Moore. They came to America,

J. W. Cochran

locating in St. Johns, New Brunswick, and later the opportunity for lumbering in the great forests of Maine caused him to remove with his family to Calais in that state. The rest of his life was spent at Calais, where his enterprise brought him considerable success as a lumberman. Six children were born to James and Mary Cochran, three of them dying in infancy, and of the others J. W. Cochran was second in age.

Mr. Cochran was a boy when the family moved to Maine, and his education was derived from the grammar and high school of that town. The same pioneer spirit which caused his father first to leave the old world, and later to move from the Maritime Province of New Brunswick to the forests of Maine, caused the son to go west in search of his opportunity. For a number of years, Williamsport in Pennsylvania was his business headquarters. During his boyhood he gained a thorough experience in the lumberwoods of Maine, and that equipment was put to effective use in the lumber district of Pennsylvania. Having grown up in the woods, acquainted by practical work with almost every phase and detail of the industry, his ambition and enterprise quickly took him out of the rank and moved him to a position of independent activity. In Pennsylvania four or five years were spent in contracting and in getting out the logs from the woods. His next step was establishing himself as a member of the firm of Payne, Cochran & Company, a concern which operated a large milling plant and lumber industry with Williamsport as headquarters up to 1893. Mr. Cochran's wide experience and his business sense won him the trust of older men and brought him quick advancement in his chosen lines of endeavor.

Although his business connections continued with Williamsport until 1893, Mr. Cochran moved to Ashland, Wisconsin, in 1889. In that city he bought the Superior Lumber Company, which was at that time engaged in large milling operations. Subsequently there came under his control, the Keystone Lumber Company, and both companies were operated by him until 1903, when he closed out the affairs of the Keystone Lumber Company. In the meantime Mr. Cochran had become interested in the Edward Hines Lumber Company of Chicago, one of the largest in the country, and became a member of its board of directors.

Although his fortune has been chiefly made in lumbering, Mr. Cochran has been almost equally interested in banking. He was one of the men who organized the Cochran, Payne, McCormick Bank of Williamsport, a bank which has since been reorganized as the Northern Central Trust Company of Williamsport. That institution has had his effective assistance as a director since its organization, and up to 1894 Mr. Cochran was a member of the directorate and also the principal stockholder in the Northern National Bank of Ashland. Since 1894 he has been president of the latter bank. His other interests are numerous and widely scattered throughout the west, including the possession

of stock in the Cochran Timber Company of Wisconsin and the Dunlevee Timber Company of Allenhurst, Georgia. Mr. Cochran is a stock holder in the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, and has large coal interests in Pennsylvania. These relations represent large accomplishments in the business world, and are a creditable performance for a lifetime, and though Mr. Cochran is now past the age of seventy his grip on affairs is as firm as it was in the days of his youth when he was at the head of a little sawmill business in Pennsylvania.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Cochran has never interested himself to any extent in national affairs, although while a resident of Williamsport, he was for five years associate county judge of Cameron county. For many years his fraternal affiliations have been with the Masonic Order, since he took his first degree in Emporium Lodge, No. 382 at Williamsport in 1867. His higher affiliations are with Emporium Chapter, No. 227, R. A. M., and with Baldwin Commandery, No. 22, K. T.

In 1866 Mr. Cochran married Sarah A. Balcom. Of their six children, four are still living. Mrs. Cochran died August 15, 1895. The children are mentioned as follows: Joseph E., who married Mary Trobridge; Mary M., who became the wife of Professor James Overton, a member of the faculty in the University of Wisconsin; Carolyne, wife of J. P. Felt of Pennsylvania; and Percival, who married Rebecca Knight a daughter of Col. John H. Knight. His second wife was Mary M. Mitchell, whom he married on January 10th, 1901, at St. Stephen, New Brunswick.

William Van Zile. Sixteen consecutive years in office is the record of William Van Zile, postmaster of Crandon, Forest county, and a citizen who has been identified with the growth and development of this place from its earliest history. Since 1879 Mr. Van Zile has resided at Crandon, where he built the first house, and during the years that have followed he has acted almost continually in one or another official capacity, in the meantime contributing to the community's growth by his activities as a carpenter and builder. As a citizen who at all times has had the welfare of his locality at heart, he is eminently worthy among his adopted city's representative men.

Mr. Van Zile is a New Yorker, having been born at Green Point, now a part of Brooklyn, November 11, 1861, and is a son of Abraham and Harriet (Wilcox) Van Zile. His father, who was born in Holland, emigrated to the United States in young manhood and became a foreman in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he worked as a carpenter for more than a quarter of a century. In 1872, just after the Chicago fire, Mr. Van Zile went with his family to that city, and there took an active part in the rebuilding of the great Illinois metropolis, but his sudden death occurred in 1873, at a time when it appeared that he

was to realize a handsome fortune from a number of his contracts. Prior to coming to Chicago, Mr. Van Zile had traded some property in the East for a farm in Marquette county, Wisconsin, and after his death his children, consisting of several boys and a younger sister journeyed to the property, on which they resided about one year. William Van Zile in the meantime learned the trade of harness maker at Packwaukee, Wisconsin, and worked thereat for three years, at the end of which period he left for Stevens Point, where he worked at harness trade and then with his brother Charles started for Metonga Lake. Upon reaching Shawano, they changed their minds and purchased a boat from a Mr. Kast, for three dollars, and started down the Wolf river, at Packwaukee, on the Fox river purchased a sail boat, and then proceeded down the Wisconsin river to the Mississippi, and down that stream to St. Louis, in the meantime being engaged in hunting and fishing, this cruise consuming about one year. At that time an older brother, Abraham Van Zile, was engaged in logging at Rice Lake, and to that point the two younger brothers made their way, this being located about eight miles southwest of the present site of Crandon. Subsequently they came to the woods which now have been succeeded by the city, and built a log house on what is known as Sand Lake, entering quite a strip of land, which was cleared and devoted to agricultural pursuits. With two or three others, Mr. Van Zile then organized a town, then known as Carpenter, which at that time was in Shawano county. At that time hay cut in the summer could be sold for twenty-five dollars a ton, and this occupied Mr. Van Zile's attention for some time, but later he embarked in the hotel business, erecting his own establishment, the lumber for which was shipped from Antigo. For the shipping of twelve thousand shingles from Pelican to Crandon he was forced to pay thirty dollars. Mr. Van Zile was also engaged in cruising, but eventually adopted the vocation of contracting in carpentry and masonry work, and since that time has erected numerous residence and business structures, not alone in Crandon but as far as Rhinelander. As a business man he has ever been known to be strictly reliable and thoroughly progressive and his associates have depended upon him for advice and leadership in matters of importance.

Mr. Van Zile was married in 1884 to Miss Fannie Stickney, of Antigo, Wisconsin, daughter of Edward Stickney, who came to Antigo prior to the advent of the railroad in 1880 and erected the first court house in that city. He is now deceased. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Zile, namely: Mary, Bessie, Edward, Ralph, Ernest, Ruth, Margaret and William, Jr.

A Republican in his political proclivities, Mr. Van Zile has frequently been the choice of his fellow-townsmen to represent them in offices of public responsibility and trust, and has at all times vindicated the confidence thus placed in him. He has served as clerk of the court,

deputy county clerk, deputy sheriff and county coroner of Forest county, and on July 1, 1897, was appointed by President McKinley to the office of postmaster of Crandon, which at that time was a fourth-class office. Since that time it has advanced to a third-class office and the business handled has increased greatly. Since the commencement of the postal service, the government has chosen for its postmasters only men of the strictest integrity, whose records in their personal ventures have been beyond reproach. Mr. Van Zile's sixteen years of service in this connection speak for themselves. He is well known fraternally, belonging to the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed through all the chairs, the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has held all of the offices, and the Mystic Workers of the World. His wide circle of friends testifies to his general popularity.

Darius J. Morey. In the death of Darius J. Morey, which occurred at his home in Racine, on the 25th of November, 1909, the business and civic community lost a man whose achievements and character were among the best assets of Racine county. Mr. Morey had been identified with this part of Wisconsin throughout all his active career, for more than sixty years, and had gained a high position in local affairs. He was one of the self-made men of his time. In his early life, he faced obstacles and disadvantages in the poverty and privation caused by his father's early death, and he, for some years, was the chief support of the family. With these difficulties in acquiring a practical livelihood, he had to utilize every opportunity and all his spare time in gaining an education, and it was only after he had passed his majority, that he was able to supply these deficiencies. In spite of these conditions surrounding his early career, he soon attained a place of leadership, as a business man and was also identified with the best in social and civic life in his home city.

Darius J. Morey was born in St. Lawrence county at Morristown, New York, March 3, 1843, a son of John T. and Catherine (Styles) Morey. The Morey family is one of the oldest in Union history. Three brothers of the name came from England in 1626, and settled in Massachusetts. One branch of the family subsequently took the name of Morry, and the other the name of Morey. The late Mr. Morey, paternal grandfather, was also named Darius J. and was born in the State of Vermont. By occupation he was a carpenter and builder, and also a designer or architect. In 1846 he came west to Wisconsin, along with other members of the family, and his death occurred at Racine in 1851, when he was seventy-four years of age. During his early life he had served as a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife, whose maiden name was Marian Fowler was a relative of the great phrenologist, Dr. Fowler. Her death occurred when she was fifty-four years of age, and she was the mother of five daughters and two sons.

John T. Morey, father of the late Racine citizen, was a native of New York State, where he married Miss Catherine Styles. She was a daughter of John Styles, a native of England, who had been a sergeant in the British army, and had fought under Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo. After emigrating to America, this veteran had continued his military service in this country. From Montreal, Canada, he came and made settlement at Morristown, New York, where his death occurred when he had reached the unusual age of one hundred and five years. By trade he was a shoemaker. The wife of John Styles was Catherine McDonald, who also lived to a great age, attaining ninety-eight years, and even then, her death was the result of an accident, rather than old age. There were ten children in the Styles family.

John T. Morey and wife became the parents of four sons and two daughters, the last two survivors of these children being John T., Jr., and Darius J., both of whom were long residents of Racine. The father was by trade a carpenter and housebuilder. He had taken up his residence in Wisconsin in the Spring of 1846 and from Milwaukee moved to Racine, where for a number of years he followed this trade. He lived for a time in Southport, but then returned to Racine. He was greatly handicapped by ill health, and he finally gave up his occupation in Racine, and removed to the Indian land in Waupaca county, with the intention of becoming a farmer, a vocation which it was hoped would restore his health. However, he passed away in December, 1856. His wife followed him in August, 1862, when thirty-eight years of age. Both were members of the Methodist Church.

Darius J. Morey, who was three years old when the family settled in Wisconsin, spent the years up to 1851 in Racine, and then accompanied the family to the northern part of the state. The opportunities in that part of the state were then extremely limited, in schools and other facilities of civilization. This fact, together with the unsettled condition of the country, and the illness of his father prevented him from any regular attendance at school, and he was fourteen years of age before he had any chance to attend even the winter sessions, the summers all being spent in the hard work of the farm. On one point, however, he had received perhaps more than ordinary instructions, and that was in the Bible, his father having been a man of deep religious convictions, taking great care to instruct his children in the Bible.

At the age of eighteen, in 1861, Darius J. Morey returned to Racine, and spent one winter in the high school. Previously, however, he had utilized his meagre opportunities of schooling so well that he had secured a certificate to teach, but the avenues of professional life, and the occupations which he most favored were still closed to him, because the immediate necessities of the family compelled him to remain close by his carpenter's bench, and on the farm. The whole burden of the support of the family was placed upon him after the death

of his father and for several years he had to employ all his strength and skill of his hands in order to provide for others than himself.

At the beginning of his early manhood, when he was just about to enter upon a career of independent business, the Civil war broke out, and Mr. Morey was one of the men of Wisconsin who gave his service for the preservation of the Union. His enlistment occurred August 22, 1863, when he became a private in Company C of the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, with which regiment he served with fidelity until the close of the war. He participated in many serious battles of the southern campaign and was in the two noted engagements at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

After his honorable discharge, he returned to Racine, where in order to fit himself for a commercial career, he took a course in a business college, and began as an accountant, an occupation which he followed for twenty-three years. Nearly all of his work in this capicity was with the Fish Brothers Wagon Company. He finally bought an interest in the concern, but through a decision of the Supreme Court unfortunately lost his entire investment, and was thus practically thrown back at the beginning of his career. For several years afterwards, he was a salesman for the Racine Wagon & Carriage Company, and still later for the Fish Brothers Wagon Company. A second time he bought an interest in the latter business, but in the meantime it had been reorganized under new management. Throughout his career, Mr. Morey was a student, a man to whom knowledge made a strong appeal, not only for its intrinsic worth, but also because he had been obliged to work so hard to acquire all that he had. Along with other studies he had gained a fair knowledge of the law, and he was finally elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, in which he served for four years, and made an excellent record in this minor court. He also perfected himself in real estate, loan investments and insurance law, and it was in these lines of business that he engaged on the close of his term as justice. In 1900 he associated his son Wallace S. with him, and in 1903 the other son F. Arthur was also admitted to partnership, the firm title then becoming D. J. Morey & Sons. Mr. Morey continued his active connection with this prosperous enterprise until his death.

For six years, he served as a member of the Racine Board of Education, being its president for one year. In fraternal affairs, he was especially prominent in the Masonic Orders. His membership was with Belle City Lodge No. 92, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter No. 12 R. A. M.; and Racine Commandery No. 7, K. T. For five years he was master of the blue lodge, high priest of the chapter three years and prelate of the commandery two years and generalissimo one year. His old associations with the Union army were renewed through his membership with Governor Harvery Post, G. A. R. of which he was Commander at the time of his death. In polities he was a Republican,

and he and his wife were earnest members of the First Congregational Church of Racine, he having been a Trustee of this Church.

At 943 Superior street, Racine, Mr. Morey had built in 1883 one of the attractive homes on that street. That was the center of his very happy domestic life, and there he was known at his best to his numerous friends. He was married on December 17th, 1868, to Miss Viola S. Packard, who was a daughter of Roswell and Susan (Bird) Packard. The three children of Mr. Morey and wife were as follows: F. Arthur, Edith V. and Wallace S. The late Mr. Morey was a man of very temperate habits, having never used tobacco or strong drink throughout his career. With this ability to abstain from personal vices, he also united a strong positive character, and was a man whose deeds of practical righteousness were too numerous ever to be accounted for.

John Scott Earll. The legal profession has in John Scott Earll one of its ablest advocates in Prairie du Chien, and his position in this community as a rising young attorney is already well established. His work has given much promise of distinctive achievements at no far distant time, and he is fast forging to the front in the ranks of his profession in this county.

Born in Richland county, Wisconsin, on February 14, 1875, John Scott Earll is the son of Daniel and Charlotte (Johnson) Earll, both natives of New York. Daniel Earll came to the state of Wisconsin in 1848, locating in Richland county at once, and here becoming engaged in the farming industry. He continued in the same successfully and prominently until death claimed him in 1903, the mother having preceded him in 1902. The early life of Daniel Earll was spent as a sailor on the ocean, in the whale boat service. Ten children were born to him and his wife, six of whom are living today, and of whom the subject is the tenth and last in order of birth.

Up to his fifteenth year John Scott Earll attended the common schools, after which he entered the Sextonville high school, from which he was graduated in 1893. Three years later he entered the State Normal School at Plattsville, Wisconsin, graduating therefrom with the class of 1899. He taught school for two years after his graduation, after which he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and was graduated from that well known institution with the class of 1904, receiving his well earned degree of LL. B. at that time.

Very soon thereafter the young lawyer entered upon the practice of his profession at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he has since continued in active practice, and where he has already won a reputation that augurs well for his future success. Mr. Earll has given valuable service to his community as a member of the school board, and served as district attorney of Crawford county for four years. He is a Republican and was chairman of the Republican county committee

for the last six years, as well as having done most praiseworthy campaign work for the party as a stump speaker and orator.

Mr. Earll was married on Christmas Day, 1900, to Miss Ona Bennett of Vernon county, Wisconsin.

William H. Woodard. In the practice of law at Watertown, since 1896, with offices in the Bank of Watertown building, William H. Woodard is a native of that city, and has gained a successful place in his profession.

Born at Watertown, Dodge county, Wisconsin, September 21, 1872, he is a son of Marshall J. and Mary (Spaulding) Woodard. The father was born and reared in New Hampshire, and the mother in Maine. The respective families settled in New England, during the colonial days. During the decade of the fifties, the parents came out to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in Dodge county. From the country, Marshall Woodard moved to Watertown, and in a modest way took up the manufacture of crackers and confectionery. The pioneer in that line of enterprise at Watertown, then a small village he kept expanding his business and continued it for forty years, the late Jesse Stone later becoming associated with him under the name of Woodard & Stone. He has for many years been a stockholder in the Bank of Watertown, a vice-president in its executive board, and for a score of years has been interested in the lumber business.

The third of four sons, William H. Woodard, grew up in Watertown, attended the public schools until sixteen years old, then entered Beloit Academy and prepared for his college career in Beloit College. Mr. Woodard is a member of the class of 1894 at Beloit, graduating Ph. B. and later attaining the degree of Master of Arts. In 1896 he graduated LL. B. from the law department of the University of Wisconsin, was admitted to the bar in the same year, and has since had his office and has been attending to the duties of a growing patronage at Watertown. Mr. Woodard belongs to the Wisconsin Bar Association and the American Bar Association, is a Republican, and in Watertown at the present time is a member of the board of education.

On November 10, 1898, Mr. Woodard married Miss Ella S. Hart, who is a native of Wisconsin. Their three children are: Marshall J., William H., Jr., and Margaret.

Charles Eseman is a photographer in Waupaca. He is not in the class of the ordinary maker of pictures, but has a mechanical and artistic genius in that field which sets him above the majority of men in that line of work. Photography, however, is a latter-day diversion of Mr. Eseman. He took it up after he had made a success in business affairs and had gained a competence in the enjoyment of which the majority of men would have been content to spend their

CHARLES ESEMAN

remaining years. Mr. Eseman was a soldier of the Union during the Civil war, spent many years as a practical railroad man, was a Chicago manufacturer, and for the past fifteen years has had his home in Waupaca.

Charles Eseman was born in Chicago, September 13, 1845, a son of Charles and Dora Eseman. His father was an oldtime railroad man. Both parents were married in Germany and came to America and arrived in Chicago May 14, 1845. Both died in that city, the father in 1864, and the mother in 1890, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. They had three children. One daughter, Minnie, who died in 1891, was the wife of William Knoke.

The boyhood of Charles Eseman was spent in Chicago, where he received a good education at the public schools. What he did not get from books when a boy, he has gained by practical experience and travel and self study. He was young when he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, beginning as an engine wiper. Through one grade after another he was promoted to locomotive engineer. From the railroad service he enlisted in 1861 in Company C of the Sixty-Second Illinois Infantry. With what was left of that regiment in 1864 he re-enlisted, and continued a soldier in the cause of the Union until the end of the struggle. The Sixty-second Illinois was the only regiment to be placed on the roll of honor, because the entire membership of the regiment re-enlisted by the end of its three-years time. Mr. Eseman fought in twenty-six battles, was several times wounded, but came out as he is now, well and strong. Returning to work for the railroad, he spent seventeen years altogether in the service of the Illinois Central, and during that time became acquainted with every step of the right-of-way of the road as it then existed. Among his contemporaries in the service of the Illinois Central he is the only survivor from those early times and could tell many illustrating experiences to illustrate the progress of railroad transportation, since he first rode on a locomotive. After leaving the Illinois Central he was for eight years an engineer on the Burlington road. His next enterprise was the establishment of a mill in Chicago, and he continued that eight years and finally sold out to its present proprietor, H. C. Knoke, a nephew of Mr. Eseman. The H. C. Knoke & Company in Chicago are known as "cereal millers," manufacturing a great variety of cereal and vegetable foods, including several choice "Acme" brands of barley, buckwheat flour, farina, rye meal, brick teas, and other commodities of a similar kind. The plant is located at the corner of Halsted & Superior Streets in Chicago.

After his career as a manufacturer, Mr. Eseman retired from all active business for a short time. He had become interested in photography and spent several years in travel about the county, combining both business and pleasure, hunting, fishing, camping, and pur-

suing his favorite pastime of photography. It is given to few travelers to see places visited with as expert an eye as Mr. Eseman, and he has almost a complete record of his travels in his collection of pictures. While working in photography he invented an improvement on the camera, which he sold for one thousand dollars to a company now part of the great photographic trust, known as the Eastman Company. Thirteen years ago Mr. Eseman moved to Waupaca, and opened a photographic studio on Main Street, where he does considerable work as a professional photographer, and employs much of his time in experimenting with various devices for the improvement of photographic facilities. In politics he is a strong Republican, and has voted the ticket regularly since the days of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Eseman has traveled through England, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, and other places.

Fred J. Vine. A resident of Wisconsin since 1864, in which year he migrated from the East, Fred J. Vine, of Crandon, manager of the Crandon Hardware Company, is now one of the best known men in Northern Wisconsin. Since becoming a resident of the state he has been widely known not alone in his personal ventures, but as manager of the Lac du Flambeau Indian reservation for the United States government. Mr. Vine is a native of Buffalo, New York, and was born November 10, 1844, a son of John and Mary (Chandler) Vine, natives of England who emigrated to the United States shortly after their marriage. The father died Friday, November 8, 1844, and Fred J. Vine was born two days later, and as a consequence never saw his father.

Mr. Vine was reared to sturdy manhood in his native city, by his mother and step-father, George Bates, and after securing an ordinary education in the public schools secured employment as a shipping clerk in a large brick yard. On coming to Wisconsin, in 1864, shortly after his marriage, he located at Neilsville, on the Black river, in Clarke county, where he entered a tract of state land, and to this he added from time to time until he owned over 800 acres, although he has since disposed of a large part of this and now has but 280 acres. Although he owned this valuable farming land, he was away from home the greater part of the time, being employed as a logger and cruiser in the woods. Eventually he moved to Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, in Vilas county, where he had charge of the reservation farm for ten years, having previously had experience in this line at the Net Lake Reservation in Northern Minnesota, where he was located for two years. From 1892 to 1900 he continued in the government service, and resigned his position to enter the employ of the Flambeau Lumber Company.

In 1901, when the Crandon Hardware Company was established by

Mr. Vine's son, Arthur Vine, and his son-in-law, Fred Major, Mr. Vine became a silent partner in the business, and it was not until 1904 that he moved to Crandon. In 1909 the business suffered a disastrous fire, but a new plant was immediately erected, a large, handsome brick structure, the largest and most completely equipped of any of its kind in this part of the state, two stories in height, and 52x110 feet in dimensions. In addition to light and heavy hardware, the firm deals in implements, brick, lime, cement and building supplies, and attracts a trade from all over Forest county. In addition the firm owns considerable valuable lumber land in Forest county and during the winter months carries on an extensive business in logging. Mr. Vine is known as one of the solid, substantial and far-seeing business men of his locality. Although he has reached an age when most men consider that they have earned a rest from life's activities, his energetic spirit and progressive nature will not allow him to retire, and with alert step and active brain he still carries on the duties of every-day life. He is still looked to by his associates for counsel and advice and no matter of importance is settled without it. His career has been a long and useful one, both to himself and to his community, for his activities have served to build up and develop in no small manner the section which he adopted in his youth.

In 1864, just before leaving Buffalo, Mr. Vine was married to Miss Mary Buss, also a native of Buffalo, and to this union there have been born seven children: Ettie, who became the wife of Henry Carter; Arthur, who is associated with his father in the hardware business; Fred, who is an agriculturist carrying on operations on the old homestead place in Clarke county; Elsie, who is the wife of Arlo Huckstav; Frank; George; and Edna, who is the wife of Fred Major, also a member of the hardware firm. Mr. and Mrs. Vine have twenty grandchildren. In his political views Mr. Vine is a staunch and Active Democrat, although he has never sought preferment on his own account. He has long been connected with the Masons, and is popular with the members of the local lodge.

Arthur Vine, son of Fred J. and Mary (Buss) Vine, was born near Neilsville, Wisconsin, in 1867. After receiving a public school education he secured employment on a farm, and continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1892, when he accompanied his father to the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation. There he acted as clerk in the reservation store and remained among the Indians for seven years, learning their language and serving the government in various ways. In 1901 he came to Crandon and established the Crandon Hardware Company in a modest way, with his brother-in-law, Fred Major. Out of this has grown the large business of today. Mr. Vine is known as one of the energetic and progressive young business men of Crandon and as

a citizen whose public spirit has led him to co-operate with others in securing benefits for his adopted city and its people.

Charles A. Koeffler, Jr. This prominent lawyer and business man represents one of the old families of Milwaukee, one that holds prestige not only for the length of time it has been established here but for the prominent part it has had in the history of the city in both business and professional relations.

In 1848, during the revolution in Germany, Charles A. Koeffler, a young German twenty-one years of age, and his bride, Elizabeth Sophie (Herrmann) Koeffler, then nineteen years old, left the Fatherland in a sail ship bound for America. From Buffalo, New York, they traveled by stage to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which city was their destination and thereafter remained their home. The young people had been well educated at home but were financially poor and eager to grasp any opportunity for improving themselves. Mr. Koeffler was a tanner, brewer and a cloth dyer by trade, his father also having been a cloth dyer, and became the first distiller in the state of Wisconsin. On locating in this city he took employment with Pfister & Vogel, tanners, as a laborer, at fifty-seven cents per day, choosing this kind of work in order to familiarize himself with the American customs in tanning. Meanwhile the young wife conducted a small millinery shop on Wisconsin street, at that time just east of where is now the Iron Block. The husband worked at the tannery during the day time and then at night in the back part of the store room which served both as millinery emporium and as their home, he prepared and distilled liquors. He also manufactured a bitters, which he made mostly out of orange rinds and for which there grew a large demand. After working in the tannery about one year he gave up the position as it impaired his health. He then secured employment as a teamster for the C. T. Melms brewery and peddled beer in the country for Mr. Melms, while at the same time he also sold the bitters and liquids of his own manufacture. This was the start of his fortune. With his earnings he later opened a small liquor store on Third street, opposite the present Metropolitan Block. Here he continued as a liquor compounder throughout the Civil war period, making large and frequent sales of his liquors to the government and receiving his pay always in gold on delivery. With the characteristic German spirit of thoroughness and excellency, he manufactured the very best whisky only and the government bought all he could make. From that location he later transferred his business to East Water street, near Buffalo street, where he opened a large retail and wholesale store, continuing there until shortly after the close of the war in 1865. During the following year he was associated with his brother Gustav in the distilling business on West Water street, near Cedar street, but at the end of that period Gustav retired and Charles A. continued alone. This was the first distillery of high-wines and whis-

kies in Wisconsin. Mr. Koeffler remained in that business until a short time before a raid was made on fraudulent distillers in this city, which raid and investigation led to the implication of prominent officials and others high in national public life. He had sold out and had discontinued his connection with the business because he was unable to compete with the fraudulent distillers. The fraud consisted in refilling used packages on which, with the connivance of the government officers, the revenue stamp had not been cancelled and was again used, thus precluding all honest competition of one who would pay the government revenue tax. In the meantime he had accumulated considerable property and on his retirement as a distiller he became a dealer in real estate and securities in this city. He had that business acumen and those abilities that brought his success in whatever he undertook. At this time he removed to Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, near Milwaukee, where he owned a large farm, and on this farm he spent the most of his time during the last twenty years of his life, though he lived occasionally in the city. In the later years of his career he was interested with his sons in heavy real estate transactions, and some years before his death, when the property of F. T. Day on the Highland boulevard was sold, he and his sons bought the property outright, paying cash for it. He owned considerable of this property at his death and also had other extensive holdings. His principal diversion was hunting and he had a choice assortment of guns and other hunting paraphernalia for the enjoyment of this sport. During the earlier days of his residence in Milwaukee he dealt considerably with the Indians hereabout and he also knew Solomon Juneau, the pioneer of Milwaukee's pioneers very well. Both he and his wife were born in Nassau, near the river Rhine, in Germany, the former's birth having occurred there on October 19, 1825, and that of the latter on March 17, 1829. After half a century of identification with the life of Milwaukee Charles A. Koeffler passed away at his home at 483 Marshall street, on March 27, 1897, leaving a large estate. His wife, Elizabeth Sophie Koeffler (née Herrmann), had preceded him in death many years, she having departed life on February 12, 1880. The father of Charles A. Koeffler was a man of considerable prominence and influence in his province in Germany and during the revolution was an effective worker in securing the abolition of feudal rights in his particular duchy. Four children survive these parents at this date (1913): Mrs. Louisa Luebben, of Dresden, Germany; Mrs. Hermine Baumgarten, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Charles A. Koeffler, Jr., whose name introduces this review; and Hugo Koeffler, also a prominent real estate operator and business man of this city. All of the children were born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and were educated here. Mrs. Louisa Luebben went to Europe in 1881 with her husband, who died there, and since then her residence has been in Dresden, and Eldville on the Rhine, Germany.

Charles A. Koeffler, Jr., the eldest son, was born December 24, 1856.

He began the study of law in the office of Frank B. Van Valkenburgh, later becoming a student in the University of Wisconsin, from which institution he was graduated in law in June, 1880. At that time he was admitted to the bar and practiced law in all the courts of the state and the United States district and circuit courts in Milwaukee constantly until five years after the time of his wife's death on May 14, 1902. She was Miss Jessie Hurd Comstock, the youngest daughter and child of Leander and Mary Y. Comstock, pioneer citizens of Milwaukee. They were married December 19, 1899, and at her death she left a little son, Carl Comstock Koeffler, born in this city on September 23, 1900. Mr. Koeffler is still a widower and his attention is now occupied with manipulations in real estate and securities. His brother Hugo is in the same business, but while they have their office together they are not in partnership, though Charles A. looks after the legal matters for both. Mr. Koeffler is a member of the Milwaukee County and the Wisconsin State Bar Association and is a member of the alumni association of the University of Wisconsin, as well as of the Deutsche-Gesellschaft German-English Academy Society and Natural History Society and others. In politics he is a Republican and while he has been frequently solicited to be a candidate for public office he has always declined such overtures. During the summer season Mr. Koeffler and his brother Hugo, who is unmarried, reside together in the old homestead, which lies directly opposite their farm of 125 acres two miles northwest of Milwaukee. Mr. Koeffler is deeply interested in horticulture and landscape gardening and spends all of his leisure time at his country estate, where he gratifies his sense of the artistic and beautiful in scenery and finds enjoyment in noting what science can accomplish in orcharding. In the winters he and his brother reside at their city residence at 483 Marshall street.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jerome A. Watrous, U. S. A., was born in Conklin, Broome county, New York, on September 6, 1840. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Wisconsin. Six years later his father, Captain O. J. Watrous, died, and his mother and the children returned to New York. There the boy worked on a farm for his board and clothes and three months schooling each winter until he was fifteen years old. When he was sixteen years old he taught school one term in Pennsylvania, and in 1857 he returned to Calumet county, Wisconsin. He taught schools during the winter of 1858-9, attended Lawrence University during part of a term, then began his career as a printer, and a few months later took his first position as an editor. He was one of the editors and publishers of the Appleton (Wis.) *Crescent* when the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted under President Lincoln's first call for troops, but his company, like thirty others, was not ordered to camp. He again enlisted under the second call and was mustered in on July 16, 1861, as a private in Company E, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry. The

following winter he was made Ordnance Sergeant of a brigade, and after the battle of Antietam was advanced to the rank of Ordnance Sergeant of a division. At the end of three years he re-enlisted, and was made sergeant-major of his regiment, and a little later became first lieutenant and adjutant, finishing his service as adjutant-general of the "Iron Brigade" on the staff of General John A. Kellogg. At the battle of Gravelly Run, Virginia, on March 31, 1865, his horse was shot under him, and he was captured and taken to Libby Prison. For his service in the last named engagement he was brevetted captain.

Upon being mustered out on May 15, 1865, Captain Watrous returned to Wisconsin and resumed his calling in the field of journalism. He first served as editor on the Jackson County *Banner*. In 1866 he was county superintendent of schools, and in the autumn of that year he was elected to the state legislature from the counties of Jackson and Clark. For four years he was a colonel on Governor Fairchild's staff. He declined a renomination for the assembly and in 1869 became one of the editors and proprietors of the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, and was one of the founders of the present *Daily Commonwealth* of Fond du Lac. In 1870 Colonel Watrous was the Republican candidate for Congress in that district. In 1879 he became one of the editors and proprietors of the Milwaukee *Telegraph*, and for fifteen years was its editor, during which time he gave excellent service in a public capacity as Collector of Customs for the Milwaukee District, and also as department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He served as Brigadier-General on the staff of Governor J. M. Rusk, and at the opening of the Spanish-American war General Watrous tendered his services to both the governor of the state and to the president. On June 15, 1898, he was commissioned a major in the regular army and served on the Atlantic coast until June, 1899, when he was made chief paymaster of the Department of the Columbia on the staff of Major-General W. R. Shafter, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon. In the following year he was assigned to duty at Manila, and six months later he was made chief paymaster, Department of the Visayas, and in December, 1901, when the four departments were consolidated into two, Major Watrous became chief paymaster, Department of the South Philippines, on the staff of Major-General J. F. Wade. In September, 1904, he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the U. S. Army, and was retired under the age limit clause.

Since his retirement Colonel Watrous has followed his old calling as a writer, and his works of a historic and army character are of a most interesting order, and are frequently to be seen in the daily papers of Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities.

Colonel Watrous has been a thirty-third degree Mason since 1888. He was married on August 25, 1866, to Miss Ellen M. Benedict. Their children are Richard B., of Washington, D. C.; Grace L., Mrs. R. G.

Washburn of Milwaukee; Paul J., of Madison, Wisconsin; Maude E., Mrs. C. E. Betts, of Chicago, Illinois; Amy Alice and Margaret, deceased.

George E. Page. Elected in April, 1913, as judge of the district court of Milwaukee county to succeed Judge Neal B. Neelen, George E. Page deserved and fairly won distinction, both in professional and in public affairs. There is much in his career to stimulate and to afford valuable incentive to young and aspiring men of any generation.

George E. Page was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on March 19, 1873. His parents were Robert H. and Rebecca (Hughes) Page, natives of England and Wales, respectively. They were married in England and came to America soon afterward. Their first trip was made about 1860, but after a short time spent in New Jersey, they returned to England and in 1869 again came to America, this time locating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Robert Page, the father, was a steel and iron worker, and his death occurred in Milwaukee in October, 1879. His widow survived him until September 21, 1907. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, of which number seven lived to reach years of maturity. Of the living, Mary A. is the widow of Henry Hurley, a resident of Milwaukee; Mrs. Edward Morris is a resident of Milwaukee; and Mrs. H. E. Sweitzen is a resident at Aurora, Illinois.

George E. Page was but a lad when his father died, and it soon became necessary for him to participate in the work which would enable the family to live. He had the advantages of the common school, but at an early age went to work in the rolling mills, and his rise in public and professional life has been from the toiling workers. He continued as a worker in the rolling mills through his youth and until after he was married, and his first opportunity for the larger things of life which he had constantly kept in view, came after the election of Theobald Otjen as Congressman from the south side of Milwaukee. Knowing the ambitions of the mill worker, he secured his appointment as a door tender in the national house of representatives at seventy dollars per month. Because of the opportunities which went with the salary, Mr. Page accepted at once, and in Washington matriculated in the Columbian University. Probably no young man aspiring to the law ever worked harder in that institution than Mr. Page. He overworked and suffered for some weeks from eye strain, during which time his student associates read or explained to him orally the subjects considered in the lectures and classes of the day. In addition to this, his two children, who had remained in Milwaukee with their mother were stricken with diphtheria, the house was quarantined, and after several weeks of anxiety, Mr. Page followed a sudden impulse and went home to see his family, being quarantined himself for two weeks. Despite these handicaps and hardships Mr. Page graduated at the end of three years in law school

and was complimented by the president of the school for his work and persistence.

After his admission to the bar on January 8, 1904, Mr. Page commenced active practice in his home city, and after the many years of struggle and hardships and self-denial entered upon a fair field, where his ability and popularity have won him distinction and success. During his practice in Milwaukee for nine years he was never associated in partnership, always conducting an independent practice. He was first located in the Graham building on Kinnickinnic avenue, where he remained from 1904 to February, 1912, at which time he moved his office to the Pabst building.

Mr. Page is a Republican and has been active in political affairs since his days in the rolling mills. In 1900 he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, but resigned in the same year in order to go to Washington and take up his law studies. In 1904 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1906 was sent to the state senate, being returned in 1909 as the representative of the Third Milwaukee County District. In the judicial election of the spring of 1913, Mr. Page proved a popular candidate, and was elected by a majority of nearly seven thousand over his Socialist opponent. A brief interview published in the local papers following his election illustrates the character and the attitude of Judge Page to civic affairs and his own personal character, and may be properly quoted. "Naturally I am much elated over my success," admitted George E. Page, soon to succeed Neal B. Neelen as judge of the circuit court. "My ambition shall be to prove worthy of the trust and confidence thus reposed in me by my fellow citizens. The district bench affords an opportunity not only for display of legal knowledge, but for broad humanitarianism and common sense. I trust I shall not be lacking in either during my tenure of office. I feel proud, justifiably, I think, of the splendid work my campaign associates accomplished, and I want to express hereby my thanks and appreciation to all concerned."

His views on the progression system applied especially to drunkards forecasting his own method of treating and handling these unfortunates, are of interest. "They should be confined, as a punishment against their own weak selves," he said with reference to the drunkards. "With some of these unfortunates the short sentences to the workhouse do them no good. While in the workhouse they think only of the good time they will have when they get out and soon they are back again. When they appear to have gained sufficient strength and will power to withstand the craving for liquor, a commission should determine whether they are fit for parole. If a man or woman, released on parole, fails to keep away from liquor, they may be returned to serve out the remainder of the indeterminate sentence. If these unfortunates could do manual labor and earn money while locked up it would go a long ways toward reform-

ing them. It is not necessary to put them on a farm. The choice of work for them is a matter for the legislature to determine."

Judge Page is affiliated with Bay View Lodge No. 141, Knights of Pythias, and the Milwaukee County and the State Bar Association. On February 17, 1898, he married Miss Alma L. Vollmer, a daughter of Frederick and Albertina (Smith) Vollmer, both of Milwaukee, but natives of Germany. She was born in Milwaukee, and is a graduate of the schools of this city. They are the parents of two children: George E., Jr., and Merrill J. Page. The family residence is located at 648 Otjen street.

Emanuel Lorenz Philipp. President of the Union Refrigerator Transit Company, and member of the police and fire commission of Milwaukee, and recognized leader of the Conservative Republican party of Wisconsin, Mr. E. L. Philipp has had an unusual career of accomplishment. A farmer boy with a vision, he had ambition sufficient to mould the world according to his own desires. He handled a telegraph key, rose rapidly, became known for his efficiency in transportation and industrial affairs, and eventually found himself president of one of the largest refrigerator car lines operating over the railroads of the nation. He has been none the less influential in civic and political affairs, and for a number of years his has been one of the best known names in Wisconsin.

Emanuel Lorenz Philipp was born in the town of Honey Creek, Sauk county, Wisconsin, March 25, 1861. The locality in which he was born and brought up was one of the most remote country districts of the state, but it is noteworthy that circumstances and environment has played little part in the career of Mr. Philipp. His parents were Luzi and Sabina (Luwig) Philipp, both of whom were born in Zisers, Canton Grison, Switzerland, near northern Italy and were married in their native Republic. From Switzerland they emigrated to the United States in 1849, landing in New York and going direct to Milwaukee. In what was then a small village, the father bought an ox team, and then drove across country to Sauk City, settling in the county of that name. Luzi Philipp himself had a interesting career. After coming to the United States he pursued the avocation of farmer, but in Europe when young had worked on the sunny side of the Alps, and spent much of his young life in northern Italy. He was a member of the Pope's guard, serving under Pope Gregory at Bologna and Naples. A few years after arriving in America, like many of his compatriots he enlisted for service in the preservation of the Union of the States, enlisting as a private in 1862 in the Twenty-Sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry, as a member of Company K. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was wounded, but rejoined his command and served until the close of the war in 1865. Not only as

E. L. Phillips

a soldier did he bear a part in public life, but was also keenly interested in public questions of the day. He was a strong abolitionist, and a Lincoln Republican. Though his support was readily enlisted in any public cause, he never aspired to political office. His death occurred in Sauk county in 1892, while his wife died in the same locality in 1898. There were three boys and one girl in the family, all of whom are living, Emanuel Philipp being the youngest. Mrs. Josephine Melzl, the widow of Simon Melzl resides at Baraboo, Wisconsin, John L. has been a mining prospector for the last thirty years, and his home is in Montana; Frank J., lives on the big dairy farm of his brother, E. L., at Hartford, Wisconsin.

The career of Mr. E. L. Philipp would make a long and interesting story, but it is proposed only to introduce the salient elements in his life's story. Soon after the Civil war his father bought eighty acres of land, covered with timber, west of Sauk City, and it was on that place that the son grew up. He obtained such knowledge as he could of books in the district schools during the winter, and learned many practical lessons of life in the other seasons of the year while working on the farm. Ambitious for larger things, at the age of eighteen he qualified and attained a position as teacher in a district school. With the earnings of this work he went to Madison, entering Bross' School of Telegraphy. It is a familiar fact that probably the majority of the great railroad men of America got their start as telegraphers. From the time he had perfected his training at a telegraph key, and attained his first regular position, the rise of Mr. Philipp was rapid, although during his early years he had many hard battles with poverty. Within three years he had been made a train dispatcher at Baraboo, and then was transferred to Milwaukee, and placed under John S. George, now of New York City, in the position of local contracting freight agent. Soon afterwards he was given charge of the Gould Freight interests, and for two years was Freight Traffic Manager for the Schlitz Brewery. In a few years he built and managed a sawmill for the Uihleins and Captain Pabst in a big tract of timber owned by those men in the Mississippi Delta. Through his old Gould acquaintanceship he was made president of the Refrigerator Car Line, which he afterwards bought, and in which he and his partner, Mr. Wuesthoff, are now principal owners. The Union Refrigerator Transit Company operates its cars over nearly every railroad in the county, and the business represents a large investment of capital and some of the finest facilities for the handling of freight traffic.

Mr. Philipp has been a Republican from the time of casting his first vote, and has always maintained his connection with the conservative side of the party, in Wisconsin, of which he is the acknowledged leader. For the last four years he has served as a police and fire commissioner of Milwaukee, and at the beginning of July, 1913,

Mayor Bading reappointed him to the office, to which he had previously been appointed by Mayor Rose in 1909. As Republican leader in Milwaukee, Mr. Philipp entertained President Taft on his visit to Milwaukee in 1912, and also entertained Former Attorney General Wickersham. Fraternally Mr. Philipp affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, having his membership in Milwaukee Lodge, with Ivanhoe Commandery, and the Wisconsin Consistory of the Thirty-Second Degree Scottish Rite. He belongs to the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and at the present time is president of the Wisconsin Humane Society.

Mr. Philipp married Miss Bertha Schweke, of Reedsburg, Sauk county, Wisconsin, a daughter of Diedrich and Bertha Schweke. Her mother is now living, and her father was for many years a country merchant at Reedsburg. During the early days he was also one of the California forty-niners. Both her parents were born in Germany, but Mrs. Philipp was born and educated at Reedsburg in Sauk county. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Philipp, all born in Milwaukee, are: Florence I., Cyrus L., and Josephine.

Like many successful business men Mr. Philipp has found a profitable recreation in farming. He owns one of the fine stock farms of Wisconsin at Hartford, comprising two hundred and eighty acres of land, and developed as a modern dairy farm, where he keeps sixty Guernsey cows. The only part of their product which he ships from his farm is the cream, all of which is sold in Milwaukee. The skimmed milk is fed to the hogs, of which he keeps a large drove of Poland China and Berkshires. It is one of the most sanitary and best equipped dairies in the state. Mr. Philipp also owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in North Dakota, operating that through a renter.

Hauman G. Haugan. Among Wisconsin's adopted sons few have made so notable records in railway and financial circles as Hauman G. Haugan, a resident of Chicago, and a loyal member of the Wisconsin Society of that city. Mr. Haugan was for a period of forty years connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, having recently retired from the position of comptroller.

He was also one of the personal factors in the upbuilding of what is now the State Bank of Chicago, one of the strongest institutions in the Chicago banking district, and which started more than thirty years ago as a private bank. Hauman G. Haugan was born at Christiana, Norway, November 7, 1840, a son of Helge A. and Anna Haugan. The father was born in 1799, and died at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, in 1874. The mother was born in 1815, and died in 1880. They were married in Norway, and were the parents of nine children, of whom five are living,

Hauman G. being the third in order of birth. The father came to America alone, by sailing vessel, landing at San Francisco, California. Later he went to New York City by way of the Isthmus of Panama and, a painter by trade, he followed that line of work in New York city until 1858, when he moved to Canada, where he took up farming. In 1859 he sent for his wife and five children, who joined him in Canada.

Hauman G. Haugan was educated in his native city and was just entering manhood when he came to Canada. In 1863, he located in Chicago, and brought the rest of the family to this city in the same year. A little later the family moved to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where the son became bookkeeper and afterwards acting cashier of the Batavian Bank, working in that capacity from 1864 to 1870. In the latter year he entered the railway service as paymaster of the Southern Minnesota Railway Company, and was afterwards auditor of that line, with which he was connected until 1880. From 1880 to 1883 he was secretary to the general superintendent, W. C. Van Horne, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. He was made land commissioner for the Milwaukee Road in 1883, and held that place until 1901. From January 1, 1901, until July 1, 1910, he was comptroller of the Milwaukee System, finally retiring from the railroad service after completing forty years of efficient and faithful work.

In 1884 Mr. Haugan, who was then land commissioner of the Milwaukee Railroad, was admitted to partnership in the firm of Haugan & Lindgren, private bankers in Chicago. Helge A. Haugan, a younger brother of Hauman G., and John R. Lindgren, had established this private bank on December 8, 1879, in very modest rooms on LaSalle street. These young bankers were without experience in banking and without influential connections, having only their character and their business ability to guide them in their undertaking. The business prospered and deposits grew with each year, until by 1884, the firm moved to larger quarters and increased its capital stock to one hundred thousand dollars. It was at that time that Mr. H. G. Haugan joined the firm. By 1890 Haugan & Lindgren, private bankers, had become one of the largest banks in Chicago. In 1891, the owners took out a charter from the state, and at that time adopted the name State Bank of Chicago, which has ever since been a stable institution in the financial district. Its capital stock at the beginning was five hundred thousand dollars and the deposits aggregated over a million dollars. The stability of the bank was successfully tested during the panic years from 1893 to 1897, and in the latter year the bank having successfully passed through the crisis moved to its present offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building. At the beginning of 1901 the capital of the bank was one million dollars and its total deposits were more than seven millions. Its growth in the ten years since that time has shown by the figures for its capital, surplus and profits, aggregating over three million dollars, while its total depos-

its in 1911, were more than twenty-three million dollars. Mr. H. G. Haugan has been interested in the bank since 1884, and is now a member of its board of directors. Mr. Haugan was married at Rockdell, Minnesota, October 22, 1879, to Miss Emma Peterson, who was born in Norway, and whose death occurred in 1905. One of their four children died in infancy and the three now living are Helga C., wife of W. D. Dean, a Chicago lawyer; Ragna L., wife of D. W. Figgis, of New Jersey; and Alice J. Mr. Haugan is a member of the English Lutheran church at Milwaukee. His clubs are the Union League and the Evanston Golf Club at Chicago and the Milwaukee Club in Milwaukee. In politics he is a Republican.

William Ormsbee Briggs. As an exponent of true American manhood, William Ormsbee Briggs stands in the front rank and well upholds the prestige of a family name that has been closely identified with the nation's history since the early colonial days. The lineage of the Briggs family is traced back to sterling English origin. The early progenitors of the family came to this country with the first settlers, and gave valuable assistance in the pioneer work carried on at that time.

Valiant service as a soldier of the Continental line was rendered by Abner Briggs in the war of the Revolution. He first enlisted in 1775 from Freetown, Massachusetts, at the age of twenty-two, and participated in the various activities of his command in the conflict for national independence. Shortly after this he married Miss Sarah Phillips, a member of the same family line as Wendell Phillips, and they were among the pioneer settlers of Essex county, New York, where they lived in the old homestead until his death in the spring of 1827.

Their son, Alexander Ellis Briggs, grandfather of William Ormsbee Briggs, was born on July 26, 1800, and was the first male child born in the township of Hague, Essex county, and for this, as well as being named in honor of a sterling pioneer, Alexander Ellis, the latter deeded to him one hundred and sixty acres of land in his native township. Here he gained practical experience which proved of immense benefit to him in his later activities as a pioneer in Wisconsin. When a young man he went to Vermont, and at Shoreham, that state, on the twenty-ninth of October, 1826, he married Miss Robey Ormsbee. Mr. Briggs continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Vermont until 1850, when he moved his family to Wisconsin and settled in the township of Douglas, Marquette county, thus becoming one of the pioneers of that section of the state. He purchased from Jonathan Butterfield a large tract of land and undertook improvements, which, under his able management resulted in an excellent water power and the formation of the beautiful sheet of water now known as Lake Mason. The initial business venture made by Mr. Briggs in Wisconsin was the manufacture of lumber. After two years he expanded his operations by establishing a grist

and flour mill, to which he gave the title of Eagle Mill and to the operation of which he gave his attention until 1860. His immigration to Wisconsin was followed by a number of his eastern friends, principally from Vermont, and a village called Briggsville was established on Lake Mason, in honor of the man who, as leader of this section, had contributed so generously to its civic and industrial development. Originally a Whig in his political proclivities, he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party upon its organization, and continued a staunch advocate of its principles until his death, which occurred on April 12, 1861. His loyal helpmate survived him by more than a decade. Their son, James Alexander Briggs, was born at Whiting, Addison county, Vermont, on the seventh of March, 1836, and was fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Wisconsin. His early education in the district schools of Vermont was supplemented by a course in the public schools of Portage, Columbia county, about twelve miles from Briggsville. Early in his youthful career, he assisted in the work and management of the mill and, upon his father's death in 1861, he assumed charge of the business. He successfully operated the mill for eighteen years thereafter when the property was sold to Joseph Champney. Since that time Mr. Briggs has given his attention to agricultural pursuits and stock raising, and has become one of the prominent representatives of the great dairy industry of Wisconsin. Associated with him is his son, William Ormsbee, the subject of this sketch. Under the firm name of J. A. Briggs & Son, they own several improved farms in Marquette county and also one of the finest herds of Holstein cattle in Wisconsin. It is pleasant to record that they still retain the farm at Briggsville obtained from the government by Alexander Ellis Briggs, the founder of the family in this state. James A. Briggs, as a staunch Republican, has been called upon by his fellow-citizens to serve in various township and county offices. His marriage to Ellen Frances Gay was solemnized on November 12, 1861, and of their six children, two sons and one daughter are living, William Ormsbee Briggs being the youngest. Ellen Francis Gay came of the most distinguished ancestry. One of her progenitors was William Bradford who immigrated from England to America on the historic "Mayflower" in 1620 and became the governor of Plymouth. His son William, born at Plymouth in 1624, became the father of Hannah Bradford who became the wife of Joshua Ripley. Their daughter, Alice Ripley, became the wife of Samuel Edgerton, whose daughter Mary wedded Ezekial Story. The daughter of this marriage, Eunice Story, wedded Joseph Gay and became the mother of Ellen Frances Gay. Thus can Mr. Briggs trace his maternal ancestry back to the historic colonial governor.

Mr. William Ormsbee Briggs was born at Briggsville on November 3rd, 1874, and takes pride in reverting to the Badger state as the place of his nativity. After pursuing his early studies in the district school

of his native village, he availed himself of the advantages of the high school at Portage and was graduated in the class of 1893. During that summer, he assisted in the work and management of the home farm and in the fall secured a position as teacher in the township of Lewiston, Columbia county. He continued to make his home with his parents, driving two and a half miles to and from the little schoolhouse where his first duty was to kindle the fire. In addition he also assisted his father with the work about the farm. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Briggs taught one term in the school in Lake township, Milwaukee county, and during this period he gained his initial experience in selling life insurance. Shortly after he formally entered the service of the New York Life Insurance Company, with which his elder brother, James Ellis Briggs, was already actively identified.

A brief survey of his status in his chosen field of endeavor is given in a brochure published in the fall of 1912 by the New York Life Insurance Company, from which the following extract is taken:

"Mr. William O. Briggs, of the Wisconsin Branch, entered the service of the company in 1894 as a solicitor of business. He has ever since devoted his entire time to writing life insurance and has for many years been among the most steady producers of business throughout the entire field. Mr. Briggs is not only one of the oldest and best known members of the Wisconsin branch but is also known throughout the agency force of the company. He is now a third degree Nylic and will soon become a senior Nylic. He is a $200,000 Club member and has made many notable records in the past in various contests and other important occasions where loyal efforts were required in order to accomplish big results. For many years his name has regularly appeared on the Leaders' List of his branch, division, department and home office. He has many times captured the first place among the leaders of his branch and in September, 1912, he also occupied first place among the leaders of his division. The work of Mr. Briggs has always been of the highest order and his loyalty to Nylic is second to that of no other agent. Space prevents us from giving a more extended notice of the long and effective record of Mr. Briggs, but the above is sufficient to show that he is one of the most successful men in our business and his record ought to prove an inspiration to many other agents. As Mr. Briggs is still a comparatively young man we hope he will be able to give to our great company many more years of service."

This quotation shows the high esteem in which Mr. Briggs is held by the company of which he is a valued representative. Character, ability and close application are the forces that have enabled him to achieve his position. For those not familiar with the somewhat esoteric use of the term "Nylic," it is here stated that the word is coined from the initial letters of the title of the company. Under this system Mr. Briggs will become a senior Nylic in January, 1916. He will have the distinction

of being one of the youngest, if not, indeed, the youngest to hold this enviable position, being just forty-one years of age. This prestige indicates also the great volume of business done by him for the company, which in consonance with the provisions of its system, will accord to Mr. Briggs thereafter a monthly income for life with but the one condition that he does not contract with any other life insurance company.

Mr. Briggs has shown, throughout his business career, sound judgment, initiative and executive ability, as well as an unusual capacity for judging character. Sincerity and geniality, dominant traits in his character, make friends for him of all who come within the compass of his influence. Reared in the tenets of the Republican party, he is unswerving in his adherence to the party cause, but has never aspired to hold office.

Mr. Briggs maintains his office and residence in the city of Milwaukee, where he is a member of representative clubs. He is also affiliated with Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he received the sublime degree of Master Mason in August, 1901 and of which lodge he was elected an officer in December, 1911.

On October 23, 1906, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Briggs to Miss Ella Harold Serrell of Plainfield, New Jersey. Her ancestry is traced back to John De Seres who, on account of the Huguenot persecutions in France, fled to England in 1572 and entered Queen Elizabeth's navy against the Spanish Armada under the name of John Serrell. The family continued to live in England. The great-grandson, William Serrell, at the time of his marriage in 1807 to a cousin, Ann Bourne, was the only living member bearing the family name. In 1831 he and his family came to America on the steamship Cambria and made their home in Brooklyn. He engaged in the practice of patent law, in which his youngest son, Lemuel Wright Serrell, grandfather of Mrs. Briggs, eventually became associated with him. This business has descended from father to son until it is in the hands of the fourth generation. At the time of Lemuel Wright Serrell's death, he was the oldest patent lawyer in the country. His brother, General Edward Serrell, one of the best known engineers during the Civil war, was in charge of the engineering work in the attack on Charleston. He was also the builder of the first suspension bridge in this country—that across the Niagara river. Mrs. Briggs was born in Colorado in 1885, where her father, George Serrell, the second son of Lemuel Wright Serrell, had secured a government grant of five hundred acres which were worked as a ranch with over six hundred head of cattle. At the age of eight, upon the death of her mother, Susan Malci, she removed to Plainfield, where she made her home with her grandfather until her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have two children, Zaidee Frances, born on March 20, 1908, and Marion Eleanor on June 14, 1910.

Hon. Rasmus B. Anderson. Editor and publisher of the Norwegian Weekly *Amerika,* former United States minister to Denmark, educator, scholar and business man, Rasmus B. Anderson was born at Albion, Dane county, Wisconsin, of Norwegian parentage, January 12, 1846. Björn and Abel Catherine (Von Krogh) Anderson were natives of Norway, and the mother a daughter of Lieutenant Van Krogh, of aristocratic and military family. Björn Anderson was one of the leaders in the organization of a Norwegian colony, which came to America in 1836, and in 1837 was established in LaSalle county, Illinois, and in 1840 at Albion, in Dane county, Wisconsin.

Rasmus B. Anderson, after an education in district schools and private instructions by a Lutheran minister, entered Luther College, at Decorah, Iowa, where he was graduated A. M. in 1866. Subsequently in 1885 the University of Wisconsin bestowed upon him the honorary degree of A. B. and in 1888 awarded him the degree of LL. D.

He was professor of Greek and modern languages at the Albion Academy in 1866, was instructor of languages from 1869 to 1875, and professor of Scandinavian languages and literature from 1875 to 1883 in the University of Wisconsin. In 1885, President Cleveland appointed him United States minister to Denmark and he served until 1889. Mr. Anderson has been editor and publisher of the *Amerika* since October, 1898. He has been president of the Wisconsin Life Insurance Company since 1895, president of the Wisconsin Rubber Company since 1904, and president of the Tobasco-Chiapas Trading and Transportation Company since 1908.

His work as an editor and author is indicated in part by the following list: Author of "America Not Discovered by Columbus," 1874; "Norse Mythology," 1875; "Viking Tales of the North," 1877; "The Younger Edda," 1880; "First Chapter of Norwegian Immigration, 1821-40," 1895. He has translated from the Norse —"Synnöve Solbakken," 1882; "Magnhild," 1883; "The Fisher Maiden," 1883; "Captain Mansana, and other stories," 1883; "The Bridal March and other stories," 1883; "Arne," 1883; "A Happy Boy," 1884. His translations from the Danish comprise, "History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North, from the most ancient times to the present," 1884; "Eminent Authors of the Nineteenth Century," 1886; "Nordisk Mythologi," 1887; Teutonic Mythology," (from Swedish) 1889; "Among Cannibals," 1889.

Mr. Anderson has edited the "Norway Music Album (with Auber Forestier) 1881; "Heimskringla" (four volumes) 1889; "Norroena Library" (sixteen volumes), 1905-06. He has been a contributor to the American Supplement of the Encyclopedia Britannica, McClintock and Strong's, Johnson's, Kiddle and Schem's, and Chamber's Cyclopedias, the United Editors Encyclopedia, Encyclopedia Americanna, Standard Dictionary and various periodicals,

Mr. Anderson married July 21, 1868, Bertha Karina Olson of Cambridge, Wisconsin.

William Harvey Austin was born at Binghamton, New York, October 22, 1859. Came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1868. Was admitted to the bar in 1879; was assistant district attorney for Milwaukee county in 1880; was school commissioner for Milwaukee city in 1889; was appointed assistant city attorney for Milwaukee in 1890 and was city attorney in 1891. In 1892 he was elected to the assembly branch of the state legislature and in 1894 to the senate, serving in that body until 1898, since which time he has devoted his entire time to the practice of his profession. He is a member of the firm of Austin, Fehr & Gehrz.

Mr. Austin was married in 1882 to Miss Janet F. McLean and has four children, William M., Robert H., Allen S. and Janet Grace, (now Mrs. W. C. Carlson).

Leon L. Hine. One of the admirable institutions that contribute materially to the position of the city of Milwaukee as an educational center is the Hine College and institution for commercial and technical training, the principal and sole proprietor of which has for many years been a resourceful factor in the Wisconsin field of practical business education. Few schools of this class have a more systematic and more comprehensive curriculum and better facilities for vocational training. Its four general divisions or departments are the preparatory, commercial, shorthand and drafting, and its branches of study comprise not only those usually taught in a business college and English school, but also the higher branches of technical mathematics on such subjects as mechanical drawing and machine design, architectural drawing, and similar instruction that prepares its students for immediate admission as practical workers in the great field of modern industrialism.

The present proprietor of the Hine College is exceptionally well equipped by training and experience for his present profession. Having lost his parents when he was between three and four years of age, his childhood days were marked by fellowship with adversity and tribulations. That a youth thus circumstanced should have emerged triumphant through his own ability and strength of character, is a matter of inspiration to other aspiring young men and stands as a fact for the credit and honor of Mr. Hine.

Leon L. Hine was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the twentieth of March, 1874, the son of John and Maria (Couer) Hine, the former of whom was born in Holland and the latter in France, and both of whom died in Pierce county, Wisconsin. Left an orphan at the age of three and a half years, Leon L. became an inmate in a benevolent institution at La Crosse, and later was taken into the

home of Killean Flasch, a bishop of the Catholic church, and at that time a resident of La Crosse. Later he was placed under the guardianship of Rev. Muers of Lyndon, Wisconsin. Under these conditions the boy lived a number of years, and his recollections are of both a pleasant and sorrowful nature. The seclusion and rigid discipline of these early homes were ungrateful to the alert and vigorous youth, and at the age of fourteen he took "French leave" of the parsonage and made his way to Minnesota. In the following year he showed his self-reliance by providing for his living through active service as a newsboy and bootblack in the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and also of Chicago. He was literally tossed about from pillar to post, but the fundamental characteristics of the boy were not despoiled by associations and troubles such as have wrought havoc to many persons thus placed. His bright and reflective mind enlarged even under depressing circumstances, and he eventually began following out a definite ambition to gain an education, with the result that he applied himself to study whenever possible, and availed himself of all the advantages that came. Finally he returned to Wisconsin, and established himself in Milwaukee, at the age of nineteen, he found work as a bookkeeper. His proficiency as an accountant eventually gained him the recognition and appreciation, which made it possible for him to direct his attention to the line of educational work in which he has been most successful. His first work as an instructor was in the commercial and technical school at Milwaukee conducted by Mr. Anton Rheude, and he remained one of the instructors for five years. In order to equip himself the better for his profession, Mr. Hine entered the University of Chicago, where for three years he continued his studies along general branches and also with specializing on commercial work in the school of commerce and administration.

Concerning the institution of which he is now proprietor and concerning his own later advancement and changes in enterprise, the following quotation states the facts briefly: "This college of commercial and technical training was established in 1889 by Mr. A. Rheude. A change of title was effected July 8, 1909, when Mr. Leon L. Hine, who has been connected with the college for over twenty years, became a partner. The college was thereafter conducted under the name of Rheude & Hine Business College and Drafting School, Mr. Hine taking an active part in the management of the new institute. On the first of August, 1912, Mr. Hine purchased the remaining interest of his partner, Mr. A. Rheude, and the institution will hereafter be known as the Hine College.

"Mr. Hine, the new principal of this old and well known college, is a veteran educator in the commercial field, and has been connected with this college during the entire period of its existence. It has

always been his pride and ambition to make this college not only the largest institute in this city and state, but the most thorough in all that pertains to practical education and the preparation of young men and women for large careers of usefulness, hopefulness and happiness. He takes personal pride in the achievement of the college in the past and it will be his ambition and constant effort to make it of still greater value to the people of the community and state." General information concerning the curriculum and scope of the various departments of this excellent institution may be obtained upon application to its proprietor. Under the able and zealous administration of Mr. Hine the college which he owns and which bears his name occupies a leading place among similar schools in the northwest, and is maintained in well appointed and ample quarters in Milwaukee. Mr. Hine is a member of the National Association of Business Educators; of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Big Brothers Order of Milwaukee; the Knights of Pythias; in politics is a strict Progressive, and is well known in both commercial and social circles in his home city.

Henry Baird Favill, M. D. Wisconsin has contributed many notable men to the efficient citizenship of Chicago, and none among them with broader range of service or with rarer qualities of character and attainments than Dr. Favill, now vice-president of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. In medicine Dr. Favill's ability has placed him in the group of the eminent American physicians of the present generation. As a citizen his services, though less widely known, are an invaluable asset in the struggles of the second city of America for wholesome municipal conditions and civic and social well being.

He is a son of one of Wisconsin's pioneer doctors, and representing one of the old and prominent families of the state. Dr. Favill was born at Madison, August 14, 1860, son of John and Louise (Baird) Favill. In 1880 he graduated A. B. from the University of Wisconsin, then entered Rush Medical College in Chicago, graduating M. D. in the class of 1883, and was engaged in practice in his native city up to 1893, in which year he located in Chicago. Dr. Favill has been professor of medicine in the Chicago Poli-Clinic since 1893; professor of therapeutics in Rush Medical College, since 1898; physician to St. Luke's, Passavant and Augustana Hospitals, and at present is professor of clinical medicine in Rush Medical College. He was appointed first lieutenant in the United States Hospital Medical Reserve Corps in 1908. He was president of the Chicago Medical Society in 1907-08 and was a special lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the law department of Wisconsin University. His other professional associations are with the Chicago Pathological Society, the American Academy of Medicine, the Chicago Physicians Club, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, and the Amer-

ican Medical Association. His clubs are the University, the Chicago Literary, Chicago City and Chicago Commercial.

In the broader field of citizenship, Dr. Favill is probably best known for his services in connection with the Municipal Voters League, of which he served as president for three years and has always been an energetic factor in raising the standard of official character in the Chicago government. He served as president of the Chicago City Club in 1910-11-12. He is chairman of the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association in Chicago, and from 1906 to 1912 was president of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute. At the present time he is vice president of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. The doctor is a lover of fine stock, and on his farm at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, he breeds a herd of full blooded Holstein cattle. In politics the doctor is Republican.

Dr. John Favill, father of the Chicago physician, was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1819, and died in 1883. His wife, who was born at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1833 and died in 1911, was a daughter of Henry S. Baird, who gained distinction as first attorney general of Wisconsin territory. The Wisconsin Historical Association has issued two pamphlets on the history of the Baird family in Wisconsin. There are four children in the family of Dr. John Favill and wife, and three are now living. Dr. John Favill was a graduate of Harvard Medical College in 1847, came west to the territory of Wisconsin during the same year, and after spending one year at Lake Mills moved to Madison in 1848. He was one of the pioneer physicians, and a man of ability and unusual accomplishments in his profession. He was the first president of the State Board of Health of Wisconsin, and also served as president of the Wisconsin State Medical Society. In politics during his early life he voted as a Whig, and subsequently became a Republican.

Dr. H. B. Favill was married June 17, 1885, to Miss Susan Cleveland Pratt, of Hartford, Connecticut. The one son of their marriage is John Favill, who graduated from Harvard Medical College in the class of 1913, and now represents the third successive generation of the family in the medical profession.

August Rieboldt. A prominent ship builder on the Great Lakes, August Rieboldt is head of the firm of Rieboldt, Wolter & Company, of Sturgeon Bay. This company own and operate an extensive ship yard, and floating dry dock and besides the building of boats they also build dredges and docks. No citizen of Sturgeon Bay stands higher in the business and social community than August Rieboldt. He is known as a man who came up from the bottom through his own industry and integrity. In early youth he was trained for the trade of furniture making, but the lines of destiny led him into more active enterprise, and from

a workman in a ship yard, he gradually advanced to be master of several lake vessels, and finally engaged with Mr. Wolter in an independent business as ship builder.

August Rieboldt was born in Falkenwalde, Prussia, in the Province of Brandenburg, January 23, 1849, and his family brought him to the United States when he was about two years old. Thus, though of German birth and parentage, Mr. Rieboldt is in every practical sense a thorough American. The home of his youth was the city of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he attended the Lutheran Parochial School for a few summers, and was confirmed at the age of thirteen. When fourteen he began to get ready for the serious responsibilities of life when he was apprenticed to a furniture maker. At that time practically all furniture was made by hand. He and his first employer did not agree, so at the end of about one year he quit, and began another apprenticeship with Herman Wolter, under whose direction he acquired a competent knowledge of the trade. During the first year his wages were six dollars, were advanced to twelve during the second, and for the third year he was paid eighteen dollars. At that he was more fortunate than many, since in the early days apprentices often paid for the privilege of learning a trade. A full-fledged journeyman furniture maker, he earned regular wages at that profession for only a short time, before the opportunities of a larger business career opened to him. In 1866, Mr. Rieboldt began work in the ship yards at Sheboygan. From early years he has known the lakes as a practical sailor, and his employment in the shipyards was varied by work as a sailor on the brig "Sailorboy," and other vessels. He had an interesting career and one of many hardships while sailing the lake. He experienced wrecks, collisions and other adventures and at one time was a member of a volunteer life saving crew, and has many rescues to his credit. It was a rugged life, and one that developed the qualities of his manhood and courage, and the quickness in emergencies. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Rieboldt went south and spent some time at Memphis, Tennessee. In 1870 he entered the Wolf & Davidson shipbuilding company at Milwaukee as an employe, and worked in the yards and also as master sailed a boat for that firm during two seasons. In 1883 and 1884, Mr. Rieboldt had charge of the wrecking tug boat "Leviathan," and in 1885 was ready by experience and by his accumulations of capital to engage in business on his own account. In that year he and Joseph Wolter, who at that time was foreman for the Wolf & Davidson Company, formed a partnership as independent shipbuilders at Sheboygan. Their first boat was the tug "Sheboygan," and since then up to the summer of 1913 their record of building includes the complete construction of fifty-five boats, besides extensive rebuilding and repair work. Among the various boats that have come out from their yards, and have been well known on the lakes, might be mentioned "The Helena," at one time the largest ship on the lake, the steamer

"Marion," "The John Schroeder," "The E. A. Shores," and many others.

On October 5, 1876, August Rieboldt and Mariah Davidson were united in marriage. She was born and reared in Milwaukee, and her father was one of the pioneers in that city. Mrs. August Rieboldt was a woman of much culture and social charms, did her work as a mother and wife with a quiet efficiency, and was deeply mourned at her death on November 8, 1905. Her children are mentioned as follows: Edward; Henry L., who married Iva McMillen; William A.; Frederick H.; Arthur D., who married Jessie Bachelor; Mabel; and Clarence E.

His business as a shipbuilder by no means is inclusive of all the business and civic activities of Mr. Rieboldt. He is prominent in fraternal circles, and it was remarked that "no local order feels complete without his name among its members." His chief affiliations are with the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Council at Sturgeon Bay, and with the Knights of Pythias. He is vice president of the Twenty Club, a social organization of prominent Sturgeon Bay Citizens. For nearly all the years of his adult life, Mr. Rieboldt was a staunch Republican, but in 1912 cast his vote for Woodrow Wilson, and is now counted as one of Door county's leading Democrats. His public service has been in keeping with his record as a successful business man. He has served the city as alderman, as supervisor, and in other offices, during his residence in Sheboygan, and has been likewise honored since his home was transferred to Sturgeon Bay. Mr. Rieboldt is a stockholder in the Bank of Sturgeon Bay, a stockholder in the Wisconsin Dredge & Dock Company a fifty-thousand dollar incorporation and has various other interests. His handsome residence on Cedar street, near the Rieboldt, Wolter & Company's ship yards, is a matter of special pride to him, owing to the fact that it was built from his own design, and in many ways reflects his skill as a builder, and his sense of what a residence should be.

Jacob E. Friend. The citizenship of Milwaukee has been adorned by many men of distinction in the different walks of life, and those familiar with the city's history readily refer to prominent names that have been associated with sterling civic qualities and large achievements in affairs. One who had spent many years of his life here, and had attained this ready recognition, was the late Jacob E. Friend, who was born in Milwaukee, December 6, 1857, and who died at Perugia, Italy, April 20, 1912. The family to which he belonged was one conspicuously identified with the manufacturing and commercial, as well as the social history of Milwaukee, and had a large number of well known connections and relationships. Its founders in Milwaukee were the brothers Henry and Elias Friend.

The late Jacob E. Friend was the only son of Elias and Rosa (Stern) Friend. The father was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 20, 1824,

and the mother in Albany, New York, March 1, 1839. The paternal grandfather, Louis Friend, was a member of the body-guard of the King of Bavaria, and fought under Napoleon against the Austrians in the war which began in 1805, Bavaria, at that time, being an ally of France. The maternal ancestors came from Germany to the United States about 1839, where the maternal grandfather successfully engaged in the business of a coal merchant.

Elias Friend, the father, came to America, in company with his brother, Henry Friend, in 1840, and together they shared the hardships and privations, and the many obstacles which confront every young foreigner, striving for success. He first located in Pennsylvania, later went to Alabama, and came to Milwaukee in 1847, among the pioneers of this city. The two brothers engaged in the retail drygoods and clothing business, and in 1848 were joined by another brother, Meyer Friend, when the firm of H. Friend & Brothers, was established. Their industry, integrity, and business ability brought them assured success, and in 1868 the business was removed to Broadway and Michigan street, where larger and more spacious quarters gave them an opportunity to meet the needs of the business, which has grown to large proportions. They then devoted their entire time to the wholesale clothing business, which developed into one of the largest clothing establishments in the west. It is still in existence and is one of the largest corporations doing business in the city of Milwaukee.

During his lifetime Elias Friend was always ready to assist and lend his aid to any worthy cause. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, and his honorable career is an heritage of which his grandchildren may be proud. He died on November 5, 1890.

Jacob Elias Friend received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and later attended the Milwaukee Academy from which he graduated in the class of 1874. He then began the study of law, and after due preparation matriculated at the Columbia University college of law, in New York City, and graduated in 1878 with the degree of LL. B. He began the practice of law in Milwaukee, soon after his graduation, being admitted to the bar in 1879. His first association was under the firm name of Dey & Friend. By the addition of a third partner, the firm was styled Chapin, Dey & Friend, but later Mr. Friend joined the firm of Williams, Friend and Bright, continuing in that connection until 1892, when he engaged in practice for himself, and established a large business. His active legal practice continued over a period of twenty years, but after 1899 he gave the greater part of his attention to his extensive business interests outside of the field of law.

In 1895 Mr. Friend became president of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, which he had assisted in organizing in 1890. He was very active in the upbuilding of this company, which manufactured

engines and mining machinery. He had various other important interests in the larger affairs of business. He was vice-president of the Friend Brothers Clothing Company, manufacturers of clothing; and was also director and chairman of the executive committee of the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee; was director of the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, and served as vice-president and president for a number of years of the Greenwood Cemetery. He was a member of the Federated Jewish Charities.

In municipal and state affairs, Mr. Friend was always an interested worker, and was sent to the lower house of the state legislature in 1883, and returned in 1885. In the house in 1885 he introduced the bill taking the Milwaukee Fire and Police Department out of politics, and placing them under civil service rule. While he was in public life he never had any private interests to serve, and worked generously and broadmindedly for the welfare of the whole state and community. In politics he was a Republican. He served from 1902 to 1905 as a member of the board of police and fire commissioners of Milwaukee.

The late Mr. Friend was a man cultivated and cultured both in mind and heart, and his loss was felt throughout a large circle of admiring acquaintances and friends. In religious affairs, he was a member of the Jewish church, and was intensely interested in all Jewish institutions, both religious and charitable. He was a member of the University and Deutscher Clubs of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Queen City Club of Cincinnati, and the Engineers Club of New York. He was an enthusiastic golfer, and was one of the best known members of the Woodmont Country Club. His home was at 657 Astor street in Milwaukee, and he owned a beautiful summer home at the north end of Pine Lake.

On April 29, 1885, he married Miss Alice, daughter of Albert and Julia (Friese) Levy, of Cincinnati. Their three children were Robert E., Margaret A., and James A., and these with Mrs. Friend survive the honored husband and father.

Hon. Simeon Mills, early Madison pioneer, was born in Norfolk, Litchfield county, Conn., February 14, 1810, son of Martin Mills, a soldier of the Revolutionary War; his mother was the daughter of Clement Tuttle, also a Revolutionary soldier. In 1811 his grandfather moved to Ohio and was one of the pioneer settlers in the northern part of that state. Here Simeon Mills was inured to farm labor in a new country, and received a good common-school education. When twenty he taught school for a brief period and then engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was married in 1834, to Maria Louisa Smith, daughter of Church Smith, a native of Berkshire county, Mass. After making his first journey west to Chicago, in 1835, he located the following year in Wisconsin, and when the territorial capital was finally located at Madison, in

the Four Lakes Region, he decided to make that point his home. On the morning of June 10, 1837, the capitol building commissioner, A. A. Bird, with thirty-six workmen, among whom was Darwin Clark, arrived from Milwaukee. Says Mr. Thwaites in his "Story of Madison": The late Simeon Mills, long prominently identified with the educational interests of Madison, arrived in the afternoon of the same day. having walked out of Chicago, via Janesville and Winnequah. Mills began serving as deputy postmaster on the Fourth of July, conducting the office in connection with a general store which he had opened on his arrival." He secured the contract for carrying the mail between Madison and Milwaukee until July 1, 1842, and is said to have performed the difficult service without the loss of a single trip during the term of his contract, employing a man to do the work, on horseback. In August, 1837, he was appointed justice of the peace of Dane county, probably the only one at that time between Milwaukee and Dodgville. When Dane county was organized in 1839, he was chosen one of the county commissioners and appointed clerk of the court, holding the latter office for about nine years. In 1846 he proposed to the new village trustees of Madison, to lease the water-power at the outlet of Fourth Lake for a period of sixty years; the proposition was accepted, but he soon abandoned the enterprise. He was one of the founders of the *Wisconsin Argus*, his associates being at first, John Y. Smith and Benjamin Holt, and later, Horace A. Tenney, David T. Dickson, and S. D. Carpenter. He was territorial treasurer at the end of the territorial era, and was elected the first senator for Dane county, when the state government went into operation in 1848. He then introduced the bill, enacted into law, which became the charter of the University of Wisconsin, and was a member of the first board of regents of the institution, being instrumental in purchasing the site and superintending the erection of its first buildings. In 1860 he became a member of the board of trustees of the State Hospital for the insane and served in that capacity for seventeen years, being a very active and useful member. During his long life he was identified with many public improvements, and was a large factor in the prosperity of Madison. He invested his accumulations in lands and buildings, and their care and improvement constituted his chief private business. When the Civil war broke out, he was active in the enlistment of troops, and was appointed paymaster-general by Governor Randall, disbursing more than $1,000,000 the first year of the war. He was prominently identified with the growth and development of the State Historical Society, one of Wisconsin's most noted institutions. In 1893, he published a neat little volume, entitled "Readings from the Book of Nature," which attracted much attention in the scientific world, by reason of the law advanced for determining matter from sensation. General and Mrs. Mills were the parents of five children, only one of whom is now living,—a daughter, Genevieve M. His death occurred

June 1, 1895. Mrs. Mills died in 1884. The beautiful old homestead on Monona Avenue, now occupied by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Arthur C. Mills, is one of the stately homes of Madison.

Burton Hanson. Born in Wisconsin, the year the state's first mile of railroad grade was undertaken between Milwaukee and Prairieville, now Waukesha, and made assistant general solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway System, in 1883, when the entire system comprised but about 3,000 miles of railroad, Mr. Burton Hanson enjoys the unique distinction of being today general counsel of this system, which still includes that first mile graded in 1851. Today this is one the great railway systems of the country and represents, in round figures approximately 10,000 miles of railroad, reaching from the Great Lakes westward to Puget Sound on the Pacific Coast, and traversing twelve of the most important states of the Union.

When Mr. Hanson was born there was not a mile of railroad grade west of the Mississippi River and the entire railway mileage of the country did not exceed, by 100 miles the total mileage of the System for which he is today chief legal adviser. When he became connected with the St. Paul System as assistant general solicitor, in 1883, the railway mileage of the United States was about 90,000 miles. Today it is 240,000.

Statements of this sort, remarkable as they are, do not distinguish Mr. Hanson as a patriarch; far from it. They merely illustrate the marvelous development of the country west of the Alleghany Mountains, and the swift mastery of steam in the field of land transportation. What was then a weary, tedious, dangerous, journey of weeks by team or on foot, across plains and over mountains beset with perils and savage Indians, to reach the Pacific Coast, is now traversed in four days by the luxurious passenger trains of this pioneer railroad of Wisconsin.

The best point of these historical suggestions is in their application. Of this remarkable development Mr. Hanson has been a part, and he has been found quite equal to both the increasing burdens and to his rapidly expanding opportunities.

Burton Hanson, now of Chicago, stands among the first men of Wisconsin in his chosen profession and in his especial field he is conceded very high place among her native sons. No Wisconsin man outranks him as a railroad lawyer. His peers are found only among the ablest lawyers of the land. This is not written in flattery but because it is true. The record is worthy and deserving of preservation.

Like many another Wisconsin boy who has now reached middle age and eminence, Burton Hanson, was born on a farm, and his education, procured in the district schools, and at the State Normal School

Burton Hanson

at Whitewater, was driven deep and well "set" by several years of teaching in the district and graded schools of his native state. If he did not have all the "modern improvements" in his education, he knew what he learned and knew it well, so that when he began to prepare for the law he already had a well drilled mind and a studious habit, and he was born with ability to analyze and make knowledge practically available.

Leaving the farm, finally, in 1874, Mr. Hanson read law in the office of Cottrill & Cary in Milwaukee. This was one of the leading law firms of the city and state. Mr. J. P. C. Cottrill was known for his brilliancy and ability, and Mr. Alfred Cary is still among the leaders of the Milwaukee bar. Mr. Hanson advanced rapidly. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, three years later was made junior partner, and during the succeeding four years the firm of Cottrill, Cary & Hanson flourished. Then Mr. Hanson was appointed, at the age of thirty-two as assistant general solicitor, in the legal department of the railroad with which he has since risen to a foremost position. The general counsel of the road at the time Mr. Hanson entered its employment was the late John W. Cary, a man of unusual abilities, one of the distinguished lawyers of the West, and a man who, intellectually and professionally, was ranked among the great lawyers of the country. Mr. Cary was succeeded by Mr. George R. Peck, whose fame is national, and who as general counsel emeritus is still a fount of wisdom and legal lore, for the St. Paul Railroad.

That Mr. Hanson, has with such models and associations, advanced steadily and securely, to become at last the successor of Mr. Peck, as general counsel, is evidence enough that he has won his spurs by ability, sagacity and breadth of knowledge, the sort of capacity that, without meteoric display rises from day to day, equal to, and master of, every situation. At sixty-two, after thirty years of continuous service, he stands securely and deservedly as the highest legal authority of one of the greatest corporations in America.

The forbears of Burton Hanson were of the New York pioneer stock that was plentiful in Wisconsin's early history. His father Cornelius Hanson, and his mother, Catherine (Tremper) Hanson, were natives of Montgomery county, New York, whence, in 1850, they journeyed by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, then by lake steamer to Sheboygan, and from there by team and wagon to Rushford township, in Winnebago county. Mr. Hanson entered 160 acres of heavily timbered land and set up his log cabin in a veritable wilderness. It now illustrates the truth that such Americans have been Wisconsin's chief agricultural dependence, in the fact that it is still in the family, one of the well improved farms of a splendid agricultural section, its owner being Mr. David Hanson, an elder brother of the subject of this sketch. The boy reared on such a farm and the scion of such

sturdy stock, enjoys many advantages, though they are not always appreciated in youth. But the long line of successful men who have gone to the front from the farm, of Wisconsin and the other agricultural regions of America, amply illustrate that sturdy health, and robust physical and mental endowments get something of the master touch of Nature through close contact with the soil.

On June 4th, 1896, Mr. Hanson married Carolina McClure, they having two children, Alexander and Madeline. His home is in Kenwood, a suburb of Chicago, where he lived since 1896.

James Glen Wray. In the field of electrical engineering, probably no native son of Wisconsin and graduate of the University of Wisconsin has gone further in practical achievements than James Glen Wray, who in the twenty years since he came out of technical college has been steadily advancing to a position among the ablest experts in his profession in the country. Mr. Wray belongs to a family which has been identified with Wisconsin from the early years of the state and though his residence and business headquarters during the greater part of his career have been in the city of Chicago, he is a loyal son of Wisconsin and well known in this state.

James Glen Wray was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, May 19, 1872. His parents were James Glendenning and Helen (Edgar) Wray, both natives of Janesville. The father was born in that city in 1848, and died in 1908, and the mother was born in 1850, and is still living. Of their nine children, two died in infancy, and all the rest are alive. James was the second child. The ancestors were both Scotch and English, English on his father's side and Scotch through his mother. His paternal great-grandfather was James Glendenning Wray, who came from the north of England to America in 1830, and after a brief residence in New York state, moved to Rock county, Wisconsin territory, where he was one of the early pioneers, and spent the rest of his life, in that vicinity.

James G. Wray was liberally educated in the public schools and then entered the University of Wisconsin, where he specialized in electrical engineering and was graduated Bachelor of Science in 1893. In the same month of his graduation, he entered the employ of the Chicago Telephone Company in the engineering department. Only few men have it in them to grow in understanding and capacity, in proportion to the tremendous growth of modern business. The Chicago Telephone Company twenty years ago had only a few thousand instruments in operation throughout that city. In 1900 there were only about twenty thousand telephones in use, while at the present time the service has extended until this corporation has over three hundred and fifty thousand telephone subscribers listed in its directory. With this splendid evolution of the Chicago Telephone Company on its mechanical side, James

G. Wray's abilities for individual service were likewise expanding. He successively held the positions of assistant chief engineer, assistant superintendent of maintenance, superintendent of maintenance, superintendent of equipment, and in 1902 became chief engineer for the company. In 1910 Mr. Wray was appointed chief engineer of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, the Michigan State Telephone Company, the Cleveland Telephone Company, and the Central Union, those companies comprising practically all the Bell Company's interest in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. These various companies at this writing operate about one million eight hundred thousand telephones.

In the line of his profession Mr. Wray has a number of other important relations. He was a director of the Wray Publishing Company, of the Technical Data and Appliance Company, and the Charter Electric Company. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, has served as chairman of the Chicago section and also chairman of the joint committee of the Chicago Section of the A. I. E. E. and the Electrical Section of the Western Society of Engineers; is a member of the Western Society of Engineers, of the Illuminating Engineering Society, and of the Chicago Electric Club. Of his more immediate connections with his native state it may be noted that he was a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Wisconsin, for eight years was a member of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association of Wisconsin, was formerly connected with the Wisconsin National Guards, and has been secretary of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago since 1913. Fraternally he is an honorary member of the Tau Beta Pi, The Royal Arcanum, and the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, also with Wilmette Lodge A. F. & A. M. No. 931. In politics Mr. Wray is a Republican, and his church is the Congregational. His social clubs are the University, the City, the Ouilmette Country, and the University of Wisconsin Club of Chicago, besides the University Club of Madison.

On September 26, 1895, Mr. Wray married Clara May Williams of Chicago, a daughter of Cyrus L. and Sila L. (Starks) Williams. Mrs. Wray was the second in a family of five children. To this marriage have been born six children, as follows: Florence Vivian, Alice May, Ethel Lois, Helen Norma, James Glen Wray, Jr., and Clara Grace.

W. F. Wolfe. A representative of that profession which stands as the conservator of human rights and liberties, furthering the ends of justice and maintaining public stability, W. F. Wolfe is well known at the Wisconsin bar as a man of high attainments in his calling. In the very difficult and perplexing vocation of law, the very occupation of superior position argues for its possessor solid ability, signal skill, sound learning, untiring industry and uncompromising integrity. In

none of these is Mr. Wolfe lacking, for it has been through their possession that he has, for twenty years, been known as one of the leading attorneys of La Crosse, where he is the senior member of the firm of W. F. and A. C. Wolfe.

W. F. Wolfe was born August 30, 1851, in Appleton, Wisconsin, and is a son of Hubert and Matilda (Bartlett) Wolfe, both parents being natives of Germany. The family on coming to the United States, located at Appleton, where the father became engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning a large tract of land in Outagamie county. He became connected with the Democratic party, supported its principles stanchly and was sent as representative to the State Assembly two terms, and continued to take a keen interest in the success of his party up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1909. His widow still survives and resides in Appleton. They became the parents of seven children, all of whom are living, W. F. being the eldest.

W. F. Wolfe received his early education in the graded and high schools of La Crosse, graduating from the latter in 1887. Following this, he took an academic course in the Wisconsin State University, from which he was graduated in 1891, and then spent two years in the law department. Mr. Wolfe entered upon the practice of his profession in La Crosse in 1893, and in the following year formed a professional partnership with C. B. Miller, this association continuing under the firm style of Miller & Wolfe until 1904, when the partnership was dissolved. In that same year Mr. Wolfe and his brother, A. C. Wolfe, formed the present firm of W. F. & A. C. Wolfe, which has since become one of the leading law firms in western Wisconsin. Mr. Wolfe has confined himself to a general practice, and has won substantial recognition of his fine legal attainments, his fidelity to professional duties, and his careful conservation of all interests entrusted to his care. An active Democrat, he has served as city attorney and district attorney, and in various other positions of trust and responsibility, where he has shown his executive ability.

Fraternally Mr. Wolfe is connected with La Crosse Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M. With other earnest and hard-working citizens he has been instrumental in bringing about various municipal reforms, and has also been identified with the promotion of business and financial enterprises, and at this time is a member of the directing board of the West Salem Bank of La Crosse.

On September 17, 1894, Mr. Wolfe was married in Madison, Wisconsin, to Miss Margaret LaMont, and they have become the parents of two children.

Lucius C. Colman. In preparing the biographies illustrating the growth and progress of the state of Wisconsin, the greater number are found to be those of early settlers or of the founders of great business

enterprises, or of leaders in public life or in professional vocations. Through the circumstances of their coming, or the period of their connection with affairs, such men possess a certain advantage quite apart from their individual characters. Those who follow them, while they may possess equal endowments, are in a measure overshadowed by the veneration in which men hold their elders. Nevertheless, the life of the state cannot be commensurately depicted without taking into consideration those who have taken up the labors of their fathers and carried them on with success quite equal to and often exceeding theirs.

Lucius C. Colman belongs to the second generation of La Crosse's business men. A product of her schools, his entire business life has been spent here, and the ability which he has brought to the management of a business already established marks him as one of the most important factors in the city's industrial life. Mr. Colman was born March 27, 1853, in Fond du Lac, and is a son of the late Charles L. Colman, who was one of the pioneer lumber men of the Northwest. Charles L. Colman was born at Northampton, Fulton county, New York, February 23, 1826. His father, originally a farmer, abandoned his agricultural pursuits to enter the ministry of the Methodist church, and in 1840, after some years spent in circuit riding, accepted an appointment as missionary to the Oneida tribe of Indians on their Wisconsin reservation, situated about twelve miles west of Green Bay. There he remained for five years, combining the preaching of the Gospel with the activities of an agriculturalist.

Charles L. Colman received the greater part of his education under his father's tutelage and attended school at Green Bay. In 1845, when the family removed to the city of Fond du Lac, he entered upon a career of his own as a farmer. In 1853 he embarked in the manufacture of steamed and cut shingles, using horse power for his means of operation, and being associated in the enterprise with one Noble. In this humble manner an enterprise that was destined to become one of the leading industries of the state found its inception. From the start this business proved successful, but believing that a readier market could be found farther west, Mr. Colman and his partner, in 1854, packed their machinery upon a wagon, and utilized their horses to draw the load to the mouth of the Black river, where the city of La Crosse now stands, then but a small hamlet, but eligibly situated to command a large trade in lumber products with the rapidly growing towns on the Mississippi river. It is supposed that about this time Mr. Noble retired from the business,—at any rate Mr. Colman continued the use of his horse power shingle mill for about two years, when his rapidly increasing trade made it possible for him to substitute a steam engine for his horses, thus greatly increasing his output. At this time sawed shingles were but little known. The articles principally used were the "rived and breasted" product and those which were first steamed in the block

to soften the timber and then sliced to proper shape by a machine so constructed as to bring a thin point alternately. These shingles at that time were finding a ready sale at five dollars per thousand, yielding a handsome profit in their manufacture.

In 1863, desiring to extend his operations, Mr. Colman purchased the mill which had been operated by Denton & Hurd, and increased his output to 350,000 shingles daily, but this mill was destroyed by fire in 1868, and was not rebuilt. Previous to this time, however, Mr. Colman, in 1866, had purchased the mill of Goldthwaite & Brown (then owned by Peter Cameron) which he refitted to a cutting capacity of 30,000 feet of sawn lumber per day, lumber at this time commanding twenty-seven dollars per thousand log run. In 1869 he added the boilers of his former shingle mill, thus increasing the capacity to 50,000 feet daily, at which the mill was operated until it was burned in 1875. The structure was immediately rebuilt, being fitted with all modern appliances which had at that date so completely revolutionized the methods of sawing. The new mill contained two double rotaries with the recently introduced wire rope feed for operating the carriages, two modern gangs (one 54 and one 36 inch), two double edgers, two trimmers and a twelve block shingle machine, the mill having capacity for manufacturing 25,000,000 feet of lumber and 6,000,000 sawed shingles per season. In 1886 this mill was destroyed by a fierce conflagration, but by the opening of the following season a still more modern mill had been erected, containing two band saws, which, as the latest innovation in saw-mill machinery, were just claiming the favor which has since been accorded to them for the rapid and economical manufacture of lumber; two gangs, one modern trimmer, two edgers and a full complement of shingle and lath machinery, the capacity of this thoroughly modern structure being 40,000,000 feet of lumber, 16,000,000 shingles and 6,000,000 lath annually.

For his character and his labors, Charles L. Colman is worthy to be remembered among the substantial builders of La Crosse. His history was that of the lumber trade, beginning with the epoch of the crude upright saws, through the day of the rapid but destructive circular, and scarcely less crude gang of the earlier days, which gave place in their turn to the equally rapid and far more economical band saw and modern gang, while the cut shingle with its predecessor, the breasted shingle, has been completely superseded by sawed shingles manufactured by machines which take in twelve blocks at one time. The horse power and the engine of but a few horse-power have been replaced by mammoth engines of many horse-power, reaching to the hundreds; the rachet and finger feed has given way to steam feed; the minor adjuncts of the saw mill suited only to the manufacture of a few hundred feet per day have found successors in the band saw, edger, trimmer and live rolls which have done away to large extent with manual labor, and, in short, the

mill of 500 feet capacity of which so frequent mention is made in history has given place to the vast manufactory in which a daily product of 100,000 feet is but an ordinary experience, while a production of from 300,000 to 400,000 feet daily is by no means difficult to locate.

In 1850 Mr. Coleman was married to Miss Laura A. Place, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, who shared with him the trials incident to pioneer life and the honors accruing to one of La Crosse's most honored citizens. Mr. Colman attained a commanding position among the lumber manufacturers of Wisconsin and was able to hold it amid the strong competition which increasing capital and trade brought here. His success was due alone to his energetic character and business capacity, for he began life without pecuniary assistance or the aid of family or other favoring influence. His career adds another to the thousands which Wisconsin has furnished the world, of the great results which are to be attained by intelligence, tact and perseverance, when applied to the building up of a large business under the favoring conditions which have attended the state's enterprises. It is true that during the period of his life unusual opportunities opened to business men, but they only yielded their need of great success to those who had the sagacity to perceive them and the boldness to push them to their best results.

After the death of Mr. Colman, which occurred July 1, 1901, the business was reorganized and incorporated as one of the largest lumber concerns in the Northwest, known as the C. L. Colman Lumber Company, of which Lucius C. Colman is president; Edward L. Colman, vice-president; and Harry L. Colman, secretary.

Lucius C. Colman received his education in the public school of La Crosse, Laurence University at Appleton, Wisconsin, and Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, from which latter institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He at once entered his father's business, and at the time of the death of the latter, as before stated, succeeded him as the head of the concern. The business qualities that are essential to the management of so vast and intricate a business are obvious. To breadth and comprehensiveness of mind, quickness to perceive opportunities and readiness to improve them, energy and push, there must be added a capacity for organization, as well as an attention to detail, that every part of the complicated machinery may move harmoniously. In all these qualities Mr. Colman excels. Amidst his active business life he has found time and manifested inclination to perform all the duties of good citizenship, and for many years has served in the capacity of police and fire commissioner of La Crosse. From 1899 to 1904 he was a member of the State Board of Normal School Regents, and in 1910 and 1911 was president of the Wisconsin State Historical Society. He has taken an active part in bringing about municipal reforms, and has actively and efficiently aided in whatever has been undertaken to raise the tone of morality among the people. Fraternally

Mr. Colman has attained to the Knights Templar degree in the Masonic order. His political support has always been given to the Republican party.

Charlie Toy. There is a special propriety in including within the pages of this history of Wisconsin some facts concerning the career and accomplishments of Charlie Toy, whom thousands of Milwaukee and Wisconsin citizens know as proprietor of the "New Shanghai Mandarin Restaurant" in the splendid Toy building at 172-174 Second street. Mr. Toy is a merchant, a business builder of extraordinary capacity and a Chinaman who has gained a distinctive place in the citizenship of Milwaukee.

He was born in Canton, China, fifty-two years ago and his father was a merchant before him in Canton. Charlie Toy came to America in 1880, landing in San Francisco, and after several years in that city and elsewhere in the United States, came to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he was a dealer in Chinese and Japanese goods and decorations. In 1904 he moved to Milwaukee, and has since steadily prospered and built up a splendid business. Besides having one of the finest Chinese restaurants in the world, he is also head of the wholesale house at 207-209-211 West Water street known as the Wing Lung Company, wholesale importers of merchandise, handling Chinese goods of every description. Mr. Toy's enterprise goes still further, and he has a wholesale house in Canton, China, conducted by his oldest son. Charlie Toy has three boys and five girls, and an interesting family event, which received half a column in the local Milwaukee papers recently, was the departure of two of the sons for China to celebrate their marriage. According to the article just mentioned the boys were betrothed by the will of their father to Chinese girls of excellent standing a number of years ago. This was the old-time custom of Chinese families, and Charlie Toy has adhered strictly to the orthodox Chinese faith. Charlie Toy has been back to China three times since his first arrival in America, and has large and extensive interests in both countries.

In March, 1913, the formal opening of the Toy Building, said to be the largest and finest Chinese restaurant building in the world, was an occasion of more than ordinary note in the city of Milwaukee. The Toy Building is described as a "veritable Chinese temple in its interior designs," and such as would attract notice and admiration anywhere. It is Chinese in every line, from the great green dragon which frowns from the skyline at the top of the six stories to the smaller dragons which guard the balcony of the restaurant floor and the entrance to the main stairway. The front is of green enamel terra cotta throughout, the conventional color of brick in China. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars were spent in the erection of the building, while the decorations and furnishings cost nearly fifty thousand dollars more.

A. C. Umbreit.

Concerning Mr. Toy as a business man, the Milwaukee *Journal* at the time the building was opened, had this to say: "By his upright business methods, he won the confidence of the Federal officials in Milwaukee from the start and his dealings with them were extensive, for he has been the largest individual payer of import duties at the Milwaukee custom house for some years. Soon he was called upon whenever Uncle Sam had difficulties to straighten out with any other Chinaman, and his fame spread as far as Washington.

"Mr. Toy's oldest son, thirty-two, is in charge of the branch of the importing business in Canton. A married daughter has recently moved to San Francisco from Chicago; a son is studying engineering in the Armour Institute, Chicago, and another son is a student in the George Junior Republic, New York. Those who in the past have enjoyed the Toy hospitality at the mandarin dinners with which for years, or until the new Chinese republic did away with the old Chinese calendar, Charlie always observes the Chinese New Year's day, have met the little Chinese wife and mother.

"In addition to the New Shanghai Restaurant Mr. Toy has an interest in Kings Yen Lo Restaurant on Third street next to the Saxe Theatre, which is managed by his brother.

"As an example of Chinese thrift, Charlie Toy's business career in this country carries a lesson to all native born citizens. He was quick to adopt the customs of the New World, and for many years before his countrymen awakened to modern ideas he was doing his part to arouse them to action, while in thirty-three years in this country he has attained a position of influence and wealth which many a native son might envy.

"As the proprietor of this new restaurant, and the owner of the distinctive buildings erected for it, and for his wholesale business through the Arthur L. Richards Company, he stands well at the head of the Chinese business men in this part of the United States. He enjoys the respect of bankers for his shrewdness in investing; of government officials for his honor in all dealings with them, and of all his fellow citizens generally as a man of his word and for his honorable business dealings."

Augustus C. Umbreit. Among the many successful and prosperous lawyers of Milwaukee, Augustus C. Umbreit is justly deserving of especial mention in the pages of this historical and biographical work as a man who has met with large and worthy accomplishments in his particular field of endeavor. He is a native son of the state of Wisconsin, born in Green Lake county, on January 7, 1861, his parents being Reverend Traugott and Catherine (Blochvitz) Umbreit, both natives of Germany. The father was born in Saxony and the mother

in Bavaria, and they came to America in the years 1840 and 1844, respectively.

Traugott Umbreit was eighteen years old when he came to America, and he came directly to Wisconsin at that time. Four years earlier the Blochvitz family came to America, their daughter Catherine, who in after years married Mr. Umbreit, being then but six years of age. The two families chanced to settle on adjoining farms in the town of Manchester, Green Lake county. Traugott Umbreit was one of the pioneer ministers of the Evangelical Association. He moved about from place to place, as was the custom of the itinerant preachers of the day, and he served at different times four Milwaukee churches of his denomination. When he finally retired from active work in the ministry he settled down at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and there both he and his good wife died,—the father in 1899 and the mother on the 30th day of August, in 1896.

Augustus C. Umbreit received his early instruction from his mother, later attending the public schools in the many and varied towns in which his father served as a minister of his church. He eventually entered the high school at Madison, and he was graduated from that school with the class of 1879, in the autumn of the same year entering the University of Wisconsin in Madison, and pursuing a rigorous course of study in the ancient and modern classics. He was graduated in June, 1883, with the degrees of A. B. and B. L., with special honors in Latin and in English literature. The following two years Mr. Umbreit devoted to teaching, first as the principal of the high school at Winnebago, Illinois, and then as Principal of Allen's Academy in Chicago. In 1885 Mr. Umbreit took his Master's degree in Greek and History, and for two years longer continued his work along educational lines, then giving it over to take up the study of law. In October, 1892, he was admitted to the bar of the state of Wisconsin, and he promptly began practice in a private way and continuing until he received the appointment of assistant district attorney in January, 1895, in which office he served until 1901.

The especial success of Mr. Umbreit as a lawyer has been as a court representative, and there he has conducted to a successful issue some of the most important criminal cases for the state. One case of peculiar interest in which he appeared as attorney is known commonly as the "Terlinden Case," and was begun in 1901. A manufacturer of Germany absconded from his native land with about $400,000. He was intercepted in Milwaukee and arrested at the instigation of the German consul. The question of extradition came up before the United States Court Commissioners of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Umbreit appeared for the defendant and was beaten. In an appeal to the United States District Court the lower court was sustained. An appeal was then made to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, which

held that it had no jurisdiction, and a final appeal was made to the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Umbreit arguing the case in January, 1902. After two months the Supreme Court rendered a decision sustaining the lower court and the prisoner was sent to Germany. Attorney's fees by this time had mounted up to something like $7,500, and while the prisoner had about $20,000 in Milwaukee banks, it was tied up by the claims of German creditors. Mr. Umbreit then sued for the amount due him, obtaining a judgment against Terlinden, after which he intervened, i. e., asked to be made a party with the German creditors, on the ground that as a domestic citizen his lien was superior to that of the German creditors, they being foreigners. This contention the lower court did not sustain. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin then overruled the decision of the lower court, giving its decision to the case in 1906. From this the German creditors appealed to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that the decision interfered with the treaty beween the two nations, and that court sustained the decision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. So ended one of the hardest fought legal battles of Mr. Umbreit's career.

Mr. Umbreit is a Progressive Republican, and is an active worker in the ranks of the party. Religiously, he is a member of the Episcopal church. He is a member of the Calumet Club, the Westminster Civic League, the Sunset Club, Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Royal Arcanum, and the University Club of Milwaukee.

On September 1, 1886, Mr. Umbreit married Miss Helen Stanton the daughter of Loadovie and Emma (McKenzie) Stanton. She is the representative of an old Colonial family, and traces her ancestry back to the early days of the colonies on both the paternal and maternal sides, representatives of both families having fought in the War for American independence. Mrs. Umbreit is a Daughter of the American Revolution, and is eligible to membership in other kindred societies because of her early American ancestry and the services they have performed in behalf of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Umbreit have three children;—Stanton C., Freda E. and George M. Umbreit. The family home is located at No. 596 Frederick Avenue, while Mr. Umbreit's office is in the Railway Exchange Building.

Milton H. Umbreit, engaged in the practice of law with his brother, Augustus C. Umbreit, of whom extended mention is made in other pages of this work, was born in Prairie du Sac, Sauk county, Wisconsin, on the fourteenth day of August, 1873. He is a son of Reverend Traugott and Catherine (Blochvitz) Umbreit, concerning whose parentage and life work full details are given in the sketch of Augustus C. Umbreit, mentioned above, so that further mention of the parents of the subject is not deemed necessary at this point.

The subject was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and in the Waukesha high school, after which he spent two years at the University of Wisconsin. Following his university course he studied law in the offices of H. W. Lander and Judge J. J. Dick, at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, where his family then lived, and he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1897, after successfully passing his examinations. He began the practice of his profession at home in Beaver Dam, remaining there until January, 1901, when he came to Milwaukee and engaged in a partnership with his brother, Augustus, who had already located here and was then enjoying a successful patronage. They united under the firm name of Umbreit & Umbreit, and continued in that association until 1903. For the three years ensuing Mr. Umbreit practised alone, and again in 1906 he joined his brother in a partnership, which partnership existed until 1910, and since then he has practiced alone. He carries on a general law practice and is particularly successful in the handling of probate and civil cases, although that branch of legal work forms but a small portion of his general operations.

Like others of his family, Mr. Umbreit is a Republican, and while he was practicing in Beaver Dam he was justice of the peace for a term. In 1898 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for district attorney of Dodge county, Wisconsin, but was defeated for the place, —a circumstance which is explained by the fact that three-fourths of the voters of that district are Democrats. He made an exceptionally brilliant run for the office, however, and his defeat was regarded almost in the light of a victory by his friends.

Mr. Umbreit is a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association and the Wisconsin State Bar Association. He is popular and prominent in club and society circles, and was for three years president of the Wisconsin Pony Bowling Association. He is a member of the Calumet Club, and fraternally is a member of Kilbourn Lodge, No. 3, A. F. & A. M., Kilbourn Chapter, No. 1, and Kilbourn Council, No. 1. He is also a member of the Evangelical Association. Mr. Umbreit was married December 31, 1908, to Columbia Thomson Eiring.

Franklin P. Blumenfeld was born in Milwaukee, June 16, 1853, and within a few months after his birth his parents removed to Watertown, Wisconsin. His father, David Blumenfeld, belonged to that class of cultured young Germans who came to the United States as the result of the revolution of 1848, and he founded the Watertown *Weltburger*, a German newspaper, which during its life, wielded a powerful influence in the social, economic and political life of the German element in Wisconsin. He was a contemporary of Carl Schurz and an intimate friend and co-worker of that brilliant statesman.

It was in this German-American atmosphere, with its delightful

German home life and its love and reverence for American institutions and its recognition of the American spirit, that Franklin P. Blumenfeld was reared and educated. His teacher was a graduate and professor of the University of Berlin and a rare type of the German schoolmaster.

After a period of training in his father's newspaper office, he attended a commercial school in Milwaukee and thereafter served for a short time as an accountant. He then removed to Chicago where he became an all around assistant in the office of the *Volkszeitung,* then a most popular publication his work being in various departments, and proving almost too strenuous for the young man, who was still a mere boy in years.

During the year of the Chicago fire he quit newspaper work and entered the business office of a wholesale millinery house. In 1872, when he was nineteen years of age, he entered upon his career as a traveling salesman. During the year 1875 he came to Milwaukee again and entered the employ of M. Heimann and Company as traveling salesman, where he remained until he established himself in an independent business. His services as a salesman, however, covered a period of twenty-six years.

It was in 1901 that Mr. Blumenfeld in connection with his brother-in-law Mr. John L. Locher and Mr. W. Morton Brown established the wholesale house of Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Company, now known as the Blumenfeld-Locher Co. In a comparatively few years, under the keenest competition, this house became, and now is one of the largest of its kind, with a trade extending from ocean to ocean and a reputation of the highest.

Mr. Blumenfeld is a man of untiring energy who has a most thorough grasp of every detail in his large business, and who at the same time possesses the mastery of executive ability to guide the same along safe and conservative lines.

The family of Mr. Blumenfeld consists of his wife, *nee* Bertha Faustmann, whom he married in Ripon, Wisconsin, on July 26, 1876 (the Centennial year), two daughters,—Mrs. Paul M. Pamperin of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and Mrs. W. H. Zwickey, the wife of Dr. Zwickey of Superior, Wisconsin, and Irene and Franklin Pamperin, grandchildren. It may also be added in this connection that Mr. Blumenfeld has a brother, Ralph D., who is the editor and proprietor of the *Daily Express* of London, England.

For ten years Mr. Blumenfeld has served as one of the directors of the National Millinery Jobber Association. Early in 1913 he was elected president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, of Milwaukee, the leading commercial organization in the Northwest, a position which he fills with marked ability and with credit to the industrial and commercial interests of Milwaukee.

Warren H. Porter. One of the oldest members of the Jefferson county bar, a banker and business man, Warren H. Porter has for half a century been practicing law, attending to his business duties and his civic responsibilities, and is one of the best known men in the southern part of the state. His influence and active cooperation have always been found in support of substantial civic advancement and for the realization of the higher ideals of good government and society, and by his professional talents and varied achievements, Mr. Porter has contributed much to the progress of Jefferson county.

Warren H. Porter was born in New York State, November 4, 1837, a son of Garret and Lucina (Hart) Porter. Garret Porter brought his family west in 1844, and after a year in Illinois moved to Wisconsin in 1845. His settlement was in York township of Dane county, where he was a pioneer and reclaimed a farm from the wilderness. A farmer all his days he won independence from that vocation, and continued to live an honored and influential citizen of Dane county until his death in 1888. In politics he was a Democrat, took a deep interest in public affairs, held various local offices, including that of township supervisor and in religion belonged to the Free Methodist church, as did also his wife, who died in 1880. Of their six children the Jefferson lawyer and banker is the only survivor.

Eight years of age when the family came to Wisconsin Warren H. Porter's boyhood was associated with a pioneer farm. He recalls the district school, such as existed in this state during the forties and fifties, a part of his early training was received in a private school. From early manhood his ambition was directed to a career in the law, and few of his contemporaries have come nearer to realizing the object of their aspirations than Mr. Porter. Judge Flint, one of the leading lawyers of Fond du Lac first directed the studies of this young man in the law. In 1862, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Porter was admitted to the bar, and soon afterwards took up his home and began practice at Jefferson, which was then a small village. His success was almost immediate. In 1863 he was appointed to the office of deputy county clerk of Jefferson county, holding the position of deputy and clerk for six years, and during that time, except the last two years, his duties were such that he had little opportunity for legal practice. He then resumed his professional work and with the exception of the interval between 1872 and 1874 spent in Iowa has been continuously a member of the Jefferson bar. In all the years of his practice Mr. Porter has had but four partners, the last relationship having been formed in January, 1910, when he became senior member of the law firm of Porter & Hazelwood, the junior member being John A. Hazelwood. This firm had a fair and important clientage, with practice in state courts. This partnership is now dissolved and the senior partner is now alone in practice. Mr. Porter has gained a special reputation as a studi-

ous and conservative lawyer, and a specialist in probate, real estate and insurance cases, and his experience and knowledge has made him a very reliable and conservative counselor. Mr. Porter belongs to the Wisconsin State Bar Association.

Substantial success has attended the efforts of Mr. Porter, and outside of his profession he has identified himself with business, has helped support and maintain the industrial and commercial life of his city and county. He is president of the Jefferson County Bank, an institution concerning which more information will be found in the sketch of its cashier, W. S. Henry, on other pages of this work. Mr. Porter is a stockholder in the Copeland and Ryder Company, the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company, and director in the Vaughn Manufacturing Company, all of which are industrial plants at Jefferson.

The results of the national election of November, 1912, were especially gratifying to Mr. Porter, who has long been a loyal worker in behalf of the principals and policies of the Democratic party. For one term he was president of the village of Jefferson, and for some years its attorney, and since the incorporation of the city has served as city attorney for many years, and for several years as president of the school board, and under his administration the school library was started. For several years he was a member of the board of supervisors. Mr. Porter and his wife belong to the Protestant Episcopal church, and he is a past master of Jefferson Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. M., and for twelve years was Master of his Lodge. He is also a member of Jefferson Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On June 5, 1864, Mr. Porter married Miss Katherine B. Montrose of York, Dane county, Wisconsin. Of the four children of their union three are living, namely: Clarence J., Frank H. and Walter D.

Mr. Porter desires to add this to what others may have written and as corrected by him, as a last message to those who may read the above, lest they may be deceived in the course of life. "However successful a lawyer may be in his profession, when the end comes, when he must close his career, and lay aside his books, close his last brief, try his last case, make his last plea, give his last advice, and lay down the tools of his life work, what has he to show for all his life work?—simply nothing. He has the sad reflection that he has been the consumer of the products of honest labor. He has added nothing to the wealth of the country in which he has lived; he has added nothing to the comforts of the people, he has made nothing that mankind can wear, eat or drink, which is so necessary to the existence of the human race. He has all his life been in contest and quarrels, domestic, neighborhood, and business life.

"He who has made shoes, clothes, raised food for mankind, and, in fine, made things for the comfort of his race, has something to be proud of, and can, when he lays down the tools of his life work, have the

consciousness that he has been worth something to mankind and that he filled the full measure of his life."

C. W. George Everhart. While still active as the manager of large industrial interests, and while giving a splendid service as president of the Oshkosh Chamber of Commerce, death came into the city and removed from the ranks of the living C. W. George Everhart, whose life and character deserve permanent memorial and remembrance in the city and state.

C. W. George Everhart was born at Berlin, Ottawa county, Michigan, October 29, 1863. He was a son of Samuel a carpenter and carriage builder, and his father until a few years ago was still active in Berlin. The public schools at Berlin gave him his first start in life, and during the summer vacations, as soon as he was old enough, he found work on nearby farms. His early schooling was supplemented by attendance in Grand Rapids schools, and while a student there he paid his way by working at chores during his spare hours. Sickness compelled him eventually to leave school, and he found work then in the finishing department of the Phoenix Furniture Company of Grand Rapids. When he was nineteen years of age, his proficiency had advanced him to the position of assistant manager and purchasing agent of a large wholesale grocery house in Grand Rapids. Again sickness intervened, and he was compelled to go to California. At the end of six months his health was almost completely restored, and returning to Michigan, he engaged in business for a time at Grand Rapids, then at Dayton, Ohio, and also Cleveland, Ohio. While spending one vacation in Grand Rapids, Mr. Everhart was a bookkeeper for the Perkins Shingle Mill Machinery Company. That was his introduction to his permanent industrial interests in life. During the eleven years he remained with that company, he learned the business from the ground up and in every detail and was advanced to the position of general manager, traveling a great deal in the interest of the firm. In 1901, Mr. Everhart bought an interest in the Challoner Company, at Oshkosh. The Challoner Company is a name long known in the industrial and manufacturing history of Wisconsin, and its output is largely shingle mill machinery. In 1905, Mr. Everhart bought the interest of James H. Perkins and William Ruckman, and he thus became sole owner of the Challoner Company. The business prospered under his efforts as president, and other officers of the company were his father, Samuel B. Everhart, vice-president, and Phil. H. Sawyer, secretary, was a stockholder. Mr. Everhart's son is treasurer.

In 1908 Mr. Everhart became actively identified with the Oshkosh Chamber of Commerce, and on April 28, 1909, was chosen a member of the Board of Directors to succeed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. H. Steiger. As a director his service was of benefit to the

organization until September 29, 1909, at which date he was elected president by the board of directors to succeed George M. Paine, who had resigned. Mr. Everhart was reelected president of the chamber in April, 1910, and again in 1911, and was still serving as its enthusiastic and capable leader at the time of his death. He took much pride in the progress of his city and the work accomplished by the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Everhart was at the head of two of the large local industries, the Giant Grip Horseshoe Company. When the former company's officers began negotiations with the Oshkosh Chamber of Commerce relating to the location of the plant for a site in this city, Mr. Everhart at once took a great personal interest in the concern, and being convinced of the integrity and the great prospective success of the business, he himself became financially interested in the company, and the plant of the Giant Grip Horseshoe Company was built adjoining that of the Challoner Company. Mr. Everhart served as commodore of the Oshkosh Power Boat Club for several years, and under his direction the club succeeded in erecting a handsome clubhouse on the Fox River near the town of Butte Des Morts. The late Mr. Everhart was also a member of the Oshkosh Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and was affiliated with the local lodge of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Rangers, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Modern Woodmen, Royal Arcanum and K. O. T. M.

At Grand Rapids, Michigan, on May 25, 1887, Mr. Everhart was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Boynton, a daughter of J. W. Boynton, a well known railroad builder. To their marriage were born three children, two daughters and one son: Miss Noryne and Miss Naomi, and George Samuel Everhart. The son since the death of his father has taken over and become active manager of the large interests formerly controlled by the senior Everhart and is now active head of the Challoner Company and Giant Grip Horseshoe Company.

It was an occasion of sincere grief and sense of a great community loss in Oshkosh, when the death of Mr. Everhart was announced. The esteem in which he was held generally throughout the city is well illustrated by a partial quotation from resolutions drawn up by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He was called "One of its most enthusiastic workers and one whom its members have been glad to honor," and the Chamber resolved that in his death, "the members of the board of directors have lost a dear personal friend, and a wise counselor, whose great heart and keen mind were ever on the alert for the welfare of his brothers in all walks of life, and the city at large has lost a most worthy and patriotic citizen." The funeral of Mr. Everhart was one of the most largely attended in the history of the city.

The La Crosse Tribune has yet to reach the tenth year of its existence, but since its inception its policies have been so in accord

with public opinion and its circulation has advanced with such rapid strides that today it is numbered among the first half-dozen newspapers in Wisconsin. In the hands of capable, experienced journalists, it has supported movements which have materially contributed to the growth and development of the city's best interests, and its influence is felt in the various lines which add to the community's importance as a center of commercial, industrial and educational activity. A brief outline of the career of this journal will show the steps by which it has gained its present enviable position.

The Tribune Publishing Company was organized in April, 1904, the first number being issued May 16th of that year. Among the incorporators were W. E. Barber, John C. Burns, Henry A. Salzer, John P. Salzer, James B. Murray, J. J. Hogan, Grant E. Reynolds, Fred Heil, Henry N. Boehm, J. J. Poehling, Henry Waters, Peter Newberg, V. Tausche, M. & C. Newberg, Walter B. Rose, B. E. Edwards and John Dengler. Later subscribers to the stock were L. F. Easton, S. Y. Hyde and Norris C. Bacheller. The paper supported William Jennings Bryan in the ensuing campaign and under its original ownership was classed as Independent Democrat. W. E. Barber assumed the business management and A. M. Brayton was employed as editor and publisher. During the following year Mr. Brayton acquired stock in the company.

Although there were three other daily papers in the field at the time of its organization. *The Tribune* made rapid strides and within two years enjoyed a greater patronage from both advertisers and readers than any of its competitors. This was due, in part, to the fact that a quarrel involving the lighting and power utilities of the city had divided the populace into two bitter factions. *The Tribune* vigorously criticized the consolidation of the lighting utilities, over which the civic controversy had arisen and advocated the erection of a competing plant. A majority of the population sympathized with this view, and the feeling which gave the newspaper immediate strength also resulted in the organization of the Wisconsin Light and Power Company, which at once constructed a modern electrical plant. The plant has since been taken over by its competitor, and the lighting fight, which furnished one of the most sensational periods in the history of La Crosse, has worn itself out.

On February 12, 1907, *The Tribune* passed into the hands of the Lee Syndicate, of which the late A. W. Lee, of Ottumwa, Iowa, was president, and E. P. Adler, of Davenport, Iowa, vice-president and secretary. The syndicate is purely a business arrangement, its method being to leave the policy of each paper in the hands of its publisher and manager. E. P. Adler, president of the Lee Syndicate at this time, became president of the Tribune organization which was re-incorporated under the style of the LaCrosse Tribune Company. The other

Theo Knapstein
New Lenox
Ill.

officers are: James F. Powell, vice-president; F. H. Burgess, treasurer, and A. M. Brayton, secretary. Mr. Brayton was retained as editor and publisher and Mr. Burgess was elected business manager. Mr. Burgess had previously had ten years' experience, having been associated with the circulation department of the old Chicago *Record* and *Daily News*, and later with the *Record-Herald*. He entered the employ of the Lee Syndicate in 1904 as circulation manager of the Illinois field of the Davenport *Times*, with headquarters at Rock Island, and relinquished that position to take part in the reorganization of *The Tribune*, of which he became a stockholder. Mr. Burgess is a recognized authority on circulation, his writings on that subject having attracted wide attention in newspaper circles. Upon the reorganization of *The Tribune*, W. V. Kidder, city editor since the organization of the newspaper, was reelected to that position, and retained the post until his resignation in 1910, at which time he was succeeded by H. B. Robertson, formerly of the *Minneapolis Journal*. In July, 1913, Mr. Robertson resigned, Mark R. Byers succeeding to the position.

For more than a year prior to its purchase by the Lee Syndicate, *The Tribune* had espoused the political movement fathered by the Hon. Robert M. La Follette, and it has since that time maintained its support of the general purposes of the movement, although also maintaining a position of general independence.

On April 6, 1907, *The Tribune* moved from its old quarters at No. 121 Main street to its new home, 201-203 South Fifth street. The plant had been provided with entirely new equipment, including a twenty-four-page latest model Goss perfecting press with the Kohler system of electrical control, and under the impulse of the new business methods adopted by Mr. Burgess soon took the place which it now occupies as a leader in Wisconsin journalism.

Theo. Knapstein. One of the sterling German-American families of Wisconsin is that of Knapstein, whose residence in the state goes back almost sixty years. Theo. Knapstein was a boy when the family moved to this state, and for more than forty years his residence and business activities have been at New London. In that time he has witnessed the growth of New London from a frontier community to one of the important industrial centers of the state, and through his own energies has performed a big share of that progress and development. He is the president of the Knapstein Brewing Company at New London, and has had more to do with the development of that local industry than any other one man. His record of public service is also noteworthy, and he has been honored again and again in his home city and has long been one of the Democratic stalwarts of the state.

Theo. Knapstein was born in Germany, Nov. 12, 1848, a son of Mathias Knapstein. In 1854, when the son was six years of age,

Mathias Knapstein moved his family to the United States and found a home on a farm in the town of Greenville in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, where in time he was known as one of the well-to-do farmers. It was on his father's farm that Theo. Knapstein spent the greater part of his youth. He is one of the comparatively young men now active in affairs, who attended an old-fashioned log cabin school, but his period of schooling was ended when he was fifteen years of age. It has always been a matter of regret with Mr. Knapstein that his early education was thus abbreviated, but reading, travel and association with the business world have largely made up for such early deficiencies. At the age of thirteen he was following a plow across the fields on his father's farm, and was employed by the senior Knapstein until he reached his majority. Then at the age of twenty-one he arrived at New London, then a small village located in the heart of the lumber industry of central Wisconsin. With Messrs. Becker and Beyer he got his first interest in the brewing business, the partners buying a little frame plant which for some time had been conducted by Joe Lechner. The transaction involved a total sum of five thousand dollars, and Mr. Knapstein was able to contribute only fifteen hundred dollars, a sum which he had borrowed from his father. The business was carried under the name of Becker, Beyer & Company, and much might be said concerning the methods of manufacture followed by the firm in those early days. All the work was done by hand, and modern ice-making machinery was not even dreamed of. Later Mr. Knapstein and his brother Henry took over the interests of Becker & Beyer, after the death of the former, and the Knapstein Brothers conducted the brewery until 1908, in which year Henry withdrew. In the same year was organized the Knapstein Brewery Company, the present title, Mr. Theo. Knapstein taking in his son. The business was incorporated at fifty thousand dollars with the following officers: Theo. Knapstein, president; H. T. Knapstein, vice-president; M. W. Knapstein, secretary and treasurer; while Wm. T. Knapstein, one of the directors is the brewmaster and has done much towards increasing the popularity of the Knapstein Brew. Their beers are now fast taking place among the brands for which Wisconsin is noted. The plant has a daily capacity of sixty barrels or about twenty thousand annually. Many improvements have been introduced during the forty years of Mr. Knapstein's interest and ownership, and the present industry is conducted in an entirely new set of brick buildings, equipped with the latest modern machinery. Near the brewery Mr. Theo. Knapstein has erected a fine large brick residence, and the site of his home was, when he first knew New London, a thicket of underbrush.

The Knapstein family have always been prominent in politics. Theo. Knapstein was many years ago a member of the village board

of New London, and later served on the city council, and for two terms was mayor. He was elected on the Democratic ticket to the state legislature in 1889, and was reelected in 1891. He was a member of the Assembly when there were twenty-nine Democratic members, in the year of the Democratic "landslide" in Wisconsin. He was also one of the meager minority on the Democratic side when there were twenty-nine Republican members of the house. Mr. Knapstein also held the office of postmaster at New London during the second Cleveland administration, being succeeded in the office by James C. Freeman.

In September, 1879, Mr. Knapstein married Frances Werner, a native of Wisconsin. To their marriage have been born twelve children, noted as follows: Margaret, is the wife of Isaac Poepke, and their children are Frances, Irene, William, and Margaret; Lena, is the wife of John Croak; Mathias W., married Eleanor Ostermier, and their children are Edwin, Mary, George and Lewis; Frances is the wife of Frank Hetzer, and their children are Lucile, Margaret, Edward, Dorothy and Catherine; Henrietta is the wife of Leonard Heuer, and the mother of Helen and Harold; Miss Irene; Henry, who married Josephine Simon, and has three children, Simon, Magdalene and Gertrude; William; John; Theo., Jr.; Raymond; and Loraine.

Mr. Knapstein and family are members of the Catholic church, of the Church of the Most Precious Blood, in New London. One of his brothers is a Catholic clergyman. Mr. Knapstein is also a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. His career has been that of a self-made man, as is evident from the previous brief review of his life. He possesses a most genial nature, is a good mixer among all classes, and is both popular and public-spirited. While he himself was limited as to his early education, he has taken particular pride in giving his children the advantages of the best schools in the state, and has not only prospered himself, but has enabled other people to live better.

Isaac J. Dahle. A young man of admirable business ability and one who had made a splendid record in the field of life insurance operations is Isaac James Dahle, of Milwaukee, who is agency director for Milwaukee and eastern Wisconsin of the Central Life Assurance Society of the United States, the home office of which is in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, and the Milwaukee office of which is in suite 500, Majestic Building. An idea of the effective work and fine executive ability manifested by Mr. Dahle as representative of the company mentioned is afforded when it is stated that for the year 1912 he led all other agents of the corporation in the amount of paid-for business. He set a record for himself in the first month of his connection with the Central Life Assurance Society, as he headed the list of all its agents

throughout the United States in the amount of business secured and underwritten within that month.

Mr. Dahle is a native of Wisconsin and a representative of one of the well known and highly honored families of the state, his father being a distinguished citizen of Dane county, within the borders of which is situated the beautiful little capital city of Madison. Mr. Dahle was born in the village of Mount Vernon, that county, in February, 1883, and is a son of Hon. Herman B. and Anne M. (Kittleson) Dahle, who now reside at Mount Horeb, that county, where the father is a prominent merchant and banker. Hon. Herman B. Dahle is a man of fine ability and high civic ideals and has wielded much influence in public affairs in Wisconsin, as shown by the fact that he has served in various positions of public trust, including that of representative in congress. Isaac James Dahle was one of a family of two sons and six daughters, all of whom are living, and after availing himelf of the advantages of the public schools of his native county he there continued his studies in Mount Horeb Academy, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898. In 1900 he was graduated in the Wisconsin Academy, at Madison, and he then entered the great University of Wisconsin, in the same city, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is affiliated with the Delta Tau Delta college fraternity, and at Madison he holds membership in the Commercial Club and the Yellow Helmet Club. During his last two years in the university he was a member of its baseball team and he also took a lively interest in other university athletics.

After his graduation Mr. Dahle went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he held the position of western sales manager for the Sheffield King Milling Company for two years. During the following year he was connected with the Russell Miller Milling Company, of the same city, and he then became a stockholder of the Northwestern Milling Company, of Little Falls, Minnesota, for which he was western sales manager. At the expiration of one year he sold his interest in the business and removed, in 1909, to Milwaukee, where he opened the first local office of the Central Life Assurance Society, with the affairs of which he has since continued to be actively identified, as director of its agencies and business in Milwaukee and eastern Wisconsin. Spirited and progressive in his attitude, Mr. Dahle has pursued vigorous policies and been indefatigable in his efforts in this connection, and, as noted in the opening paragraph of this sketch, he heads the honor list of the society in the amount of business obtained for the year 1912, this implying precedence over all other representatives of the company throughout the Union. He also has the distinction of being president of the Central Life Agents' Association of Wisconsin, and other officers of this vital association are as here noted: George H. Clarke, vice-

president; Lewis Lundstrum, secretary and treasurer; and A. C. Larsen and C. W. Kelley, members of executive committee, of which the former is chairman.

Mr. Dahle in his home city is a popular member of each the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Blue Mound Country Club and the Scandinavian Club, besides which he is a member of the Odin Club in the city of Minneapolis. He is still a bachelor and he is a popular factor in both business and social circles in the beautiful metropolis of his native state.

It may be stated that of all old-line, legal-reserve life insurance companies maintaining headquarters outside of Wisconsin the Central Life Assurance Society controls in this state a larger business than any other, and its reputation is such as to constitute its own best advertising. The full reserve on every policy is secured by a deposit of approved securities with the state of Iowa, and the officers of the corporation are men of the highest standing in the business world. George B. Peak is president; William L. Shepard, vice-president; H. G. Everett, secretary; Homer Miller, treasurer; O. C. Miller, assistant secretary. The company was organized and incorporated in 1905 and has been doing business in Wisconsin for nearly a decade past. From an effective circular recently issued by the Central Life Assurance Society are taken the following pertinent extracts:

"All amounts under any provision are fully secured by the deposit of approved securities in the safety vaults of the state of Iowa and held by the state in trust for the fulfillment of all contracts, thus making the investment at all times as safe as a government bond. The standard policy, secured, as provided by the Iowa laws, is the clearest expression of perfect insurance."

Susan Jennette Smith. At the time of her death Susan J. Smith held the distinction of having resided in Milwaukee for a longer continuous period than any other person then living. A child of three years at the time the family emigrated to this state, nearly eighty years ago, she represented the best and most highly honored pioneer stock of the Wisconsin metropolis. She was on the type of the strong and yet gentle woman of pioneer training and discipline, and her life was veritably a vitalized beatitude. At her home at 563 Maryland avenue, in Milwaukee, on the morning of November 20, 1912, Susan Jennette Smith passed peacefully away after a residence in the city for seventy-seven years. Her death was a source of personal loss and bereavement to all who had come within the sphere of her benign influence. In the later years of her life she represented "old age as it should be," and her memory will be revered by those whose privilege it was to know her only in this stage of her gracious life, as well as by those who knew her in her earlier and more active years. For the memorial tributes

here presented, the publishers are largely indebted to the estimates and character sketch prepared by Judge Joseph G. Donnelly, now presiding as chief jurist of the civil court of Milwaukee county, and read before the meeting of the Old Settlers Club of Milwaukee, of which Mrs. Smith had been a loved and valued member.

Mrs. Susan J. Smith was born at Saranac, Clinton county, New York, on the twenty-fourth of March, 1832, and was a daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Demeret) Hoyt. Mrs. Smith was a lineal descendant of Simon Hoyt, one of the seven original founders of Boston, Massachusetts. The Hoyts like nearly all families in the early New England days, were blessed with many sturdy sons, and representatives of the name acquired themselves well in connection with civic and industrial development and progress in the colonial era, besides giving patriot soldiers to the early colonial wars and the Revolution. After 1638, the family branched out from Massachusetts into other New England colonies, and it is a matter of record that William Hoyt, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Smith, was among the first to join the Patriot ranks from Exeter, New Hampshire, in the war of the Revolution, and that his gallant life was sacrificed in the battle of Bennington, in 1777. His son Richard was a private in Colonel Robinson's regiment in the war of 1812, and the pension paper of this son is now in the possession of Judge Joseph G. Donnelly of Milwaukee. This interesting document bears the signature of John C. Calhoun, who was then secretary of war.

Thomas Hoyt, father of Mrs. Smith, was an officer in the war of 1812. He was born in New Hampshire, as was also his wife, and they reared a family of eight children. His sister Mercy became the mother of William Tecumseh Sherman, the distinguished union general in the Civil war. In 1829 Thomas Hoyt removed from New Hampshire to Saranac, Clinton county, New York, and a few years later became one of the pioneers of the west. Accompanied by his wife and their three sons and four daughters, he set forth with team and wagon on the long overland trip to Chicago, at which point they arrived late in the autumn of 1834. Chicago at that time was a mere frontier village, and Mr. Hoyt took up a land claim on what is now the very center of the retail business district, within what is locally designated as the "Loop District," included with the loop of the elevated railway structure. The devoted wife and mother died a few months later and the bereaved husband longing to be with his kinsfolk, disposed of his Chicago land, and brought his family to Milwaukee, where Samuel Brown, who had married Clarissa Hoyt, a daughter of Thomas Hoyt, in Chicago, had established a home. Mr. Brown became one of the prominent and influential citizens of the Wisconsin metropolis, and his son Thomas R. was twice elected mayor of Milwaukee.

On his arrival in Milwaukee, in April 1835, Thomas Hoyt located for each of his three sons a quarter section of land on the outskirts of

the little city, and he erected for himself a home in what is now Sherman Park. Here he died in 1839, and his remains were laid to rest on his farm. When Forest Home Cemetery was established, his remains were removed and it is said that this was the first interment to be made in that beautiful God's acre.

Three years of age when the family was established in Milwaukee, on the death of her father, Susan J. Hoyt was taken into the home of her sister Hannah, wife of John Bowen, whose homestead farm was situated on the Lisbon Road, a short distance from the city. There still remain a few old settlers who remember Mr. Bowen, and Judge Donnelly has a prized heirloom in the form of a badge that was worn by this sterling citizen, denoting his membership in the old Pioneer Club, the badge bearing the date 1835. Concerning this pioneer, Judge Donnelly has written as follows:

"Like most of our early pioneers, John Bowen was a man of strong character, and he had an interesting history. When a lad of fourteen he left his home in the east, and getting as far as St. Louis, joined a band of hunters and trappers, among whom was the famous Kit Carson. Only rarely in later years would the old gentleman talk of his experience, but more than once at my home he related incidents of his wild life on the western plains, where, thousands of miles from civilization, and in the midst of hostile Indians, he pursued his calling of hunter and trapper. He was the first white man to penetrate the black hills, and in 1827 he brought back to St. Louis, specimens of gold quartz which he found there. The following year he sought to reach the place of his discovery but failed. Weary at last of wandering and adventure, he finally came to Milwaukee in 1835, and after his marriage to Hannah Hoyt settled on his farm of one hundred and six acres where he followed the quiet industrious life of a farmer until his death in 1883. John Bowen was a manly man—brave, gentle, generous. He and his good wife, destined to be childless themselves, took little Susan Jennette Hoyt to their home. They reared the orphan tenderly and faithfully, but it was necessary for the little one to have an education and be nearer school, so during her school days, she lived in the home of Samuel Brown, who had married another of the sisters, and who lived on Fond du Lac avenue. She attended the first school started on the east side of her city. Some of our older pioneers today may have been among her later classmates, and if so, doubtless remember her as Jennette Hoyt, reputed the prettiest girl in the school, and perhaps the prettiest in Milwaukee."

On the eighteenth of August, 1850, when she was eighteen years of age, Susan J. Hoyt became the wife of William Avery Smith, who was also of Revolutionary ancestry, and whose father was one of the earliest settlers of Milwaukee. The young couple established their home on a

tract of land adjoining the Bowen farm, and they became the parents of five children—Augusta, Avery, Thomas, Clara and Lois.

William Avery Smith had sailed the great lakes from boyhood, and was a captain in the service at the age of eighteen. He was in command of a vessel from the time of his marriage until he met his death as the result of an accident in 1870. The brave and devoted young widow earnestly assumed the duty of rearing and educating her fatherless children. A few years later her elder son, who had reached manhood, and was aiding in the support of the family, met, like his father, an accidental death. This double bereavement would have shaken the faith and weakened the spirit of an ordinary woman, but not so with Mrs. Smith, who was sustained by resolute purpose and abiding faith in the Power that rules human destiny. She bore her sorrows with fortitude and resignation. She continued her life of toil for her children, and was known for her thrift and tireless industry. She kept her family circle unbroken, and gave to each of her children not only maintenance, but also good educational advantages, and to the end of her long and noble life held their deep and filial love and solicitude, as well as the high regard of all who knew her.

From Judge Donnelly's earnest and loving tribute to Mrs. Smith, who was near and dear to him, quotation without change of consequence is made as follows: "Mrs. Smith saw Milwaukee grow from a few scattered cabins to a great metropolis. She was proud of its growth, but she often lamented that its development and progress in a material way had destroyed much of its early beauty. The great woods that crowned our crescent shore, the pure stream that ran its crystal course to the lake, the boys and girls, men and women, who were all social equals and shared each other's joys and sorrows—these were the memories of her girlhood, the memories she cherished. Like memories come to us all, and while we cherish them, too often they serve to sadden the evening of life. Let me supplement this brief record of the life of Susan Jennette Smith, with my personal tribute to her memory. I first met her in 1875, and since 1878, when her youngest daughter, Lois, became my wife, I have known her in the closeness of family ties. She was a typical woman of Puritan stock, a woman of warm heart, level head and clear conscience. Work to her was not merely a duty, it was an instinct of her nature. Long after the time when it was necessary and when she was amply able to provide herself with the luxuries of life, even at the age of eighty, she was still the housewife—early to bed, early to rise, very busy, ever alert, scrupulous, enforcing order and cleanliness and keeping her home so that it was a pride and pleasure to enter it. She was singularly disinclined to publicity. During the home-coming festivities a few years since, when the old settlers were being made much of and daily heralded in our press, she shrank from seeing her name in print and expressly forbade any mention of her.

In these days, when so many women loved to live in glare and blare of notoriety, and who neglected their primal duties, it is well to have such an example of wifehood and motherhood as Susan Jennette Smith. She was a religious woman, a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and she rarely failed to attend her services and gave freely to its support. But Methodist though she was, she knew no distinction of race or creed in her charity. No seeker for aid was ever turned from her door. No cry for help ever came to her unheeded. All in all she was my ideal of womanhood. She sleeps the last sleep in Forest Home Cemetery, by the side of her father, her husband and her son. She rests in peace, and till the evening of time, her memory will be cherished by her family, her kindred, her friends, whom she served so faithfully and loved so well."

Concerning the children of this sainted woman, whose life was a benediction, it may be noted that her eldest daughter, Augusta, is the wife of Frank H. Hill of Widewater, Virginia; Thomas Hoyt Smith is a representative citizen of Baraboo, Wisconsin; Miss Clara A. remained with her widowed mother until the latter's death, and still maintains her home in Milwaukee; Lois is the wife of Judge Joseph G. Donnelly of this city. Mrs. Smith is survived also by sixteen grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Edward Gifford Crosby. In one of the most pitiable tragedies in the annals of modern history, the sinking of the great Atlantic steamship "Titanic," on the 15th of April, 1912, Captain Edward G. Crosby, of Milwaukee, was a victim, and in the records concerning that lamentable catastrophe, which touched with horror and sorrow the entire civilized world, there will be found mention of one stronger, braver and truer than the noble man to whom this brief memoir is dedicated. From his side on the ill-fated steamer his wife and only daughter passed to a lifeboat to be saved, while the devoted husband and father remained with other noble men to meet the impending doom. His courage did not waver in the great ordeal of sublime sacrifice and he was foremost among those who aided in the enforcement of the command "women and children first." Heroism greater than this can scarcely be imagined, and the name of Captain Crosby merits a high place on the roll bearing the names of such other noble victims of the disaster as John Jacob Astor, Major Archibald Butt, Charles M. Hayes, Benjamin Guggenheim and others who on this lamentable occasion showed their fortitude, bravery and tender helpfulness in the face of imminent death. In making this supreme sacrifice Captain Crosby exemplified again the loyalty and valor of his younger days, when he went forth as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and he also showed forth the abiding human sympathy and thoughtfulness which during his entire life had marked him as a man possessed of the truly great elements of character. He was long one of

the most prominent and influential figures in connection with navigation interests on the Great Lakes, was president and general manager of the Crosby Transportation Company at the time of his death, and in the entire marine circles of the great inland seas came a deep sense of personal loss and bereavement when it became known that Captain Crosby had paid the final debt to nature under circumstances tragic in the extreme,—circumstances that proved anew that he was the veritable captain of his soul in the hour of peril, the hour of death. He had long had fellowship with those that "go down to the sea in ships," and in view of the results of his final voyage, which terminated on the shores of eternity, we may well recall the heartfelt question of time, "Life-giving, death-giving, which shall it be, oh breath of the merciful, merciless sea?"

Captain Crosby was in the most significant sense the artificer of his own fortunes. He rose from an humble and obscure position to that of prominence, influence and distinctive success. His life was symmetrical and its lessons are emphatic and benignant. He had the will to dare and to do. He achieved much as one of the world's constructive workers. His heart was attuned to sympathy and love, and he won the respect and affection of those who came within the sphere of his influence. He aided others and never neglected the call of duty, his high sense of personal stewardship having been one of the dominating elements of his makeup. Such a man justifies human being. Such a man must remain, though dead, as the angle of ever widening influence for those things which are good and true, and in paying a tribute to Captain Crosby this publication but consults consistency and accords honor to one to whom all honor is due.

Captain Edward Gifford Crosby was born in Perrinton township, Monroe county, New York, on the 18th of February, 1842, and thus was seventy years of age at the time of his tragic death. He was of Scottish lineage and a scion of a family that was founded in America in the colonial days, his father, Warren Crosby, having been a native of Massachusetts and his mother, whose maiden name was Louisa Lincoln, having been a cousin of the martyred president, Abraham Lincoln. Captain Crosby passed his boyhood days in Ontario county, New York, and after availing himself of the advantages of the common schools he was enabled to supplement this discipline by a course in Lima College, at Lima, New York. In 1856, when fourteen years of age, he accompanied his parents on their removal to Michigan, the family home being established in Lenawee county, where he remained until the dark cloud of civil war obscured the national horizon and roused his youthful patriotism to responsive protest. On the 21st of August, 1861, when eighteen years of age, Captain Crosby enlisted, for a term of three years, as a private in Company E, First Michigan Cavalry. He proceeded with his command to the front and with this gallant cavalry regiment he partici-

pated in many engagements the most important of which were the battles of the Wilderness, Bull Run, Antietam and Gettysburg. At the expiration of his original term of service he re-enlisted as a member of Hancock's Veteran Corps, and with this command he continued his service until the close of the war and for some time thereafter, as he did not receive his discharge until the 14th of April, 1866.

After the termination of his long and gallant military career Captain Crosby returned to Lenawee county, Michigan, and in the village of Hudson he was employed for some time by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Thereafter he was for a brief period engaged in the manufacturing of brick in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1869 he became identified with lumbering operations at Whitehall, Muskegon county, Michigan, where he worked for a time in a subordinate capacity, that of lumber driver, and in 1871 he removed to Muskegon, where he became superintendent of the Muskegon Boom Company. From his wages he finally saved enough money to enable him to purchase a small tug, and this he put into commission in the towing of logs. In this line he developed a prosperous contracting business, and in 1881 he organized the E. G. Crosby Company, which engaged in the building of piers and drydocks and in government contracting of other kinds in connection with navigation interests on Lake Michigan. The company also operated a line of tugs, scows and scow-ferries, and as representative of his company Captain Crosby had the active supervision of constructing the greater number of government piers on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, as well as the breakwaters at Milwaukee, Kenosha and Racine, on the Wisconsin shore.

Captain Crosby early became impressed with the possibilities and value of package-freight transportation across Lake Michigan, and his vital energies soon prompted him to definite action in the development of this enterprise. He finally became associated with Messrs. Rice and other business men of Muskegon in the purchase of the steamer "Nyack," which was placed in commission in the freight and passenger service between Milwaukee and Chicago. The initial success of the business spurred the ambition of Captain Crosby and through his ability and surpassing energy and executive power mainly was developed the great business now controlled by the Crosby Transportation Company. With his associates he gradually increased the compass of his lake fleet, and the first vessel to be placed in service with the "Nyack" on the Milwaukee-Chicago route was the "Fremont," his associate in this line having been Gregory Hurson, and the enterprise having originally been conducted under the title of the Hurson & Crosby Transportation Company. In 1896 Captain Crosby purchased the steamer Wisconsin, which he re-christened as the "Naomi" and marine men still recall the day when this vessel was partially burned, the boat being towed into port in a greatly damaged condition. The loss proved somewhat disheartening

to Captain Crosby, but he was not to be baffled by ill fortune. With virtually no other security than his own word, he borrowed one hundred thousand dollars and with this reinforcement he rebuilt the "Naomi," which he then christened as the "E. G. Crosby" and which is still in active service as one of the finest vessels of its type on the Great Lakes. The manifest sincerity, integrity and ability of the Captain did not fail to receive objective recognition, and it was such confidence in the man that obtained for him the packet-freight contract with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to operate their steamboat service between Milwaukee, Grand Haven and Muskegon, Michigan, a contract that was renewed from year to year and that is still continued, the Crosby Transportation Company, of which the Captain's only son is now president and general manager, continuing the service in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, and its steamers being of the best modern type, with the most attractive accommodations for passengers and with the best of provisions for the handling of freight traffic. Captain Crosby did a most important part in the development of modern packet-freight transportation on the Great Lakes and it was in his ambitious work along this line that he gained such high prestige in lake-marine circles. He was a man of utmost kindliness and many a workman in the marine service is indebted to him for aid in time of need. He was the friend of the unfortunate, was tolerant in his judgment, and the generosity of his heart had no limitations. Cordial and considerate in all the relations of life, he won and retained the staunchest of friendships, and it may with all of consistency be stated that his circle of friends was coincident with that of his acquaintances. No man identified with transportation affairs on the lakes was better known or held in higher esteem, and he was a valued factor in connection with civic, social and business affairs both in Michigan and Wisconsin. He maintained his home at Muskegon, Michigan, until 1906, when he removed with his family to Milwaukee, where his wife and their two children still reside. In 1902 Captain Crosby organized the Grand Trunk Car Ferry Line, which assumed control of the operation of the Grand Trunk car ferries between Milwaukee and Grand Haven, and he was the first president and general manager of this corporation, his interest in which he finally sold to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, whose president, Charles M. Hayes, likewise became president of the ferry company. Mr. Hayes was an intimate friend of Captain Crosby and met his death at the same time, in the great disaster of the Atlantic liner, the Titanic. It was the plan of Captain Crosby to place in commission upon his return from Europe a new steamship on the Crosby line, the same to have been constructed at a cost of about five hundred thousand dollars, but his tragic death frustrated this ambitious improvement. He was a popular and valued member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and was one of the organizers of the Milwaukee Traffic Club, besides which he held member-

ship in the Calumet Club and Milwaukee Athletic Club. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, was a staunch Republican in his political affiliations, was prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and was a consistent and liberal member of Plymouth Congregational church in Milwaukee.

After the death of Captain Crosby memorial services were held by the Grand Army Posts with which he had been affiliated in Muskegon and Milwaukee, and while the limitations of this article make impossible the entering of details concerning these noteworthy observances, it is deemed but consistent to make the following extracts from the address delivered by Colonel J. A. Watrous, a retired officer of the United States Army, at the memorial services held on the steamer "Nyack," of the Crosby line, at Grand Haven, Michigan, April 28, 1912, under the auspices of Phil Kearny Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic. After earnest and touching remarks of a preliminary order, Colonel Watrous continued as follows:

"Now I trust that you will pardon me if I read a portion of the report made to the E. B. Wolcott Post, a post which Comrade Crosby joined very soon after he took his card from Muskegon. We all thought much of him. We knew him. We knew him by his ways and by his works. We realized that he had the advantage of most of us; that his ability to organize great enterprises which gave employment to large numbers of men enabled him to confer blessings upon his neighbors, friends, city, his state and the nation beyond our power to do so. That is one reason why we looked up to him, why we honored him. It is one reason why we meet here today with sad hearts to pay him tribute. Comrade Crosby was a real blessing to his part of Michigan; he has been a real blessing to our city (Milwaukee); he was a real blessing to the country when he did his full part as a boy, a man's part, in more than four years of the great war. Now, if you will pardon me, I will read a portion of that report:

" 'The civilized world has been shocked and horrified, beyond the power of man to express, by the sinking of an ocean steamer and the loss of nearly seventeen hundred human beings. It was the greatest loss ever resulting from the sinking of an ocean steamer in any portion of the world. The story of the awful event has stunned the public. It would seem impossible that any good thing could come from such a frightful disaster, such an awful loss of human life, but the courage and manhood displayed after it was known that the ship was going down will live for centuries and have their influence with the multitude. Greater courage and truer manhood were never displayed in battle than manifested themselves on that dark night when the great steamer was sinking. Greater heroes were never known than there went to their death rather than that women and children should perish. In the future there will be erected monuments to men who died there

and that will tell of heroism unsurpassed. Brave men! and our comrade was foremost among them; brave men, the moment that danger appeared, assumed control of the frantic masses and brought order out of a very bedlam. * * * It is not necessary in this paper to enumerate that long list of world heroes, but this memorial would not be complete were we to fail to class with the greatest of them a comrade of our post, a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. It wrenches the heart to picture the brave soldier, the skilled commander, our comrade, as he insisted, after placing his wife and daughter in a boat that would carry them to safety, in returning to help in saving the lives of other wives, mothers and daughters. To think of his efforts and the efforts of a large number of other heroes on that awful night is almost to think of a Cavalry where not only one died that others might live but where hundreds gave their lives that others might live.

" 'Those of us who knew Captain Crosby, who knew of his great heart, his kindly disposition, love of humanity and his country, of unquestioned courage and splendid manhood, are not surprised at his superb heroism that early morning of April 15, 1912. It was like the man to be such a hero. It was like the soldier to put forth his best effort for the weak ones about him and to die as he did, and while our hearts ache at our loss there is a feeling of pride that it was our privilege to have as a Grand Army comrade such a comrade, such a friend, such a man in our midst; that it was our privilege in the brave old days of the Civil war to have such a soldier brother. His life from his early manhood to the hour of his going to his final reward was an active and useful one. It was a life of honest effort, conduct above reproach,—a life that meant benefits for his country, his family, and thousands that I have already mentioned, for he was a leader in so many business enterprises that gave employment. His soldier career began when he was between eighteen and nineteen years of age. Throughout those four years and five months our comrade, who was so dear to all of us, gave his best efforts in behalf of the country which was dearer to him than his own life. * * * He gloried in that service and all of its sacrifices, and looked back upon it as by all odds the most satisfactory page in his life's history. His faithful and courageous service where he was many times tried as by fire while wearing the uniform of blue in the nation's greatest emergency, unquestionably had much to do in fitting him for the useful life that followed, in fitting him for the heroic service that he performed during the last hours of his precious life.' "

At Hudson, Michigan, on the 18th of April, 1868, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Crosby to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Halstead, who was born at Waterloo, New York, and who is a daughter of J. Y. Halstead, a sterling pioneer of Michigan. Of this union, the

relations of which were ever of ideal order, two children were born,—Harriet and Frederick G., who, with the widowed mother, still resides in Milwaukee. Mrs. Crosby and her daughter were saved in the wreck of the Titanic, as already noted, and with fortitude such as their loved one would have wished, have they born the supreme loss and bereavement entailed by his heroic and tragic death, as they are sustained and comforted by the gracious and hallowed memories of his noble character, which found its finest exemplification in the relations of his home, in which his interests ever centered. Miss Crosby had been abroad about two years, passing the greater part of the time in London and Paris, and in the former city she was joined by her parents, who remained with her during the winter and then set forth with her on the ill fated voyage in which the life of the devoted husband and father was sacrificed. The body of Captain Crosby was recovered from the deep, and, with those of nearly two hundred other victims of the disaster, was transported on the cable ship Mackay-Bennett to Halifax, Nova Scotia, from which point the remains were brought to Milwaukee, interment being here made in beautiful Forest Home Cemetery. Frederick G. Crosby succeeded his honored father as president and general manager of the Crosby Transportation Company and he is a steadfast, loyal business man who is doing well his part in upholding the high prestige of the name which he bears

Matthew H. Carpenter. Pure, constant and noble was the spiritual flame which burned in and illumined the mortal tenement of Matthew Hale Carpenter, who was one of the most distinguished members of the Wisconsin bar and whose fame as a legist and statesman transcended mere local limitations to become a part of the nation's history. He established his home in Wisconsin in 1848, the year which marked the admission of the state to the Union, and here he continued as one of the foremost representatives of the legal profession until the close of his long and useful life. He attained to high honors as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, and his deep appreciation of his personal stewardship was on a parity with the distinctive success which it was his to gain. Our later generation may well pause to contemplate his exalted and prolific life and to pay anew a tribute to his memory, for he wrote his name large on the pages of American history. His character and services are eminently entitled to careful study, and in a publication of the province assigned to the one at hand it is a matter of historical consistency that at least brief record be given concerning the career of the distinguished citizen and lawyer to whom this memoir is dedicated.

Ira Carpenter, father of him whose name initiates this review, was a scion of a family founded in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history. He continued to maintain his home in Ver-

mont until the time of his death and long survived his wife, whose maiden name was Esther Ann Luce. Matthew Hale Carpenter was born at Moretown, a peaceful little village in Washington county, Vermont, where he was born on the 22d of December, 1824. When the boy had attained to the age of eleven years his mother died, and soon afterward Paul Dillingham, who later became governor of Vermont and who had charged himself with the education of the son of his valued friend, took the youth into his home, at Waterbury, in the same county. Young Carpenter there gained excellent educational advantages of a preliminary order and in 1843 John Mattocks, then representative of that district in congress, procured for him appointment to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy, at West Point. Concerning this stage in the career of Mr. Carpenter the following pertinent statements have been written: "It opens a curious field for speculation to reflect what might have been his career if he had persevered in the profession thus chosen for him. In the academy Mr. Carpenter was a classmate of General Fitz John Porter and others who attained to prominence in the Civil war, and it is not inconceivable that he might have had the prerequisites of a great military leader, but to those who remember the man, his noble tenderness and his abiding sympathy, it is not altogether easy to think of him as leading a fierce onset at Chickamauga or storming an angle of the entrenchments in the battle of the Wilderness. At all events the possibility of that spectacle was denied us by a weakness of the eyes which made it necessary for him to resign his cadetship at the expiration of his second year in the academy."

In the summer of 1845 Mr. Carpenter returned to Waterbury, where he surveyed a part of the then new Vermont Central Railway and began the study of law under the able preceptorship of Mr. Dillingham, and the timber of his mentality was significantly shown in this connection, for he made rapid and substantial progress in his assimilation of the science of jurisprudence, with the result that after a discipline of two years in the law office of his honored preceptor and virtual guardian he was admitted to the bar, in Montpelier, the capital of his native state. Soon afterward the young disciple of Blackstone removed to the city of Boston, where he finished his studies in the office of Rufus Choate. It is known that he enjoyed in a peculiar degree the intimacy of Mr. Choate, and the formative influence of that incomparable lawyer upon his admiring disciple is by no means difficult to discern in the record of the latter's career.

In the spring of 1848 Mr. Carpenter was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Massachusetts, and in the same year, admirably fortified for the work of his chosen profession, he came to Wisconsin and established his home at Beloit, Rock county. His novitiate was not unlike that of many other aspiring young lawyers, and he felt the

lash of necessity, though the same was not needed to spur him to the most earnest of efforts. In initiating his professional career Mr. Carpenter was almost wholly destitute of financial resources, and further exigencies confronted him, in the recurrence of the disease of his eyes, which disorder became so serious as to make it necessary for him to go to New York for treatment. For more than a year he was almost totally blind.

Courage and indomitable perseverance characterized the early professional career of Mr. Carpenter, and he did not long remain in obscurity. In 1852 he was a candidate for the office of district attorney of Rock county, and the result of the ensuing election was such that it was contested, the case being taken to the supreme court of the state, which tribunal decided it in his favor. The case is a leading one in the reports of that court, and later Mr. Carpenter himself had occasion to cite the same when he was arguing the cause of Bashford versus Barstow. The appearance of Mr. Carpenter in this important cause, involving no less a question than the possession of the governorship of the state, is an evidence of the standing that he had attained when he had barely closed the third decade of his life. He was associated with eminent counsel, but it seems to have been left to him to project and mainly defend the principle upon which Governor Barstow resisted the writ of quo warranto filed in behalf of the contestant, Bashford. His position was that the branches of the state government are co-ordinate, and that it is not competent for the supreme court to pass upon the lawfulness of the incumbency of the executive office. The decision of the court was adverse, but Mr. Carpenter's argument will none the less impress the professional reader as ingenious and powerful.

In 1856 Mr. Carpenter established his home in Milwaukee and for a number of years thereafter he was prominently identified with the intricate and embarrassing litigation arising out of the construction and consolidation of certain railroads in Wisconsin. In this connection he upheld with great ability and persistency the rights of his clients. His practice was now extensive and also as lucrative as his rather easy financial habits could make it, the while his fame was rapidly expanding. When a case arose that involved the determination, by the supreme court of the United States, of the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, Secretary Stanton retained him as one of the counsel for the government. His argument won for him general recognition as one of the foremost constitutional lawyers of his time, and it is scarcely extravagant to say that the civil governments existing today in eleven states of the Union rest upon the principles enunciated and supported by him on that occasion.

In 1876, for the first time in the history of the nation, a member of the president's cabinet, in the person of W. H. Belknap, secretary

of war, was impeached before the senate of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. The respondent retained for his defense Jeremiah S. Black, former attorney general of the United States; Montgomery Blair, former postmaster-general; and Mr. Carpenter. There could have been no higher compliment to Mr. Carpenter than the fact that his associates, who had stood for years in the very front rank of the American bar, resigned to him the entire management of the case, which he conducted to a successful issue.

The trial of the title to the presidency of the United States before the electoral commission, erected for the purpose by a special act of congress, was another occasion that enlisted the best professional talent in the Union. Mr. Carpenter was retained by Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for the presidency in the recent election, to submit an argument in favor of counting the votes of the Democratic candidates for electors in Louisiana, and he performed the duty with the ability and discrimination that he invariably brought to bear upon questions of such important and delicate character.

In the foregoing paragraphs have been briefly noted some of the most conspicuous appearances of Mr. Carpenter strictly in the character of a lawyer. They by no means fairly represent the character or extent of his professional labors. From 1870 until the time of his death, though maintaining a residence in Milwaukee, he kept an office at Washington and practiced mainly before the supreme court of the United States, his services having been retained in very many of the most important cases that have been heard before that tribunal.

Mr. Carpenter had been a Democrat from the time that he attained to his legal majority, and in the election of 1860 he supported Douglas for the presidency. Upon the attempt of the south to destroy the Union, without formally dissociating himself from the Democratic party, he gave his support to the war policies of the administration, and in behalf of the cause delivered a series of addresses that were characterized by great eloquence and patriotic fervor. Subsequently he publicly affiliated with the Republican party, and in 1869 he was chosen to succeed John R. Doolittle in the United States senate.

The circumscribed limitations of this review render it impossible to dwell at length upon the political career of Mr. Carpenter. It should be mentioned, however, that he was the author of the acts reconstructing in some respects the federal courts and enlarging their jurisdiction to the limits prescribed by the constitution. He was chosen president pro tempore of the senate and presided over that body during several sessions, in discharging which duty he exhibited thorough learning and finesse as a parliamentary lawyer. At the expiration of his term Mr. Carpenter was nominated by the caucus of Republican members of the Wisconsin legislature for re-election, but was defeated by a combination of certain Republicans with the Democrats. In 1879 he

was chosen to succeed Timothy O. Howe in the United States senate, in which body he again took his seat, after an interim of four years. It may be worthy of remark in this connection that his celebrated "Janesville speech" was the great cause of his defeat in 1875; yet he considered that the best speech he had ever made, and he carefully preserved a printed copy of the same. His return to Washington after his re-election to the senate was signalized by a popular demonstration that illustrated emphatically the enthusiastic feeling, for which admiration is a cold term, in which he was held among those who had come to know him even by casual contact. His most conspicuous effort during his second senatorial term was, perhaps, his argument in the case of General Fitz John Porter. Senator Logan, in a long and laborious speech, had reviewed the facts. Mr. Carpenter confined himself to the questions of law. With the impregnable logic and irresistable aptness of illustration that ever characterized him in dealing with legal issues, he combated the pending bill. The result was noteworthy. The friends of the bill had a clear majority when the debate was opened. After Senator Carpenter's argument they put forward their two ablest champions to reply. Both failed, and they did not deem it expedient to press the measure to a vote. The instances are rare in the history of legislation where a measure having in its inception the undivided support of the members of the majority party, reinforced by some members of the minority, has been thus balked by a single speech.

In June, 1880, Senator Carpenter attended the Republican national convention, at Chicago, though not as a delegate, and there he addressed an open-air mass meeting that was called to promote the nomination of General Grant. But his health was greatly impaired and he was not able to remain in Chicago to the close of the convention. In the campaign which followed, his condition made it impossible for him to participate. When congress assembled in December he was in his seat, but his attendance was irregular, and it was evident that the inexorable disease from which he was suffering was advancing rapidly to its dread consummation. The final scene was sketched with great power and pathos by Hon. Arthur MacArthur, in an address before the Wisconsin Association at Washington.

The death of Mr. Carpenter occurred on the 24th of February, 1881. The grief which it inspired knew no boundaries in geography or partisanship, and the rush of events incident to the approaching incoming of a new national administration could not benumb the deep sense of bereavement that reached the remotest confines of the republic. At the next meeting of the judiciary committee of the senate of the United States the following resolution was adopted:

"During a period of nearly eight years' service on this committee Senator Carpenter's intellectual ability, profound legal learning and remarkable industry commanded the admiration of all who served with

him, while his uniformly courteous, kind and agreeable manners won and retained their affection."

The bar of the supreme court of the United States assembled on the 8th of March. Allan G. Thurman was chosen to preside and, in taking the chair, delivered an address of high, if discriminating eulogy, in the course of which he used this language, which could be justified on few occasions of like character:

"I am well aware of the proneness to extravagance that has too often characterized eulogies of the dead, whether delivered from the pulpit, in the forum or in the senate house. But I feel a strong conviction that however exalted may be the praise spoken here today it will not transcend the merits of its object or offend the taste of the most scrupulous and truth-loving critic. Mr. Carpenter's whole career was honorable and brilliant. He was the architect of his own fortune and fame. He possessed the advantages of inherited poverty, and was thus in his youth thrown upon his own resources. He learned early the useful lessons of self-reliance and the necessity of industrious self-exertion, receiving only such aid as his genial manners and bright and active mind gained from those generous friends who perceived in his youth the germs which promised future distinction, and who were willing to extend a helping hand to struggling genius. He was a close student and loved books.

"Mr. Carpenter possessed a fine person, was social, pleasant and winning in his manners. As a speaker he was fluent, logical and eloquent, and possessed in a high degree the charm of manner and magnetic power over his hearers which are essential elements of popular oratory. He delighted and captivated popular audiences, but his oratory was not of the flowery and superficial kind. He was a man of learning and thought. He not only pleased by his style and manner but his reasoning convinced his hearers. His independence of thought and character sometimes led him to advocate that side of questions which was unpopular with the people or with his party, and he was fearless in supporting any cause which he undertook to advocate. He defended the Credit Mobelier and back pay. He acted as one of the leading counsel for General Belknap on the latter's impeachment and trial before the United States senate, and he appeared as one of the leading counsel for Mr. Tilden in the great contest for the presidential office before the electoral commission. His nature was genial, kindly and generous; he had no malice in his composition; and he did not excel in that lowest order of intellectual ability which impels its possessor to the use of invective and vituperation. The taste for such display of his intellectual powers was wholly foreign to his nature, and perhaps fortunately beyond his ability. But in his whole public career, in the courts, in the senate, and in the popular discussion of political questions, he was animated in a larger degree with a spirit of chivalry,

tempered by the elevating culture of modern civilization, which throws a halo of honor and fame around the physical warfare of those knights of the Middle Ages who became famous for their prowess in battle and for their generous forbearance in the hour of victory."

The remarks of Jeremiah S. Black are given in full, not only on account of the standing of the speaker at the bar, but also because of his peculiar intimacy with Mr. Carpenter and his sympathetic and accurate knowledge of the latter's ability and character:

"The American bar has not often suffered so great a misfortune as the death of Mr. Carpenter. He was cut off when he was rising as rapidly as at any previous period. In the noontide of his labors the night came, wherein no man can work. To what height his career might have reached if he had lived and kept his health another score of years, can now be only a speculative question. But when we think of his great wisdom and his wonderful skill in the forensic use of it, together with his other qualities of mind and heart, we can not doubt that in his left hand would have been uncounted riches and abundant honor if only length of days had been given to his right. As it was, he distanced his contemporaries and became the peer of the greatest among those who had started long before him.

"The intellectual character of no professional man is harder to analyze than his. He was gifted with an eloquence peculiar to himself. It consisted of free and fearless thought, given through expression powerful and perfect. It was not fine rhetoric, for he seldom resorted to poetic illustration; nor did he make a parade of clenching his facts. He often warmed with feeling, but no bursts of passion deformed the symmetry of his argument. The flow of his speech was steady and strong as the current of a great river. Every sentence was perfect; every word was fitly spoken; each apple of gold was set in its picture of silver. This singular faculty of saying everything just as it ought to be said was not displayed only in the senate and in the courts.—everywhere, in public and private, on his legs, in his chair, and even lying on his bed, he always 'talked like a book.'

"I have sometimes wondered how he got this curious felicity of diction. He knew no language but his mother tongue. The Latin and Greek which he learned in boyhood faded entirely out of his memory before he became a full-grown man. At West Point he was taught French, and spoke it fluently; in a few years afterward he forgot every word of it. But perhaps it was not lost; a language for any line of literature, though forgotten, enriches the mind as a crop of clover plowed down fertilizes the soil.

"His youth and early manhood were full of the severest trials. After leaving the military academy he studied law in Vermont, and was admitted, but conscientiously refused to practice without further preparation. He went to Boston, where he was most generously taken into

the office of Mr. Choate. He soon won not only the good opinion of that very great man, but also his admiration and unbounded confidence. With the beneficence of an elder brother, Choate paid his way through the years of his toilsome study and afterward supplied him with the means of starting in the west. The bright prospect which opened before him in Wisconsin was suddenly overshadowed by an appalling calamity. His eyes gave way, and, trusting to the treatment of a quack, his sight was wholly extinguished. For three years he was stone-blind, 'the world by one sense quite shut out.' Totally disabled, and compassed round with impenetrable darkness, he lost everything except his courage, his hope and never-failing friendship of his illustrious preceptor. Supported by these, he was taken to an infirmary at New York, where, after a long time, his vision was restored. Subsequent to these events, and still under the auspices of Mr. Choate, he returned to Wisconsin and fairly began his professional life.

"It would be interesting to know what effect upon his mental character was produced by his blindness. I believe it elevated, refined and strengthened all his faculties. Before that time much reading had made him a very full man; when reading became impossible, reflection digested his knowledge into practical wisdom. He perfectly arranged his storehouse of facts and cases, and pondered intently upon the first principles of jurisprudence. Thinking with all his might, and always thinking in English, he forgot his French and acquired that surprising vigor and accuracy of English expression which compels us to admit that if he was not a classical scholar he was himself a classic of most original type.

"He was not merely a brilliant advocate, learned in the law and deeply skilled in its dialetics; in the less showy walk of the profession he was uncommonly powerful. Whether drudging at the business of his office as a common-law attorney and equity pleader, or shining as a leader in a great nisi prius cause, he was equally admirable, ever ready and perfectly suited to the place he was filling. This capacity for work of all kinds was the remarkable part of his character. With his hands full of a most multifarious practice, he met political duties of great magnitude. As a senator and party leader he had burdens and responsibilities under which, without more, a strong man might have sunk. But this man's shoulders seemed to feel no weight that was even inconvenient. If Lord Brougham did half as much labor in quantity and variety, he deserved all the admiration he won for versatility and patience.

"Mr. Carpenter's notions of professional ethics were pure and high-toned. He never acted upon motives of lucre and malice. He would take what might be called a bad case, because he thought that every man should have a fair trial; but he would use no falsehood to gain it; he was true to the court as well as to the client. He was the least

mercenary of all lawyers; a large proportion of his business was done for nothing.

"Outside of his family he seldom spoke of his religious opinions. He was not accustomed to give in his experience,—never at all to me. He firmly believed in the morality of the New Testament, and in no other system. If you ask whether he practiced it perfectly, I ask in return: Who has? Certainly not you or I. He was a gentle censor of our faults; let us not be rigid with his. One thing is certain, his faith in his own future was strong enough to meet death as calmly as he would expect the visit of a friend. Upwards of a year since, his physicians told him that he would certainly die in a few months; and he knew they were right; but, with that inevitable doom coming visibly nearer every day, he went about his business with a spirit as cheerful as if he had a long lease of life before him.

"I think for certain reasons that my personal loss is greater than the rest of you have suffered. But that is a 'fee grief due to my particular breast.' It is enough to say for myself that I did love the man in his lifetime and do honor to his memory now that he is dead."

The obsequies consequent upon the death of Senator Carpenter at Washington, and subsequently at Milwaukee, were solemn and imposing; in the latter city almost the entire population was in evidence on the occasion. Among the distinguished members of the committee of the senate who escorted the body to Wisconsin was Roscoe Conkling, upon whom it devolved to transmit formally the sacred trust to the authorities who assumed the charge. On this occasion that distinguished statesman made use of the following beautiful sentiment, addressing Governor William E. Smith: "Deputed by the senate of the United States, we bring back the ashes of Wisconsin's illustrious son, and tenderly return them to the great commonwealth he served so faithfully and loved so well. To Wisconsin this pale and sacred clay belongs, but the memory, the services and the fame of Matthew Hale Carpenter are the nation's treasures, and long will the sister states mourn the bereavement which bows all hearts today." To this Governor Smith appropriately and feelingly responded. Mr. Carpenter's mortal relics were laid to rest in the beautiful Forest Home cemetery.

The writer who shall attempt to analyze the life, talents and character of Matthew H. Carpenter will perhaps find a key in the proposition that he was above all else a lawyer. This fact formed his mental habits, shaped his convictions, and in no slight degree moulded his moral constitution. It accounts for some of the most notable achievements and some of the errors that his most elaborate biographist will be called upon to record. His best speeches in the senate were delivered when he had to deal with legal questions and such as called for the essentially lawyer-like method of discussion. When the occasion rose for a broader grasp and for a manner of treatment that may be called more states-

manlike, in contradistinction to lawyer-like, he was sometimes disappointing.

Mr. Carpenter's brilliant success at the bar and his conspicuous services in the arena of national legislation won for him a more than continental reputation and attracted to him in a high degree the attention of his fellow countrymen, so that in his day he was one of the most conspicuous of Americans. It is the fate of all who occupy so prominent a place in the public eye to be the subject of some popular delusions, and Mr. Carpenter did not escape. One of these is deserving of correction for the benefit of the younger members of the profession which he signally honored and adorned. This impression assumes him to have been a gifted man of indolent habits, and his most eloquent utterances and most profound arguments to have been the easy products of something which it is common to call genius. Nothing can be farther from the truth. In his case, as may be suspected in most cases, genius is the capacity and willingness to work sixteen hours out of twenty-four to win his proud position at the bar. Mr. Carpenter did not fail to comply with the conditions prescribed by the great Roman lawyer, and dedicated twenty years to nocturnal studies. He was an indefatigable worker and,, notwithstanding the thoroughness of his equipment and the readiness with which he commanded the best weapons in his arsenal, he devoted labored preparation to every cause in which he enlisted. It is to be wished that this may have some influence in impressing upon the young lawyers at the present day and in future years that the profession reserved its highest rewards for those who "scorn delights and spend laborious days."

Among the many notable public efforts made by Mr. Carpenter he considered his celebrated Janesville speech the best he ever made; yet it is none the less true that the effect of this very speech, which was published at the time, was the means of defeating his re-election to the senate in 1875.

As an evidence of the prescience of Mr. Carpenter, it may consistently be stated that he was one of the earliest to prognosticate the railroad monopoly that eventually came into existence in the United States and that he delivered an address upon that subject at the Wisconsin state fair, at Madison, in the early '60s.

In politics Mr. Carpenter affiliated himself with the Democratic party upon attaining to his legal majority, and he gained early distinction as a forceful and cogent advocate of the principles and policies of the party, although during the early period of his residence in Wisconsin he neither sought nor held public office, save that of district attorney of Rock county, a position of which he was the incumbent for one term. He was an active political speaker in the national campaigns of 1856 and 1860, and in the latter of these he was a staunch supporter and ardent admirer of the Democratic presidential nominee, Stephen

A. Douglas. But when the southern states assumed the attitude of rebellion against the laws and authority of the United States he sprang with uncalculating patriotism to the defense of the lawful government of his country. With the foresight and ability of a statesman, he defended its right to maintain by force of arms the national integrity. He trampled under foot all narrow party prejudices and supported with undeserved zeal all the measures that were adopted by the Lincoln administration in defeating the armed enemies of the Union. His patriotic appeals and stirring eloquence did much to keep alive the fires of patriotism in the hearts of his former political associates in Wisconsin, the while his unselfish devotion to his country and its lawful government kept him wholly clear of the rocks of halting support and the quicksands of a qualified and half-hearted upholding of the government, on which the reputations of so many prominent politicians were stranded or in which they were sunk.

Much of the context of the all too brief memoir here presented is derived from a sketch previously prepared by the writer of the present article, and the latter feels that no apology is demanded for the reproduction of the appreciative estimate which he had thus made of the character and services of the honored and distinguished man who left so indelible and benignant impress upon the history of Wisconsin and that of the nation. It remains only to touch briefly upon the domestic chapter in the career of Mr. Carpenter. In the year 1855 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Caroline Dillingham, whose father, Hon. Paul Dillingham represented Vermont in the United States congress and also served as governor of his home state. The latter's son William P. represents the Green Mountain state in the United States senate, and the genealogy is traced back to John Dillingham, who came to America with the Winthrop colony, in 1630. Mrs. Carpenter, a woman of most gentle and gracious personality, survived her husband and continues to maintain her home in Milwaukee. Mr. Carpenter himself was a descendant of William Carpenter, who came to America in the ship "Bevis" in 1638. Mr. Carpenter was survived by two children,—Lillian, who is married and resides with her mother; and Paul D., who is a representative member of the Milwaukee bar and former county judge of Milwaukee county, individual record concerning him being given on other pages of this volume.

Paul D. Carpenter. One of the most distinguished figures in the history of Wisconsin is that of the late Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter, who represented the state in the senate of the United States and who wrote his name large upon the nation's annals. On other pages of this publication is entered a memorial tribute to this great and honored citizen of Wisconsin and it is not required that in the sketch of the career of his son, Judge Paul D., be repeated the family and personal

data. The son, unlike many others similarly placed, has not stood in the shadow of paternal greatness but has marked for himself a distinctive place as one of the representative members of the Wisconsin bar and as a citizen of utmost loyalty and public spirit. He is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee, with offices in the Wells building, and he controls a large and important law business, besides which he has served with ability and distinction on the bench of the county court of Milwaukee county.

In a prefatory way it may be noted that Judge Carpenter is a descendant of William Carpenter, who emigrated from England to America in 1638, the voyage having been made on the ship "Bevis." Mrs. Caroline (Dillingham) Carpenter, mother of the Judge, was a daughter of Hon. Paul Dillingham, who served as governor of Vermont and who likewise represented that commonwealth in the United States congress. His ancestor, John Dillingham, came from England to America with the Winthrop colony, in 1630, and Judge Carpenter's great-great-grandfather Dillingham met his death while in the command of General Wolfe, on the historic Plains of Abraham. The maternal grandmother of Judge Carpenter was Mrs. Julia (Carpenter) Dillingham, whose father, Daniel Carpenter, served for many years as judge of the probate court in Vermont. Mrs. Matthew H. Carpenter is a sister of Hon. William P. Dillingham, who represents Vermont in the United States senate.

Judge Paul Dillingham Carpenter was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 26th of January, 1867, and in his native state he has admirably upheld the high prestige of the honored name which he bears. He gained his earlier educational discipline in private schools in the city of Washington, D. C., and that of Milwaukee, in which latter he also availed himself of the advantages of the high school and of instruction under the direction of private tutors. He studied law at the Columbia Law School, in New York city and in his youth traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa. In fortifying himself for the profession that was signally dignified and honored by the character and services of his father, he carried forward for some time his technical studies in the office and under the preceptorship of the well-known Milwaukee law firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles, the senior member of which was Hon. Joseph V. Quarles, who later served as United States senator and as Federal judge.

Judge Carpenter was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1891, and during the major part of the intervening period he has given close and effective attention to the active practice of law in Milwaukee. For some time he was associated in practice with Franz C. Eschweiler, who now presides on the bench of the circuit court in Milwaukee county, and later he maintained a professional alliance with Edward M. Hyzer, who is now general counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad

F. W. McEniry

Company. In the spring of 1901 Judge Carpenter was elected county judge of Milwaukee county, and he assumed his position on the bench on the 6th of January, 1902. His administration in this important judicial office was marked by careful discrimination in the furtherance of justice and equity, and the estimate placed upon his work was best shown in the fact that at the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, for a second term of four years. He declined to become a candidate for a third term and retired from office on the 3d of January, 1910. Soon after resuming the practice of his profession he formed a partnership with Benjamin Poss, with whom he continued to be thus associated until February 1, 1913, when the partnership was dissolved. Since that time Judge Carpenter has conducted an individual or independent practice, in connection with which he retains a large and representative clientage.

In politics Judge Carpenter has been found arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, of whose cause he has been an able exponent. He is a convert to and a communicant of the Catholic church and he is prominently affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, in which he has held the position of Grand Knight of Milwaukee council. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the Wisconsin Bar Association, and is identified with the Milwaukee and other local clubs as well as with the Catholic Club of New York city. He and his wife are prominent and popular figures in the representative social activities of their native city, where their circle of friends is limited only by that of their acquaintances.

On the 25th of November, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Carpenter to Miss Emma Falk, only surviving daughter of the late Franz and Louisa (Wahl) Falk, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of Milwaukee and concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this volume. Judge and Mrs. Carpenter have three children,—Agnes Mary, Matthew Aloysius, and Paul Vincent.

Judge Carpenter had been a close and appreciative student and his reading has covered a wide range of the best in general literature. He was fourteen years of age at the time of the death of his honored father, with whom he had passed much of his time in most close comradeship and had come in contact with the leading men of that day,—a period in his life to which he ever reverts with satisfaction and deepest appreciation.

Frank M. McEniry, the commercial superintendent of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, has had a business career that has most emphatically demonstrated his efficiency in his chosen field of enterprise. Fourteen years ago he was a country school teacher, out in Iowa, his native state. Thirteen years ago he consigned his pedagogic

work to others less ambitious, and went to work in the telephone field as a lineman's helper. No high position that, but to him one that held out magnificent possibilities for future advancement, and his status today wholly justifies his judgment at that time,—for at the age of thirty-three years, he is virtually the second man in command of a property worth millions, covering a state that is territorially as large as the six New England states combined, and that is as intimately important, if not indeed, more so, to the affairs of its 2,500,000 of inhabitants than is their postal service.

Frank M. McEniry was born in Lenox, Iowa, on November 27, 1880, and is the son of Michael and Katharine (Fitzharris) McEniry. Michael McEniry was born in Moline, Illinois, the son of Irish parents who came from the vicinity of Cork, Ireland, and settled in Moline, Illinois, William McEniry, the paternal grandfather of the subject having been a pioneer settler of that well known city. The mother was born in Racine, Wisconsin, where her parents settled when they emigrated from their birthplace, Ireland, and they died in Lenox, Iowa.

Michael McEniry was a farmer in early life, but later devoted himself for some years to the lumber business, and now is a coal dealer in Lenox, Iowa. The mother died on May 10, 1887, the mother of three boys, all of whom are living and of which the subject of this review was the second born. William J., the eldest, is a successful contractor in St. Louis, Missouri, and James G. is the manager of the DePere exchange of the Wisconsin State Telephone Company. Mr. McEniry contracted a second marriage, his second choice being Margaret Slattery, of Lenox, Iowa, and to them two sons and two daughters were born Of these John J. is now a teacher in the city school of Lenox, as is also Mary E.; Eugene F. has just finished his college course and Josephine, the youngest, is still attending school in Lenox.

Frank M. McEniry was educated in Lenox, Iowa, graduating with the high school class of 1896, after which he entered St. Benedict's College at Atchinson, Kansas, where he was duly graduated in 1898. The next two years he spent in school teaching in Lenox, for the most part, and it was while there that he began to manifest an interest in the practically new telephone industry. Already well established in educational work, with the prospect of a successful career before him, he was yet prepared to lay down his work for the chance that seemed to be open to him in the newer field of enterprise, and he accordingly went to work for the Central Union Telephone Company at Rockford, Illinois, in the year 1900 as a lineman's helper. Though he began at the bottom of the ladder, he had no intention of there

continuing, nor did he; for he was advanced step by step, from installer of telephones to repair man and to switchboard man, and later on was sent to Warren, Illinois, as manager of the local exchange. He was soon transferred to Galena, and in 1903, only three years from the date of his first connection with the business, was sent to Moline, Illinois, in charge of the branch, going thence to Racine, Wisconsin, the two latter places being the respective birthspots of his father and mother. At Racine he was district manager of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and he continued there until March 15, 1910, when he was transferred to Green Bay, Wisconsin, as district manager. On April 1, 1911, Mr. McEniry was transferred to Milwaukee where he assumed the office of Commercial Superintendent of the State for the Wisconsin Telephone Company, a position which he still holds, and which gives him distinction as the second in command in the administration of the affairs of the company in Wisconsin.

Mr. McEniry is prominent in fraternal and social organizations in Milwaukee, some of his connections being as follows: member of the Knights of Columbus, Milwaukee-Pere Marquette Council, No. 524; Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Green Bay Lodge, No. 259; the Press Club of Milwaukee; the Milwaukee Athletic Club; the Blue Mound Country Club; the City Club; the Milwaukee Traffic Club; and he is a member of the Jesu church of Milwaukee.

Colonel George Milton Paine. In the early stages of the civic and material development and progress in Wisconsin the lumber industry took precedence over all other phases of enterprise, and through its agency the march of advancement was quickened and made secure. Through lumbering large fortunes were gained by those who became successful in the operations during the early decades of the business, and the state was fortunate in enlisting men of sterling character and distinctive business ability as factors in the lumber trade. For fifty-seven years the name Paine has been prominently and worthily identified with the lumber industry in Wisconsin, and the high prestige of the name has been well maintained by George M. Paine of Oshkosh, where he has resided since his young manhood and where he is one of the few remaining representatives of the pioneers in the lumbering operations in the state.

Mr. Paine is a citizen whose civic ideals have been of the highest and whose position has been one of confidence and esteem in the community. He has long been numbered among the representative business men and liberal and influential citizens of Oshkosh, and at the present time is president of the Paine Lumber Company, Ltd.

George Milton Paine was born at Orwell, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, a son of Edward Lathrop and Eleanor (Ross) Paine. The former was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, of staunch colonial stock in New England, and the latter was born in Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, where she was married. Edward Lathrop Paine and his sons learned the lumber business at Canisteo, Steuben county, New York. In 1855 he brought his family out to Wisconsin, and became a resident in Oshkosh. Oshkosh at that time was a little more than a lumbering village in the pioneer wilds. In Wisconsin Edward L. Paine identified himself closely with the lumbering industry, in which two of his sons became associated with him. These Charles N. and George M. had early gained experience in lumbering, and became active assistants to their father in building up extensive lumbering manufacturing business in Wisconsin. Soon after his arrival in Oshkosh, Edward Lathrop Paine and his sons, Charles Nelson and George Milton, erected a mill on Fox River, equipped with circular saws. This pioneer mill stood upon the site still occupied by the mills of the Paine Lumber Company. The mill was twice destroyed by fire, and upon rebuilding the facilities were improved on each occasion. For many years the business was conducted under the firm name of C. N. Paine & Company. Charles N. Paine was a man of fine business ability and distinctive character in his originality and progressiveness. His loyalty as a citizen was equal to his business enterprise, and in the Civil war he promptly tendered his services in defense of the Union. He enlisted in the twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and went to the front as Captain of Company B. Charles N. Paine was a bachelor, very popular and highly honored as a citizen of Oshkosh; his life was filled with worthy and distinctive accomplishments.

Nathan Paine, the youngest of the four sons of Edward L. Paine entered the Union service as a captain in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, was later commissioned major for meritorious service and was in command of the regiment when he was shot and killed at Campbelltown, Ga.

Dr. Edward R. Paine, the oldest of the four brothers was a graduate of Ann Arbor Medical School and was a successful physician, and later in life engaged in business in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he died. Elizabeth, the only daughter of Edward Lathrop and Eleanor (Ross) Paine, married R. P. Elmore, long a prominent business man in the city of Milwaukee.

Edward Lathrop Paine, the honored pioneer head of the family, attained to the venerable age of ninety-three years and was summoned to the life beyond in 1893. His devoted wife preceded him in death by two years, secure in the affectionate regard of all who had come within the circle of her gentle and gracious influence. Both were devout

members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their lives were characterized by kindly thoughts and kindly deeds.

George Milton Paine, who is now the only representative of the original family, gained his early education in the common schools of New York, where he also attended the Elmira Academy, and the Alfred Seminary. Like his brothers, he at an early date got a practical experience in the sawmill operated by his father on Canisteo River in New York, and was about twenty-one years of age, when the family moved to Oshkosh. Since then his residence has been continuous for more than half a century in Oshkosh and both time and opportunity have been afforded him in which to acquire a place as a substantial man of affairs, and a liberal and public-spirited citizen. In his present operations as a manufacturer of lumber, his two sons are associated with him. Concerning the upbuilding of the splendid industry conducted under the name of the Paine Lumber Company, the following description and historical sketch previously published, may properly be introduced.

In 1882 the firm of C. N. Paine & Company was succeeded by the Paine Lumber Company, Ltd., which was incorporated with a capital stock of one million dollars, and of which Charles N. Paine became the president. Upon his death, George M. Paine was elected president, and he has since continued the incumbent of this office. Charles Nevitt, a son-in-law of George M. Paine, is treasurer, while Edward W. and Nathan Paine, sons of the president are on the board of directors.

The plant of the Paine Lumber Company, Ltd., covers about fifty acres of ground, and its equipment includes two gang mills, and two band mills, the sawmill being seventy-five by two hundred and twenty-five feet in dimensions; a box factory, sixty feet square; a planing mill, one hundred by three hundred feet; and a central power house, sixty by eighty feet with engines furnishing three thousand horsepower. The plant is further amplified by the sash, door and blind factory, a four-story building, one hundred and sixty by three hundred feet in dimensions, with an annex ninety by two hundred feet, and with an individual power plant of fifteen hundred horsepower capacity, and a large veneer mill. Several large warehouses are utilized for the storage of lumber and sash and doors. The company also operates its own electric light plant and steam heating plant, and these plants also supply heat and light to the residences of the interested principals, of the company. A complete telephone system connects all the departments of the extensive plant, which is equipped throughout with the latest improvements in machinery and safety appliances, many of the most useful adjuncts having been invented by the managers of the company and their employes, to the latter of whom a policy of marked consideration and encouragement have at all times been maintained. The works are fitted throughout with automatic fire-extinguishers, and through the same the danger of loss by fire is reduced to a minimum. The log stock

for the mills is obtained from lands accumulated by the company in the Wolf River valley of Wisconsin, and in northern Michigan, the cut of the sawmill comprising about one-half of the stock required for the use of the factory, the annual output of which is about five hundred thousand doors, one hundred and twenty pairs of blinds, five hundred and fifty thousand window sash, and about one million five hundred thousand packing boxes, besides a large manufacture of stairs, mantels and other interior finishing in choice native and foreign wood. The company import their mahogany logs from Liverpool, England. The company maintains large distributing warehouses at Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Minnesota, and Cleveland, Ohio, besides agencies in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, and other principal cities, a large part of the output of the factories finding a market in the East. The company gives employment to a large force at their various distributing points, and in the woods to supply the twenty million feet of logs necessary to operate their sawmill, and three thousand hands in Oshkosh some of whom have been in their employ thirty or more years. The employees in general own their own homes and about thirty families occupy dwellings owned by the company. Formally and for many years, the company operated its own logging camp, but recently this department of the business has been operated through contract arrangement from their own land.

Having been closely identified with lumbering from his boyhood days, George M. Paine is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business from the stump to the finished product, and the present excellence of the plant, unexcelled, if equalled by any in the Union, is in no small degree due to his foresight and admirable business qualifications. Avoiding the rock upon which many business concerns have been wrecked, he has persistently concentrated his energies upon his business, and has succeeded in building up the largest and perhaps the most complete institution of the kind to be found in the world—a laudable work in which he has had the effective co-operation of those associated with him in the great enterprise. He is one of the veritable captains of industry in Wisconsin, and through his well ordered endeavors along business and industrial lines, has done much to further the civic and material development and upbuilding of his home city.

Mr. Paine was prominent in the organization of the Chamber of Commerce of Oshkosh, and served as its first president for several years. He is also president of the Wisconsin National Life Insurance Company, and one of it organizers. As to politics he has always been one of the staunch advocates of the principles and policies of Republicanism, and though never showing any desire for the honors or rewards of political office, has taken a lively interest in the party cause and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1872 at Philadelphia, when General Grant was for a second time nominated as the party stand-

ard bearer. Mr. Paine is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, having membership in the Oshkosh Commandery No. 11, Knights Templar. In 1863 George M. Paine was united in marriage with Miss Martha Wheeler, who was born at New Haven, Vermont, December 26, 1835, and who died November 7, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Paine have two sons and four daughters; the sons Edward W. and Nathan, are associated with their father in business as has already been noted. Elizabeth E. is the wife of Francis L. Palmer; Georgiana died the wife of Charles Nevitt; Jessie L. is the wife of Edward L. Wickwire of Chicago; and Martha, died at the age of seven years.

Thomas H. Gill. A member of the bar of his native state for thirty-five years, Mr. Gill has long held prestige as one of its able and successful representatives and has been for many years specially prominent in connection with the legal affairs of railroad corporation, his official duties demanding the major part of his time and attention. He was general attorney for the receivers of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, the lines of which are now leased to the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company. As a general practitioner Mr. Gill gained definite precedence and high reputation, and as a corporation lawyer he has been specially resourceful and successful in the handling of affairs of broad scope and importance. He has maintained his residence in Milwaukee since 1887, and his home is at 490 Lafayette Place, his office headquarters being 712-715 in the Germania Building. In the general practice of law he is associated with Arthur R. Barry, concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this publication.

Thomas Henry Gill was born at Madison, the beautiful capital city of Wisconsin, and the date of his nativity was April 7, 1858. He is a son of William J. and Hannah (Lantry) Gill, the former of whom was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, and the latter at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, in which state their marriage was solemnized. William J. Gill was numbered among the pioneers of Wisconsin and the major part of his active career was devoted to railroad building. Mr. Gill died in Texas in 1870. Mrs. Gill still lives at the old home in Madison. Of their children three sons and two daughters are living. The public schools of Madison afforded Thomas H. Gill his early educational advantages, and after completing the curriculum of the same he entered the University of Wisconsin, in the same city. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877, when but nineteen years of age, and he received therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He had in the meanwhile taken up the study of law and had made substantial progress in his technical reading. Immediately after his graduation he entered the law department of his alma mater, and in the same he was graduated in 1878, shortly after his twentieth birth-

day anniversary. During the entire time of pursuing his academic and professional courses in the university Mr. Gill was employed in the office of the clerk of the United States courts at Madison, the incumbent having been his close personal friend. He was admitted to the bar at the time of his graduation in the law department of the university. In 1874 he had received appointment to the position of deputy clerk in the federal courts and also to the office of master of chancery, and he continued in tenure of these positions for several years after his admission to the bar.

In 1879 Mr. Gill initiated the active practice of his profession in the Wisconsin capital, and in the following year he formed a partnership with Henry J. Taylor, with whom he was associated in practice until the latter's removal to Sioux City, Iowa, about two years later. In 1883 Mr. Gill became associated in practice with the late Judge Elisha W. Keyes, who was long one of the distinguished members of the Wisconsin bar, as well as an able jurist, and who was postmaster at Madison at the time of his death, only a few years ago. This alliance continued only a short period, under the firm name of Keyes & Gill, but the junior member of the firm reverts with great satisfaction and pleasing memories to his association with Judge Keyes, who was not only a man of high attainments but also one without fear and without reproach."

Within a short time after entering into partnership with Judge Keyes certain imperative exigencies compelled Mr. Gill to abandon temporarily the active work of his profession, in order to give his entire time and attention to the management of an extensive wholesale tobacco business. The affairs of this business received his careful and effective supervision for four years, and in April, 1887, he entered the service of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company in the capacity of claim agent. During the long intervening years until November, 1908, he was continuously identified with the legal department of the Wisconsin Central system. In 1890 he was chosen assistant general solicitor, and when the lines of the company were leased by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in the following year, Mr. Gill was retained in the same office by the leasing corporation, with headquarters in the city of Chicago. When the lease was surrendered, in 1893, and receivers were appointed for the Wisconsin Central lines, Mr. Gill was retained by the receivers in the capacity of general attorney, of which position he has since continued the incumbent and in which he has done excellent service in conserving the interests involved. His official headquarters were maintained in Milwaukee, until December, 1907, when they were removed to Chicago and he still continued a citizen and resident of Milwaukee, to which city he removed upon first assuming connection with the Wisconsin Central. In 1906 he was appointed general director retaining said office until his resignation in November, 1908, at which time he resumed general practice. The firm of Gill & Barry has a substantial and repre-

sentative clientage, and concerning the career of the junior member a brief review appears on other pages of this work, as has already been stated in a preceding paragraph.

Mr. Gill has considered his profession worthy of his undivided allegiance and has had no desire to enter the turbulence of practical politics. He has an intrinsic aversion to personal publicity and while he is well fortified in his convictions and opinions concerning matters of economic and governmental polity he has maintained an independent attitude in politics and has given his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He has retained a most vital interest in his alma mater, the great University of Wisconsin, and is a loyal and enthusiastic supporter of its athletic and other sports, besides which he maintains close affiliation with the Psi Upsilon college fraternity and the alumni association of the university. Here he has gathered together a splendid library, covering the gamut of the best in literature; here he has collected many fine works of art; and here he finds unalloyed pleasure in extending welcome and unostentatious hospitality to his many friends. Mr. Gill was married June 30, 1904, to Laura Alice Leuts of Milwaukee, who likewise is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, class 1899. They have three children, two boys and a girl.

Colonel William H. Jacobs. At the corner of Third, West Water and Cedar streets in Milwaukee, has recently been completed one of the most ornate and thoroughly equipped exclusive bank buildings in the state. Its title is the Second Ward Savings Bank, but it is a commercial as well as savings institution. Its motto is "The Bank of Personal Service." The resources aggregate the magnificent sum of thirteen million dollars. Its capital stock is one million, and deposits between eleven and twelve million. It is a great bank, with prestige, age, influence, and solid integrity. It is a fine monument to the business power of the city, and it is also a monument to its founder, to the sagacious and enterprising young man who in 1855 first opened the doors of the private banking house which developed and expanded with the years and with the growth of the city, for over twenty-five years, until the able direction and management of its originator, until its position is now among the greatest banks of Wisconsin and the middle west.

The founder of the bank, was the late Colonel William H. Jacobs. In financial and business circles he was one of the leaders of his time, but his life had numerous relations with the city, outside of those circles. His was a gifted personality, rich in the resources of life as in the material wealth. Much that was good and uplifting in the social and civic activities of Milwaukee, forty or fifty years ago was enriched by the presence of Colonel Jacobs. The handsome bank structure already mentioned is one form of tribute to him. It represents only one side of his

resourceful character. He was one of Milwaukee's finest in that period which he vitalized and adorned.

Colonel William H. Jacobs was born in Brunswick, Germany, November 25, 1831, the only son of Christian and Christiana (Koch) Jacobs. His father was an intelligent farmer of Brunswick. Reared and educated in his native land, William H. Jacobs came to Milwaukee in February, 1850, and began his career in a minor position in the banking house of Marshall and Ilsley.

In 1855, having progressed so far as to have the confidence of the best men of the city, he founded a private banking institution, and thus began the continuous history of the Second Ward Savings Bank. In 1866, several of the local brewers, Messrs. Best, Schlitz and Blatz, participated in the banking enterprise of Mr. Jacobs, and their united enterprise gave birth to the Second Ward Savings Bank, under its permanent title. The late Val. Blatz was president of this concern, while Colonel Jacobs remained the actual proprietor and manager in the office of cashier. Needless to say, considering the present strength of the bank, as already noted, the enterprise was successful almost from the start, and in a short time took its place as one of the solid institutions of the city. In more than one financial crisis it stood firm, and one of the finest assets of the institution today is that it has had fifty-eight years of business experience and success. At the present time two branch banks are maintained in the city, and these branches have prospered as well as the central institutions.

Mr. Jacobs founded another bank at Cedarburg, Wisconsin, which after some years was discontinued. By wise financial operations, he achieved the distinction of having increased the original capital of the bank tenfold during his administration. He remained cashier up to the time of his death.

Colonel Jacobs was not a member of any church, but belonged to a number of clubs and societies in the city. Although always interested in politics, so far as politics meant good government, Colonel Jacobs seldom played an active role in party affairs. During the early years of his residence in Milwaukee, he served a term as clerk of the court, and in 1875 was elected state senator. He served his constituency with dignity and with ability, and it is to be regretted that his name was not longer connected with political office. After leaving the senate he was offered nominations for mayor of Milwaukee, and also for state treasurer, but declined both honors. Besides his activity as a banker, he was prominent in starting a planing mill in the northern section of Wisconsin, and did a great deal toward bringing into existence and giving vitality to the Wisconsin Central Railroad. A station on that road in the neighborhood of Ashland, Wisconsin, bears his name.

During the Civil war Colonel Jacobs, like so many other of his countrymen, gave loyal service for the preservation of the Union. He be-

came colonel of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and showed exceptional qualities both as a soldier and strategist. He was wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville, and after the battle of Gettysburg, resigned his commission, and returned to private life. He served two years altogether, having enlisted August 16, 1862, and was honorably discharged in January, 1864.

All circles of society stood open to Colonel Jacobs. He was a valued member of the Turnverein and did much for this organization. He is perhaps best remembered in musical societies of the city. Gifted with a fine tenor voice of considerable power and compass, and thoroughly cultivated, he was especially in the decade before the war, one of the most prominent soloists in the concerts of the Milwaukee musical societies. He also sang in opera, appearing in the title role of "Stradella," as Lionel in "Martha," as Severo in "Norma," as Max in "Freischutz," and as Tamino in the "Magic Flute." He also sang in some of the oratorios performed by the society, and was altogether the best tenor soloist of the organization. His voice was remarkably pure and sweet, and was used with taste and expression. The late Colonel Jacobs was a man of the people politically and socially. He was a scholar, philanthropist, and a successful business man, and in his home circle had all the attributes of a loving father and husband. During his career he made several visits back to the Fatherland, the last one being two years before his death. Another enterprise to which he gave his ability and in which he was most active in organizing was the industrial exposition, and he did much to secure its location on the west side. He was one of the oldest bankers in the city, and it was unfortunate not only for his family, but for the entire community that his life was terminated when little past its meridian. Colonel Jacobs died September 11, 1882, at the age of fifty-one years.

On November 11, 1857, Colonel Jacobs married Miss Caroline Schmidt, in St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Jacobs, who now resides at the family home on Terrace avenue is a sister of Charles C. Schmidt, now vice president of the Second Ward Savings Bank, concerning whose career more will be found on other pages of this work. Colonel Jacobs besides his widow, left five daughters and one son. The children are: Mrs. Eugene Luening, of Munich, Germany; Margaret, widow of the late Frank R. Falk, of Milwaukee; Mrs. Edgar H. Neyman of Milwaukee, wife of Dr. Neyman; Miss Jacobs of Milwaukee; Mrs. Frederick Sternemann of Hamburg, Germany; Frank William Jacobs of British Columbia. A daughter Helen died some years before the death of her father. Mrs. Jacobs with her daughter, Miss Jacobs, and Mrs. Frank R. Falk all reside at 422 Terrace avenue. The children were educated in Milwaukee and in the eastern schools and also abroad. The parents of Colonel Jacobs never came to America, but the mother of Mrs. Jacobs came to this country after the death of her husband and passed

away in Milwaukee many years ago. Colonel Jacobs had two sisters: Mrs. Adolph Neynaber of Milwaukee, who died here a number of years ago; and Mrs. Scheinkel who died in Germany.

Frank R. Falk. A son-in-law of Colonel William H. Jacobs, and a son of the pioneer brewer, Franz Falk, the late Frank R. Falk was himself one of the most powerful directors of big business in Milwaukee. The Falk family from pioneer times to the present has probably furnished the greatest aggregate of personal energy, ability and leadership to Milwaukee business affairs of all the family groups in the city. Frank R. Falk in some respects was the ablest of them all. He began at the bottom, as a messenger in the old Second Ward Savings Bank, and his entrance to manhood introduced him to a controlling place in Milwaukee business, a position he strengthened every year till his retirement.

Frank R. Falk was born in Milwaukee, June 25, 1854, and died at his residence in this city, April 5, 1908. Concerning his father and other members of the well known family, individual articles will be found on other pages of this history. When he was fifteen years old he found a place as messenger in the Second Ward Savings Bank, and rose rapidly in service, until at the age of twenty-one he had acquired one of the trusted places in the bank. After the death of his father, he and one of his brothers took over the management of the old Falk Brewing Company, of which he became president. Later the Falk, Jung & Borchert Brewing Company was formed, and of this company Mr. Falk became president. He kept large interests in the new concern and remained active in its management for a number of years. The brewery was twice destroyed by fire, and after the second fire the entire plant was consolidated with the Pabst Brewing Company. Mr. Falk accepted the place of treasurer in that great organization, and held the position until he finally retired from active business life in 1902.

Travel was the chief reason for his leaving business at such a comparatively early age, and after his retirement he spent much of his time abroad. He and Mrs. Falk toured the entire world and were travelers who had the ability to enjoy and be instructed at the same time. On the last trip taken by Mr. Falk and wife, they visited Japan, and China, and many other places of the far east. The late Mr. Falk had a genial disposition, and was popular in a large circle of social and business acquaintance. For years his was the guiding hand in the old Falk, Jung & Borchert Brewing Company, and he had hardly a less active part in the management of the Pabst Company.

Mr. Falk belonged to the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, Milwaukee Athletic Club, Milwaukee Yacht Club, Deutscher Club, Bankers' Club, Musical Society, Arion, Calumet, and half a dozen other clubs. In politics he was a Democrat, and very active in party affairs. In 1885 he ran for the office of state treasurer, and polled a

Geo. Beyer

vote far above that of the rest of his ticket, which at that time had no prospect of success in Wisconsin. The support given him all over the state was, however, a personal tribute which could not but be gratifying to him. His activity in politics was especially keen during the time of Grover Cleveland, but he was never an office seeker.

Mr. Falk is survived by his wife and three brothers and one sister, all of whom belong to Milwaukee by residence, and are mentioned individually elsewhere. The brothers are General Otto H. Falk, Herman W. Falk, Clarence R. Falk, and Mrs. Paul D. Carpenter. Lewis W. Falk, another brother, died in 1910. Frank R. Falk was married November 13, 1886, to Miss Margaret Jacobs, daughter of Colonel William H. Jacobs.

George Beyer, president of the Oconto National Bank and president of the Oconto City Water & Supply Company, has been a resident of Oconto since 1857, at which time he came an almost penniless youth of fourteen years and owing to the death of his father had to start in earning his own livelihood and assisting in the support of his mother at a time when modern boys of that age are still in school. The factors and influences which have contributed to the success and somewhat remarkable progress of George Beyer have largely been contained within his own character and industrious habits. He earned his own way, supplied his own education, found or created his own opportunities, and used the means he had in order to get what he wanted. He is one of Wisconsin's successful men.

George Beyer was born in Germany, on October 23, 1844, a son of Christopher and Catherine Beyer. Christopher Beyer came to America and located at Oconto, Wisconsin, in 1856. After he had saved a little money he sent back to Germany for his wife and children, who arrived in Milwaukee in 1856, and the following year settled in Oconto. The father died in 1857, and the mother in 1859. George Beyer was thirteen years old when he came to America, and for a short time he remained at Milwaukee, and worked in a cigar factory, being employed there for one year as a tobacco stripper. When he arrived in Oconto in 1857, he found employment in the Hubbel & Jones saw mill, and until 1862 was in the employ of W. M. Whitcomb. After the death of his father, the boy supported his mother, and at her death was left homeless and friendless. Though with very little education, he had strength, was willing to work, and applied himself vigorously to every task given him. His boyhood was one of many hardships. At one time in this period of his career he was employed in a hotel at Oconto, at wages of eight dollars a month. He slept in a bare room, unwarmed and most uncomfortable in every respect, and besides that was badly treated by the landlady. A little later one of the saloon keepers of the town told the boy his father had

left an unpaid saloon bill. Such was the ideas of honor and responsibility of young Beyer that he determined to work out the alleged bill, and spent several months in the employ of the saloonman in his endeavor to square up the account. He got no money for his services, and was poorly fed and lodged at the same time. All his work went to the account, which amounted to not more than twenty dollars. Several months later when he asked his employer for seventy-five cents to buy a pair of overalls, his request was denied on the ground that the debt that had not yet been settled, and since Mr. Beyer could see no definite end to his employment in satisfying that old obligation he took this opportunity to leave the saloonman and has always had a free conscience with respect to that early self-imposed obligation.

It was after leaving the Oconto hotel at Oconto, that Mr. Beyer found employment with Mr. Whitcomb. While with that family he was allowed to attend school for half of each day, and thus got two half terms which helped supply some of the early deficiencies. Later in 1862, he entered the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College at Chicago, and when he returned to Oconto had the experience and equipment which started him upon his real career.

His first employment was in the office of the county treasurer of Oconto county as assistant under Mr. Hall, and he also served as deputy county clerk and deputy register of deeds. In 1864 Mr. Beyer left his civic duties to enlist in a hundred day regiment in Company H of the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry. He was elected second lieutenant, and was honorably discharged with that rank. The principal duties of his regiment were acting as guard at Memphis, Tennessee, and there was no fighting during the enlisted term. On returning from the war, Mr. Beyer found work as bookkeeper for the firm of Whitcomb & Ideson in their store, and continued thus until 1867 having charge of the business for a short time. On the death of Mr. Whitcomb the business was sold, and Mr. Beyer then turned his attention to lumbering beginning in a very small way, by entering a tract of pine land and buying a small shingle mill about five miles from the mouth of the Pensaukee river. Due to the failure of his partner to live up to the terms of the agreement, Mr. Beyer met misfortune in this venture, and had to carry the entire burden of the investment. Then occurred a slump in the price of shingles, and the entire enterprise was taken away from him, and all his other capital went to satisfy his obligations. After two years Mr. Beyer started in another line by renting a pier on the dock the city had built on Green Bay, and conducted that until the city took its management away from him. Again he was at the bottom of his resources. His next venture was in the insurance business, and he established an agency and continued with fair success until 1878.

Mr. Beyer for many years has been active in political life of his county, and his first important office came in 1878 when he was elected county treasurer. That election, is thorough proof of the confidence felt by all the citizens in his thorough integrity and reliability, and it can be said that Mr. Beyer through all his career has never failed to live up to his obligations, whether in private or public affairs. He was reelected to the office and held it from 1879 to January, 1883. Returning to private life he once more turned his attention to lumbering, and began dealing in timberlands here and there over the state, and was soon on a fair way to fortune. When the Oconto National Bank of Oconto was organized in 1886 Mr. Beyer was made president, and has since continued in that office, demonstrating his ability as a financier of no mean quality. Mr. Beyer has interested himself to some extent in real estate in Oconto county, and owns valuable property in different quarters of the city, and the state. He was at one time owner of the Hotel Beyer, but has since sold that house. It is also a notable fact and one of which he is somewhat proud that he afterwards owned the identical hotel building in Oconto where he was once a poor boy employed at eight dollars a month. In addition to his other banking interests and activities, Mr. Beyer is also one of the organizers of the Farmers Bank of Oconto, established there in December, 1911, and one of the flourishing new financial institutions of the county.

Mr. Beyer was married in 1873 to Fannie Page, who came to Oconto from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Beyer are the parents of one child, Mildred, wife of Frank Lingelbach, the well known Oconto citizen, whose career is briefly sketched elsewhere in this work. Mr. Beyer is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is at the present writing exalted ruler of the Oconto Elks, and has held that office for the past ten years. He is one of the genial whole-souled men of the town whose circle of friends is a wide and ever widening one, and as a citizen of merit and worth, his place in the community is second to none.

John F. Sullivan. To our peaceful and industrious neighbors on the north of us, the Canadians, Wisconsin is indebted for many of her prosperous, progressive and loyal citizens, and John F. Sullivan, of Hurley, as is well known, is no exception to this rule. A resident of this city for more than a quarter of a century, during which time he has built up a large business in the line of jewelry and drugs, he has so conducted his affairs and directed his activities to contribute materially to the public welfare, thus earning the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens in his adopted community. Mr. Sullivan was born March 31, 1862, in Fredericton, Canada, and is a son of John and Katherine (Owens) Sullivan. His father, a native of County Cork, Ireland, lost his life at

the age of thirty-three years, when the heavy limb of a tree fell upon him while he was engaged in lumbering. He had been brought as a lad to America by his parents, and had been connected with the lumber business from young manhood. His wife, a native of Ireland, passed away when sixty-seven years of age, having been the mother of eight children, of whom four are still living, John F. being the third in order of birth.

John F. Sullivan received his education in the schools of Fredericton, but it was necessary that he contribute to the family support, and as a youth he gave up his studies to begin his battle with the world. He first came to Wisconsin in 1881. In 1882 he came to the Iron Range in Wisconsin, on a prospecting trip, and in 1885 located in Hurley, where he engaged in the jewelry business, later combining it with a drug business. He has continued to conduct these two enterprises with well-deserved success, and is justly considered one of his town's leading business men. Among his associates he is known as a man of the highest integrity, with a sincere regard for business ethics, while his customers know him as a merchant who has endeavored to supply them with the highest quality of goods at reasonable prices. His success is due entirely to his own efforts and his advance has been commensurate with his labors. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Sullivan became a member of the town board in 1885, served thereon for some years, and was its chairman for one term. He also served one term as sheriff of Iron county, being appointed to that office by Governor Peck, and the first to hold the position, was a member of the school board for nine years, and acted as a member of the board of supervisors for several years. He is an active promoter of all interests calculated to benefit his county or town, and has championed movements making for good citizenship and education.

Mr. Sullivan was married February 14, 1898, to Miss Ida E. Reible, who was born in Minnesota. To this union there have been born two sons: John F., Jr., and Willis G. During his long residence in Hurley, Mr. Sullivan has gained a wide circle of acquaintances, and both he and his wife number many warm friends in the town, where their home is a center of refinement, culture and hospitality.

Fred C. Tomlinson. When the commission form of government was established in Superior, those who had been active in securing its adoption set about to find men to fill the new offices who could be relied upon to best represent the interests of the people and to fulfill the promises that had been made for the new style of municipal representation. Believing that this could best be accomplished by men whose experience in business would enable them to realize the city's needs, a number of candidates of recognized commercial standing were placed in the field, and among the successful nominees was Fred C. Tomlinson, who had

for twenty years been identified with the lumber interests of Superior. The capable manner in which Mr. Tomlinson has performed the duties of his new office has proved the wisdom of the course adopted, and has given him acknowledged prestige among the officials who are making this one of the best-governed cities in the state.

Fred C. Tomlinson was born May 13, 1869, in Monroe county, New York, and is a son of Fred B. and Katherine (Shulters) Tomlinson. His father, also a native of the Empire State, followed farming in Monroe county until 1882, when he removed to Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, and there continued to till the soil until his death in 1888, when seventy years of age. His first wife passed away when she was thirty-five years old, having been the mother of four children, of whom Fred C. was the youngest. Mr. Tomlinson married for his second wife Elmyra Southworth, by whom he had two children. Mr. Tomlinson was a stalwart Republican.

Fred C. Tomlinson received his education in the public schools of Plymouth and Detroit, Michigan, and until he was twenty-two years of age remained on the homestead, assisting his father in the agricultural work. In 1892 he came to Superior and connected himself with a lumber concern, continuing therewith until the year 1912. He early interested himself in Republican politics, and in 1903 was elected alderman from the Fifth ward, and was re-elected to that office several times, having served four and one-half terms when he resigned, in the spring of 1912, to accept the position of city commissioner. He has fully and faithfully met every obligation depending upon him, thus thoroughly vindicating the confidence of the people in his ability and trustworthiness. His fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen of America and Superior Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he has also held various offices in the Woodmen of the World and the Improved Order of Red Men.

On July 11, 1894, Mr. Tomlinson was united in marriage with Miss Emma L. Yerka, who was born in Wisconsin, and to this union there have been born two children: Clarence M. and Mildred L. Both Mr. Tomlinson and his wife are widely and favorably known in social circles of Superior, where they number many friends.

Nelson Powell Hulst. In the field of mining engineering, no name is better known in the Northwest than that of Nelson P. Hulst, who for more than thirty years held a position of recognized prestige in his profession in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and during this time was retained by some of the leading operators of the country. He is now living a retired life in Milwaukee, where he is devoting his energies to work of a philanthropic nature. Mr. Hulst was born in Bushwick, a suburb of Brooklyn, New York, February 8, 1842, the third child of Gerret and Nancy (Powell) Hulst. On the paternal side he traces his

ancestry back to Jacobus (Ver) Hulst, who emigrated to New Netherlands about the year 1625 from Vleisingen (Flushing), Holland, settling in Gowanus, now a part of Brooklyn. On the maternal side, Mr. Hulst is sixth in descent from Thomas Powell, of Wales, who settled on Long Island, New York, in 1641.

Mr. Hulst received his early education in the public schools of Brooklyn, and was fifteen years of age when taken to Alexandria, Virginia, by his parents. He prepared for college in the Quaker schools of Alexandria, Virginia, and Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, Maryland, and in 1863 entered Yale, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1867. He was graduated from Sheffield (Yale) Scientific School in 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, having taken the mining engineering course, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Yale in 1870. In September of that year he became chemist and engineer of the Milwaukee Iron Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, choosing this opportunity in preference to the professorship of Chemistry at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, which had been offered to him. During the period from the fall of 1870 until the summer of 1872 he was engaged in investigating for the Milwaukee Iron Company the iron ore resources of the southern half of Wisconsin, and in July 1872, made a reconnaissance of the iron ore district of Menominee county, Michigan, and the contiguous territory in Wisconsin. In the fall of 1872 Mr. Hulst began a systematic exploration of portions of the Menominee range in Michigan, this resulting in a decided success. In 1876 he began and continued the development of many of the chief mines of this range as general superintendent of the Menominee Mining Company and the Florence Iron Mining Company, as manager of the Pewabic Company, and finally as general manager of all the iron mining interests for the Carnegie Steel Company in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and Minnesota. In 1901, at the organization of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. Hulst became vice-president of its various iron mining corporations in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, but resigned from that position in 1904, and since the latter year has been identified as director with several of the local philanthropic civic institutions of Milwaukee. A man of broad public spirit, Mr. Hulst has at various times been connected with bodies of earnest, zealous citizens in the work of promoting the interests of his adopted city. He has been a witness to the wonderful development which has occurred not alone in the mining industry but in other lines of endeavor, and has himself played no small part in bringing this development about.

J. George Morris. One of the native sons of the city of Oshkosh who has here attained to a position of prominence and influence in connection with one of the most important industrial enterprises of the

city. He is president of the R. McMillen Company, the history of which covers nearly half a century of consecutive and progressive identification with lumbering and allied operations in this section of the state, and his advancement to this position is the more gratifying to note by reason of the fact that it has been gained through his own ability and well directed efforts. It is assuredly no slight achievement for a man to have advanced from a very subordinate status to that of executive head of a great industrial corporation, and that corporation the legitimate outgrowth of a firm that founded the original enterprise before the birth of the present president of the company. Mr. Morris is in all respects one of the representative business men of his native city and state and his high standing in the community which has been his home during the major part of his life well entitles him to specific recognition in this publication.

John George Morris was born in Oshkosh on the 14th of December, 1865, and is a son of Price and Ellen (Thompson) Morris, the former a native of Wales and the latter of England, their marriage having been solemnized in Chicago, Illinois. Of the eight children, all sons, only three are now living and he whose name initiates this review was the third in order of birth. Price Morris was reared and educated in his native land, whence he immigrated to America in 1850. He died in 1904 in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he had lived since coming to America. His widow, who has attained to the age of three score years and ten, now resides at her home in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. To her is accorded the utmost of filial solicitude in the gracious sunset period of her gentle and kindly life.

In the public schools of Oshkosh J. George Morris pursued his studies until he had attained to the age of seventeen years, and his effective discipline included the curriculum of the high school.

After leaving school Mr. Morris initiated his business career by assuming the position of office boy in the employ of the Paine Lumber Company, of Oshkosh, with which concern he remained three years, at nominal wages, and in the meanwhile he profited much from the experience gained. He next became order clerk for Carlton, Foster & Company, engaged in the sash and door business in the city of Chicago, He remained in the great western metropolis one year and then returned to Oshkosh, where, in 1887, he accepted a position as order clerk in the great lumbering establishment and sash, door and blind manufactory of the firm of R. McMillen & Company. Later he became traveling salesman for this firm and he was employed in this capacity for a period of three years, at the expiration of which he engaged in the retail lumber business at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. He there continued operation for the ensuing eight years, within which he built up a prosperous business. He disposed of this enterprise at the expiration of the period noted and returned to Oshkosh, where he became identified with

the McMillen concern, as one of the interested principals. Upon the reorganization of the same, in 1902, the business was incorporated under the present title of the R. McMillen Company, and Mr. Morris was chosen vice-president of the corporation. He retained this incumbency five years, and upon the death of the honored president, Robert McMillen, he was elected the latter's successor. He has thus been president of the company since 1906 and his vigorous and progressive administration has been attended by prolific results in the expansion of the company's trade and in making it one of the most important industrial concerns lending to the precedence of Oshkosh as a manufacturing and commercial center. There can be no impropriety in incorporating at this juncture brief extracts from an announcement recently issued by the company, as the record gives an idea of the scope and importance of the business as now constituted. Slight elimination and paraphrase are indulged in the reproduction of the context:

"Forty-six years ago John and Robert McMillen started a saw mill on the bank of the Fox river, within a stone's throw of the present site of the Max Royal plant. Later a planing mill was added, and repeated enlargements, additions and improvements were made to keep step with the rapid growth of the business. When the daily output of doors reached the hundred mark it was a thing of which to be proud, but each successive year the business was extended into new fields, until the McMillen product was sold in every part of the United States and the average output was between five and six hundred doors. In 1902 the business was reorganized and incorporated, to meet the demands of the constantly expanding trade, and with the infusion of fresh blood and the adoption of new ideas and skilled methods, we decided to specialize on oak and birch veneered doors, the product on which we had built an enviable reputation. The demand increased, our capacity was taxed to the utmost, and the necessity for a larger plant was apparent. Accordingly, in 1909, we started on the foundation of the present magnificent Max Royal home, reputed to be the finest and most completely equipped plant in the world for the manufacture of veneered doors. The main factory has about one hundred and fifty thousand square feet of floor space, and with the connecting buildings, dry kilns, power plant, warehouses, lumber sheds, etc., occupies about twenty acres of ground, while sidings and switch tracks give us direct connection with all railroads entering the city. Our present output is two complete hardwood-veneered doors every minute during every working hour of every day in the year. Age counts for experience, which counts for knowledge, which counts for results. The most useful education is not that which we get out of a book, but that which we get in our efforts to make a living. Our record, tried and true, makes a stronger appeal for business than mere words, because it represents something we have done, not something we hope to do.

R. D. Marshall

"The most talked about new feature among trade is the Max Royal lock joint, which forms a complete joining of parts and affords a permanent internal clamp. This insures rigidity and adds to the life of the door. Improved automatic machinery has been installed for handling this dove-tail process, and all Max Royal doors are built with the McMillen lock-joint construction. This is only one of the many devices we have for saving time and improving our doors.

"Oshkosh is the logical point for the manufacture of oak and birch veneered doors, because it is located in the heart of the hardwood region and in the midst of the veneer mills, so that there is a saving in time, labor and money in transporting the raw material. Oshkosh is not hampered with labor troubles, and most of our employes have grown up with the business. Grandsons occupy the places that their grandfathers once held. They are well paid and understand the business thoroughly. Most of them own their own homes and are not of the roaming kind so often found in manufacturing cities. Another advantage is afforded in our splendid shipping facilities with three competing railroad lines, giving us direct connections to all sections of the country, so that while the raw material is within easy reach our freight rates are favorable on all outgoing business. Cars going east are transferred across Lake Michigan from Manitowoc by car ferry, saving both time and money, so there is not a single section of this great country, including Canada, where we can not compete favorably on this special line of business."

Mr. Morris has shown himself most loyal and earnest in his civic attitude and takes great interest in all that touches the welfare and advancement of his native city. He is a staunch Republican in politics and in the face of recent reverses believes that the well tried and well proved principles of the "grand old party" will yet prove sufficient to amalgamate its forces and bring it again to its former prestige. He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and both he and his wife, as well as their daughters, are popular factors in the representative social life of the community.

The 4th of September, 1889, gave record of the marriage of Mr. Morris to Miss Edith F. Amos, daughter of Frank Amos, a well known citizen and business man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. The two children of this union are Ruth and Irene, the former of whom is a member of the class of 1914 in the University of Wisconsin, and the latter of whom is a member of the class of 1913 in the Oshkosh high school.

Roujet De Lisle Marshall. Many of the great men of the world drew their inspiration from a reading of Plutarch's Lives. Biography is and should be the fruitful storehouse for instruction and guidance to the youth of all ages. More and more in our modern system of education are the lives of good men and true set before the youth as

daily reading, and the study of mankind, individually and collectively, is as useful today as it was when the world was young. The careers of Plutarch's heroes still have their place; but they belonged to an alien and distant age, and it is more profitable to contemplate men closer to the present, whose surroundings can be more easily appreciated, and whose aspirations and successes are more intimate in their instructive quality. There are Wisconsin men whose achievements are still subjects for current history and ready appreciation by young men now reaching out to grasp the prizes of the world. One of these is now in the nineteenth year of his service on the Supreme Bench of the State, and who, in his profession and in the broad field of business and affairs, has attained many of the finest distinctions and rewards which a state can bestow. It is the purpose in the following paragraphs to show not only the ordinary facts of biography, but to emphasize the incentive of such a career as Judge Marshall's to the younger generation.

Judge Marshall was born in the City of Nashua, New Hampshire, December 29, 1847. He is of the blood of some of the old and most prominent English and Scotch families which came to this country around the middle of the sixteenth century, Marshalls, Emersons, Pitkins and Dodges.

The paternal progenitor in this country, Thomas Marshall, came from England and settled in Boston in 1635. The great-grandfather of the Judge, Joseph Marshall, lived at Chelmsford,—a place near the battle grounds of Lexington and Concord,—at the breaking out of the Revolution. He was one of the "minute men" who were first on the field in those early conflicts, and was later one of the "minute men" at Ware, New Hampshire, to which place he removed soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, in which he participated. After removal to Ware, he enlisted again and again, serving much time as a soldier during the Revolutionary period, and participating in the Battle of Bennington and other conflicts besides the early contests before mentioned.

The Pitkins were of the mother side. The head of the family, William Pitkin, came to this country from England in 1659 as an English officer. He was attorney-general for the colony of Connecticut. The Pitkin family was identified with the official history of Connecticut, second to no other and only equaled by the Wolcott and Griswold families, which were also of the Pitkin blood, the maternal head being a sister of the first William Pitkin. William Pitkin fourth, with Benjamin Franklin and a few others, at Albany, in 1754, drafted the first plan for a union of the colonies, the forerunner of the Articles of Confederation. The first political history of this country, a work in two volumes, was written and published first in 1828 and republished in 1835, by Timothy Pitkin, who was a lawyer and in one branch or

the other, represented Connecticut in the Congress of the United States for many years. The family was prominently connected with Yale College for a long period, as the Marshall family was with Dartmouth.

So much for a general outline of the origin of the subject of this sketch. "Blood will tell" is a common saying; though doubtless it is not a universal rule. However, in the case of Judge Marshall he is justly entitled to much pride of ancestry. Certainly he inherited the strong traits of character seen in the eight generations in this country of the families leading up to him. If this background of his life stimulated his ambition and largely made him what he is, it is a most natural development.

Judge Marshall's parents were of the middle English class. They settled at Nashua, New Hampshire, about 1840; the father coming from his birthplace in that state and the mother from Marshfield, Vermont. The father occupied a prominent position with the Nashua Manufacturing Company until, because of impaired health from the perils of cotton mill life, he removed to Wisconsin. That was in 1854. He settled in a beautiful valley in the Town of Delton, Sauk county, Wisconsin, and commenced to create, in character, a high class New England home with its commodious buildings, dwelling house furnished with the characteristic green blinds, made in Nashua, New Hampshire, and its attractive surroundings, particularly the wide spreading elms. The place came to the Judge's care while he was yet a young man; the father having died in 1868. The mother lived to the ripe age of eighty-five, and was distinguished for her strong moral, religious and industrial influence. No history of Judge Marshall would be complete without paying high tribute to his sturdy New England mother. He almost worshiped her and commonly referred to her influence as the key to his career.

Judge Marshall's life from 1854 until he was twenty-one was not unlike that of the sons of well-to-do farmers of his time, who, while performing their part in developing the farm and supporting the family, put in most of the winter period and much of the summertime, outside of ordinary working hours, in obtaining a good education; accomplishing it, largely, by self-culture. He had the advantages of a good common school course and attendance at the Delton Academy, Baraboo Collegiate Institute and Lawrence University. His attendance at the latter was not for a long period. The death of his father and resulting increase of responsibility compelled him, rather prematurely, to take up the burden of winning by actual work a distinguished place in his chosen profession, for which, by reading under the guidance of good lawyers between times while performing his farm duties, he had been preparing from the age of seventeen. At twenty-one he was married to Mary E. Jenkins, of Baraboo, Wisconsin. About that time he entered the office of N. W. Wheeler, a prominent lawyer of

Baraboo, Wisconsin, and commenced studying law there and continued for such time as he could be away from his farm until he was twenty-four years old, when he was admitted to the Bar and, soon thereafter, commenced the practice of his profession at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. There, in a few years, by that tireless industry for which he is distinguished, he won a place in the front rank of his profession, as well as in the leading business activities of the Chippewa Valley. In the course of a few years he came to have a most lucrative and significant legal business, probably second to no one in the Northwestern part of the state. By that time he was the trusted lawyer and confidential advisor of the controlling personality of the great lumber combinations of the Mississippi Valley and, later, of the far West. The Judge pays high tribute to the confidence the great but modest man referred to reposed in him for some twelve years, as one of the chief things which gave him opportunity to apply his natural talents and activities and win the high place as a lawyer and business man he attained. The name of the person who thus early selected Judge Marshall to represent his great interests in legal matters is absent from here in deference to the Judge's idea that the one who so exercised an influence upon his life and has never ceased to watch his career with interest and admiration, prefers not to have his name used in a way to indicate effort to direct attention to him.

By 1888, Judge Marshall stood at the head of his profession in his section, was classed as a man of wealth and was well known in public life. He had been County Judge of his county for six years, a Regent of the University of Wisconsin for five years, and had shaped more than any other person the important legislation appertaining to the great lumber interests of the northern part of the state, and the municipal legislation, embodying the plan for a uniform code for all Wisconsin cities. He was particularly noted in his profession as an authority on corporation law and as a legal representative of corporations in court and before the Legislature.

The foregoing leads up to a very interesting and significant incident in Judge Marshall's life. For some years prior to 1888 the Circuit Bench in the Northwestern circuit of the State was occupied by an able Judge who had the unbounded respect of the people; but whose health, age and executive talents were not such as to enable him to successfully cope with the very large amount of business of his circuit. In consequence thereof the delays in settlement of controversies by judicial means became so great, and the strain upon the judge of trying to relieve the situation so exhausting that no one appreciated the necessity of having a young man of exceptional strength of mind, body and executive ability to cope with the situation as well as himself. The time for electing a Judge for a new term was at hand. The public, under the leadership of the Circuit Judge and a practically unanimous

Bar, turned to Judge Marshall as the man of the hour. He hesitated to leave the practice where there was practical certainty of acquirement of a large fortune and a very high professional position. He, too, sensed danger that, though there was apparent unanimity in his favor, in the end, some ambitious man would reckon on making a campaign of opposition, pointing to Judge Marshall's connection with corporations and his supposed wealth and rather austere life as evidence that his sympathies and leanings were liable to be dangerously in favor of the strong and wealthy. However, he accepted the call. What he thought might happen occurred. An ambitious person of no commanding professional position announced himself as a candidate to run on an anti-corporation and anti-prohibition record,—a sort of poor man's candidate. Judge Marshall's admirers promptly joined issue on whether a distinguished lawyer and business man of high moral character, a man conceded to be pre-eminently fitted for judicial work should be defeated for the office of Circuit Judge by a person of mediocre ability and experience appealing to and stimulating unreasonable prejudice. The result of a hotly contested campaign was the election of Judge Marshall by an overwhelming majority, the rural districts, particularly, giving him their confidence.

Next followed a period in Judge Marshall's life of well nigh seven years of labor as a circuit judge, during which he cleared up the work which had been accumulating for some time, all the current work of his circuit, which was greater by far than that of any outside of the Milwaukee Circuit, besides helping other judges in different parts of the state. There were no delays. Terms of court, from start to finish, moved like a perfectly adjusted, well lubricated machine. The Bar came early under the perfect discipline of a veteran organizer. There was no waste energy, either in the trial or decision of cases. Trials were short and decisive, and case followed case with such rapidity that every one concerned had to be on the alert to fit, at the proper time, into his proper place. Appeals were few. The large volume of work, which would have overwhelmed men in general was performed with apparent ease and real judicial enjoyment. All thought that the Judge might lean towards corporate influences or against the weak speedily entirely disappeared. When the six year term of office was approaching completion there was no thought of any change in the incumbency. Judge Marshall was re-elected without opposition. Prior thereto his reputation had twice caused his name to be prominently mentioned for a place on the Supreme Bench and once he was nominated therefor by a large convention of lawyers; but he declined to run because there were other candidates seeking the place, and to run, under the circumstances, meant appearance of an unseemly scramble for the office. On the first occasion Judge Pin-

ney was one of the candidates and was elected, and on the second Judge Newman was likewise circumstanced.

Judge Marshall was resolved not to take a place upon the Supreme Bench except under such circumstances as to indicate that it was in response to a request by the Bar and the people in general. In 1895, when a vacancy occurred by the death of Chief Justice Orton, the public call for Judge Marshall's advancement to the Supreme Bench was so unmistakable that the Governor bowed thereto and appointed him to the place. A distinguished characteristic of the Judge is seen in the circumstance that notwithstanding he had just closed his round of six terms of court, requiring disposal of six hundred or more cases, in two days after his appointment he had a clean docket and was able to resign and accept the higher position.

The work of Judge Marshall, for now going on nineteen years, upon the Supreme Bench has been what was anticipated by those who knew his work best as a Circuit Judge. That it has attracted special attention is no exaggeration. The character of the work of the Supreme Bench has greatly changed during his time, the Code being restored, the common law doctrine of charities re-established, features of judicial administration greatly liberalized so as to terminate litigation in all instances, as near as practicable, according to the real justice of the case and with a minimum of delay and expense. It is only justice to say that, in constructive progressive work of this sort Judge Marshall has taken high rank. His legal opinions are found in sixty-five volumes of reports. Since his appointment to the place he occupies, he has been twice elected without opposition and once, after a spirited contest, by a very large majority. In 1918, his present term will expire, and he will be seventy years of age. As seen from now, he will be in as good condition to take another term as most men are at the age of sixty. What the future will be no one can tell. Doubtless it rests with the bar and the people. Never by personal initiative has the Judge been a candidate for office and we venture the prediction that he never will be, while he will esteem it a duty and a pleasure to respond favorably to a popular demand upon him so long as health shall permit.

A few observations and we are done.

The environment of the Judge's formative period of life could not be exceeded for furnishing the Spartan-like exercises which develop a physique practicably incapable of having its capacity to do things limited by fatigue, and equal to all the strain of business and professional activity. His associates have often marvelled at his endurance and admired him for his remarkable resources of physique and mind, as well as that early training characteristic of Wisconsin farm life in his boyhood. To that as much, as to any one thing, perhaps, should be accorded credit for what he has accomplished and what he is, as to

the endowment of intellect and character which may well be accredited to his fine New England ancestry.

It is a matter of significance in Judge Marshall's career that while circumstances prevented him from completing a college course he so made up therefor by self-culture and actual doing of things, that Lawrence University, to which he turned to finish his school work, with his approbation, has been pleased to claim him as one of her sons and accord credit for his achievements by conferring on him the honorary degree of LL. D., and the University of Wisconsin has conferred upon him a like honor.

It is the opinion of the Judge's contemporaries, freely expressed to the writer, that no lawyer and business man of Wisconsin ever put aside greater rewards in order to accept the burden of public life than Judge Marshall. However, it seems that what is commonly regarded as a sacrifice in such cases, is to him a duty, and what is commonly regarded as a heavy burden, is regarded by him as the ideal pleasure of a professional career. His idea is that a candidate for admission to the bar asks for a privilege, and, by his oath of office, assumes such a solemn and broad obligation to serve his commonwealth, that he should answer favorably, if practicable, a call of the people to administer justice for them, and, therefore, the pleading of want of insufficient money consideration should not, ordinarily, be indulged in, and sometimes is not reputable.

In the well known publication of the "Bench and Bar of Wisconsin" it is said of Judge Marshall, "his career on the Circuit Bench has been an honorable one." It may well be added, the same is true of his career at the Bar, in business life and on the Supreme Bench. The marvellous industry and power of endurance characterizing him in one field did so in all others. It is said of him: "Few men in high judicial position in any state have shown greater capacity for performing the drudgery of judicial duty. His judicial opinions published in many volumes of State Reports speak not only of the careful attention to details, but also indicate a remarkable comprehension of the intricate issues involved in cases which cover practically every field of human interest and industry."

It is supposed that Judge Marshall's ambition is to some time return to the simple life of the grand old homestead, christened "Elmwood," a farm of some eight hundred acres in Sauk county, Wisconsin, and there, in the environment of his early life, beautified by his own work and planning of half a century, enjoy as best he can his declining years, and, at the end, pass over the divide with the last picture upon the mental screen, that taken by a sight of the beautifully shaded lawn of "Elmwood."

Thus we have only touched, as it were, the significent features of an interesting, valuable and distinguished life. It is hoped that some

time, by some competent hand, it may be expanded into a full detail history. Too few there are of such works. Such a one as the subject of this sketch, would furnish a most valuable object lesson to every boy who might have opportunity to read it. There he would learn the lesson of what a boy can make of himself; that if he will work steadily and firmly to accomplish a laudable purpose, the chances are very much in favor of success. There he would see illustration of those Words of Wisdom:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

Lorenzo D. Harvey, Ph. D. For the long period of forty years has Dr. Harvey been identified with educational interests in Wisconsin and his earnest, efficient and indefatigable labors in the pedagogic profession have made his influence one of ever widening beneficence. He has been an enthusiast in his chosen vocation, has shown the deepest and most abiding interest in furthering the cause of popular education and in aiding the many young folks who have profited through his instruction and counsel. He stands today as one of the widely known and highly honored educators of the state that has long represented his home and to the furtherance of whose educational affairs he has contributed in most generous measure. He is held in affectionate regard by those to whom he has been teacher, as well as guide and friend, and many who are now prominent in professional, public or business life accord to him a tribute and also perpetual gratitude for the aid given by him in the years of their aspiring efforts to gain education and to prepare themselves for the active responsibilities of life. At the present time Dr. Harvey has the distinction of holding the office of president of the Stout Institute, one of the educational institutions of the state and one which has given special precedence to the city in which it is established,—Menomonie, Dunn county, a thriving and beautiful place that has been consistently designated as the "city of educational initiative." The inception of the broad and important line of educational work represented in the varied curriculum of Stout Institute dates back to the late '80s, and the title of the institution perpetuates the name and memory of its most gracious benefactor and promoter, who is thus given a consistent and enduring monument. Hon. James H. Stout, former representative in the senate and a member of one of the extensive lumbering firms of Menomonie, was the broad-minded and generous founder of the institute which bears his name, and concerning the noble undertaking the following statements have been written: "Senator James B. Stout conceived the idea of the establishing of a school of manual training to supplement the traditional courses of the city schools by the injec-

tion of some important phases of industrial training and instruction. In 1891 his first school was opened for work and offered courses in manual training and domestic science, in conjunction with the city school system. From this small beginning has grown the magnificent group of industrial schools known under the corporate title of The Stout Institute. This important system of schools offers admirable facilities in the various lines of normal and manual training, domestic science, home-making and the trades. It brings students from nearly every section of the United States and Canada, and annually sends out teachers to all parts of the country to install equipments and to direct the instruction of boys and girls along industrial lines of education. The rapid growth of this service now taxes the capacity of the institute and that of the city to care for the students coming for the offered instruction. * * * The name, Stout Institute, dates from 1908, in which year was effected a complete separation of the special schools and the city system." The broad and practical advantages offered by the Stout Institute have given to it a national reputation in educational circles and it may be said at this juncture that full details of the work and facilities of the splendid school may be obtained through direct application to the institute for the literature issued in its behalf. The president of the institute is known as a man of high intellectual attainments, broad experience and marked administrative ability, the result of his labors being shown in the work of the really great institution of which he is the executive head.

Dr. Lorenzo D. Harvey was born in New Hampshire, on the 23rd day of November, 1848, and is a scion of staunch colonial stock of New England. He has been a resident of Wisconsin from his early childhood and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this commonwealth, his parents, John S. and Mary (Sanborn) Harvey having come to Wisconsin in 1850 and having numbered themselves among the early settlers of Rock county, where the father reclaimed a farm from the wilderness and became otherwise a factor in industrial and civic development and progress. Lorenzo D. Harvey was about two years old at the time of the family removal to Wisconsin, and the days of his childhood and youth were passed in Rock county, where he gained his preliminary education in the common schools. His ambition was quickened to definite action and it was largely through his own efforts that he was able to acquire a liberal academic education. He devoted his attention to teaching in the district schools during the winter terms for a period of about four years, and in the intervening periods he pursued his scholastic work in Milton College, at Milton, from which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1872 and from which he received the well earned degree of Master of Arts. In 1898, in recognition of his distinguished services in the educational field, Milton College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Dr. Har-

vey has continuously devoted his attention to the pedagogic profession since the days of his youth, and there is no need of conjecture or uncertainty in determining the value of his work, his character and services having made him a power for good in all the relations of life. In earlier years Dr. Harvey served in turn as principal of the graded schools of Albany, Green county, and Mazomanie, Dane county, and in September, 1875, he assumed the position of principal of the high school at Sheboygan, the judicial center of the county of the same name. He retained this incumbency five years, and the high estimate placed upon his services is indicated by the fact that he was then advanced to the office of superintendent of the public schools of the same city, a position in which he continued to serve with characteristic ability and zeal for the ensuing five years. He then became the Institute Conductor of the Wisconsin State Normal School at Oshkosh, where he did most effective work and greatly advanced his professional reputation. He continued with this school until 1892, and thereafter held the responsible office of president of the Wisconsin State Normal School in the city of Milwaukee until 1899, when there came to him merited and distinguished recognition, in that he was elected state superintendent of public instruction, with official headquarters at Madison, the capital of the state. He retained this important post for four years and his administration was marked by utmost circumspection, fidelity and progressiveness, with the result that he did much to further the efficiency of the work of the public schools throughout the state. Upon his retirement from this office, in 1903, Dr. Harvey accepted the position of president of the Stout Training School, at Menomonie, and upon the segregation of the school from the city schools he became president of Stout Institute, which title was adopted in 1908, as already noted in a preceding paragraph. No greater meed of satisfaction could be asked by any man than to have accomplished so great and worthy a work in the educational field as has Dr. Harvey, and the fine institution of which he is now the head has profited greatly by his wise and discriminating administration. He stands today as one of the pioneers in the educational circles of the state of Wisconsin, and he is honored alike for his sterling character and his distinguished achievements. He is a member of the National Educational Association, and was twice elected president of the Library Department of that Association; was president of the Department of Superintendence in 1900, and president of the general association in 1908-9. In 1899 he was appointed by act of the legislature of Wisconsin a special commissioner to formulate and present a report on the subject and matter of industrial education, his incumbency of this position continuing four years, within which he made exhaustive and careful investigation and study of the assigned subject and was able to make a report of great and lasting benefit as touching educational work in the state. In the time-

honored Masonic fraternity Dr. Harvey has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

Frank G. Roth has passed his entire life this far within the confines of LaCrosse and vicinity, and here he has been identified with varied branches of industry, in all of which he has experienced success and prosperity. His business activities of more recent years have been confined to the real estate field, and he is now a member of the Roth Realty Company, organized in December, 1911, and already conducting a flourishing business in and about La Crosse.

Frank G. Roth is the son of Andrew and Eva M. (Neth) Roth, both born in Bavaria, Germany. The father came to America in 1851, being accompanied by his wife, and in 1855 he came to the middle west locating in La Crosse at a time that entitles him to consideration as one of the oldest settlers of the place. Andrew Roth was a tailor by trade, but he worked at that business only a short time in this country. He began the operation of a steam bakery in La Crosse in his earlier years here and was thus occupied for eight years, after which he engaged in the grocery business. During the course of his activities in that enterprise he built a fine new building on Main street between Fourth and Fifth streets, and moved his grocery stock to the new building, and continued there for some years. He retired some time previous to his death, which took place in 1888. Mr. Roth was twice married and Frank G. Roth was the fifth child of his second marriage.

Until he was thirteen years old, Frank G. Roth continued in attendance at the parochial schools, but at that age he entered upon active work, his first position being that of a clerk in a grocery store at the wage of six dollars a month, including board. He continued thus a short time, then entered the employ of a wholesale grocery house, where he remained for two years. His next venture took him into the retail field in the grocery business, and for nine years he was thus occupied,—being four years with one firm and five years with another. It was after this long experience that Mr. Roth decided that the time had come for him to engage independently in business, and he accordingly opened up a grocery establishment, taking his brother Joseph in with him under the firm name of Roth Brothers. This partnership endured for ten years, or from 1885 to 1895, when Mr. Roth bought the interest of his brother and for two years conducted the place alone. He then disposed of the business and engaged in the real estate business, which he prosecuted successfully for three years and then bought a confectionery and cigar store, which he operated for some fifteen years. At the end of that time he disposed of the establishment to his younger brothers and again identified himself with the real estate business in La Crosse, continuing until December 1, 1911, when he formed a partnership with O. Z. Johnson, and they conduct a thriving business under the name of The Roth

Realty Company. They are well known as successful handlers of city property, and enjoy the confidence of all who have had business dealings with them. Especially is the latter statement true of Mr. Roth, who has all his life been known to the citizens of LaCrosse, and who has long enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people. Mr. Roth is a Democrat in his political faith, and for four years he served the city as a member of its board of aldermen. He is a Roman Catholic, and has membership in the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Church Society.

Alvin F. Rote. Not only is Mr. Rote numbered among the leading business men and honored and influential citizens of Monroe, the thriving and attractive little city of Green county, but he also has the distinction of being a native of Monroe and a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of this county. He is a man of distinctive business acumen and of high intellectual attainments, so that he naturally stands exponent of the most loyal and progressive citizenship, even as he has inviolable vantage-ground in the confidence and high regard of the community that has ever represented his home, so that in his case there can be no incidental application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." Mr. Rote is one of the alert and enterprising business men of Monroe, where he controls a large and substantial trade as a dealer in lumber, coal and cement, besides a general contracting business. He is also a director and the executive head of the Rote Lumber Company, which is successfully established in the same general line of enterprise at Orangeville, Stephenson county, Illinois. Prior to entering upon business activities of this order he had given long and effective service in the pedagogic profession, and his admirable intellectuality and cultivated tastes have not made him a dreamer or visionary, for the great success which he has gained in connection with industrial affairs of broad scope and importance gives evidence of his excellent initiative and executive powers. As one of the resourceful and representative business men and valued citizens of his native county and state he is well entitled to specific recognition in this history, his parents having been numbered among the early settlers of Green county, where they established their residence more than sixty years ago.

Alvin F. Rote was born at Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, on the 6th of July, 1858, and is a son of Lewis and Vashty C. (Hitchcock) Rote, the former of whom was born in the state of Pennsylvania on the 3d of August, 1827, and the latter of whom was a native of Ohio. Lewis Rote gained a liberal education, as gauged by the standards of the locality and period, and he was a young man of about twenty-five when, in 1852, he established his residence in the embryonic village of Monroe, Wisconsin. He gained success and prestige as a popular

teacher in the pioneer schools of Green county and his tastes and inclinations finally led him to enter vigorously upon the course of close study through which he admirably fortified himself for the legal profession. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, and by his character and services he dignified and honored the profession of his choice. In Monroe he served many years as justice of the peace, and in this connection he did all in his power to make the office justify its title. He was earnest and indefatigable in his efforts to conserve justice and equity and in disputes or contentions that were referred to him for advice or adjudication he invariably discouraged recourse to litigation if he could effect a settlement of differences by arbitration. His attitude in this respect gained to him the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who appeared before him in his judicial capacity and his counsel was sought and observed by all classes of citizens, so that he wielded large influence in the community that long represented his home and that looked upon him as a wise leader in sentiment and action.

In the climacteric period culminating in the Civil war Lewis Rote was an adversary of the system of human slavery which obtained in the southern states, and his wife's family were active in the operations of the historic "underground railway," through the medium of which many negro slaves were assisted in gaining their freedom. Tidel Hitchcock, the father of Lewis Rote's wife, was likewise a strong abolitionist and gained special distinction as an advocate of the cause of freedom for the slaves. He was educated in Massachusetts. Concerning Lewis Rote the following appreciative statements have been made by John Luchsinger, long one of the prominent and honored citizens of Monroe: "I was acquainted with 'Squire' Rote for thirty-five years and always counted him as one of my most valued friends, by reason of his upright character and his determined effort to do the right under all conditions and circumstances. His knowledge of the law rendered him specially efficient as justice of the peace and he always was ready to urge litigants to arbitrate their legal difficulties. He was a well informed man, conversant with legal principles, and his sterling character, quiet and unassuming ways, and unvarying tolerance and kindness gained to him the friendship and good will of all who knew him." Lewis Rote identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and ever afterward continued an ardent and uncompromising supporter of its cause. He voted for each of its presidential candidates from its first standard-bearer, General John C. Fremont, until his death, which occurred in 1884. Several years prior to his demise Lewis Rote removed to Nebraska, where he engaged in the real estate business and where he also served two years as district judge. He passed the closing period of his life at Pierce, that state. His wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1873. They had one son and one daughter. The latter, Mary E., married F. F. White, and is now deceased.

Alvin F. Rote, whose name initiates this review, is indebted to the public schools of Monroe for his early educational discipline and was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1876. He soon afterward entered the engineering department of the University of Wisconsin, in which he was graduated in 1882 and from which he received the degree of A. B. and B. Met. E. After leaving the university Mr. Rote turned his attention to practical pedagogy, and in this important field of labor he achieved marked success and popularity. He served four years as superintendent of the public schools at Neenah, five years in a similar capacity at Berlin, and four years at Beloit, which is one of the leading educational centers of the state, as Beloit College has long held high prestige. It was a matter of distinctive consistency and appreciation when Mr. Rote was next called to the superintendency of the public schools of his native city of Monroe, where his labors in this office covered a period of seven years and were attended with most gratifying success. He has continued to maintain the deepest interest in popular education, and after his retirement from active pedagogic work he served three years as president of the board of education of Monroe.

In 1902 Mr. Rote engaged in the lumber, contracting and engineer business in Monroe, and in this field of enterprise he has built up a large and prosperous business. The well equipped office and yards of Mr. Rote are situated near the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad station in Monroe, and the enterprise is one of the most important of its kind in Green county, with all departments fully adequate to meet the demands of an extensive and appreciative trade, and special attention being given to contract work, both in the erection of buildings and the preparing and supplying of estimates. All kinds of architectural work receive attention, and in this department of the enterprise provisions are made for reinforced concrete and structural steel contracts. The same lines of business are followed by the Rote Lumber Company, at Orangeville, Illinois, of which corporation Mr. Rote is the head.

As a citizen Mr. Rote is most liberal and public-spirited and he naturally takes specially deep interest in all that touches the well-being of his native city and county. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Universalist church, besides which they are valued and popular factors in the representative social activities of their home city.

In the year 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rote and Miss Mary Kruger, who was born and reared in Winnebago county, where her parents settled in the pioneer days.—sterling citizens who contributed their quota to the civic and material development and upbuilding of this favored section of the state. Mrs. Rote attended the University of Wisconsin and is a woman of distinctive culture and

broad views. She is at the present time vice-president of the Federated Woman's Clubs of the State of Wisconsin, and one of the leading and most influential members of the Woman's Club of Monroe. She takes advanced position in the matter of woman suffrage and is a staunch advocate of the cause. Mr. and Mrs. Rote have one son, Robert Lewis, who was born at Berlin, Green Lake county, this state, on the 12th of January, 1888, and who is now associated with his father in business. He was graduated in the Monroe high school in 1904, and thereafter completed a course in civil engineering in the University of Wisconsin, as well as an effective course in the Monroe Business College. In association with the flourishing business founded by his father, Robert L. Rote has supervision of the engineering, architectural and general construction work, and he has done much to expand the contracting feature of the business. He has designed and supervised the erection of many of the most recent and modern business buildings in Monroe, including the Telephone building, and he is one of the most progressive and popular business men of the younger generation. Alvin F. Rote has never been imbued with ambition for political office, but he has served with marked ability as a member of the board of supervisors of Green county, a position of which he continued the valued incumbent for three terms.

Peter McGeoch. The elements of character that brought success to the late Peter McGeoch were sterling integrity of purpose, great circumspection, indomitable perseverance, and a valiant courage which makes for self-reliance and worthy achievements. He was but a youth at the time the family home was established in Wisconsin in pioneer days, and it was through his own resolute purpose and great individual ability that he rose to prominence as one of the substantial capitalists of this state, even as he was broad-minded and public-spirited in his civic attitude and contributed generously to measures and enterprises in behalf of the civic and material welfare and progress of the great commonwealth, in which his interests continued to be centered until the time of his death, and to which his loyalty was of the most intense order. He was honored and esteemed by his fellowmen, and was one of the representative and influential business leaders and citizens of Milwaukee for many years prior to his death, which event was a great loss and a sorrow to the community which he had dignified and honored by his character and achievements. He died at the beautiful family homestead in the town of Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, on the twenty-seventh of November, 1895, and was sixty-two years of age. Such was the character of the man and such his achievements in the world that it is fitting this publication should contain a brief record of his career and a tribute to his memory.

Mr. McGeoch was born in Scotland, February 16, 1833, of a good

old Scotch family. His parents were sterling pioneers of Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where they established their home nearly half a century ago, and where the father was a prosperous farmer in the vicinity of Waterloo and where both lived and died. Peter McGeoch was a youth at the time of the family emigration from Scotland to America, and the greater part of his schooling was gained in the United States. An alert and retentive mind, admirable personal poise and singular maturity of judgment characterized him as a youth, and through long and close association with men and affairs he rounded out what may consistently be termed a liberal education, for he had marked facility for the absorption and assimilation of knowledge, and in the application of the same in connection with practical duties and responsibilities of life. He was a resident of Wisconsin, for a period of forty-two years before his death, and in his youth proved his father's effective and valued helper in the work and management of the old homestead farm in Jefferson county. There also he gained his first experience in the handling of grain, and finally engaged in buying and shipping this commodity in an independent way. Thus he was deflected from the career of a farmer to that of an alert and constructive business man, and the great success which he gained fully justified his final choice of vocation. In the wheat commission trade he finally became associated with the late Nelson Van Kirk, and for a time they maintained their headquarters at Madison. In 1862 they moved to Milwaukee, and for many years thereafter Mr. McGeoch was one of the most influential and prominent figures in the commission business in this city, as well as a leading member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. In the course of time he amplified his operations by the addition of a pork-packing business, and his establishment in that line was for some time recognized as one of the largest and most important in the entire Union. After the historic lard deal in which he was concerned, he retired from active membership in the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Board of Trade, in order to give his attention to his extensive property interests and private business. He bought from Isaac Ellsworth, the Milwaukee City Railway lines, which he extended and otherwise improved, and in 1889 disposed of this property at a good profit. He became one of the best known citizens of the Wisconsin metropolis, and his speculative dealings in wheat and land were so large and diversified as to give him at one time nearly as great prestige in Chicago, as in his home city.

Mr. McGeoch was proud of Milwaukee, and took a lively concern in the city's prosperity and progress. At the corner of Milwaukee and Michigan streets he erected the large brick block known as the McGeoch building, and it was his desire to leave this fine structure as a monument to his memory. During the process of its erection he delighted to take his friends through the building and direct their atten-

tion to its superior architecture and effective arrangements and appointments. It is said that when he instituted the erection of this substantial building he obtained from Robert Elliot a promise to erect at some time a fine office building on the opposite corner, his desire being to attract business to that section of Michigan after the opening of the new postoffice in the vicinity.

The nature of Mr. McGeoch was entirely free from intolerance, he was considerate and kindly in his associations with others, no matter what their station in life might be. His practical generosity and charity found many objects upon which to lavish attention, and he was specially unselfish and liberal in timely assistance to younger brokers in the stock and grain market. In times of panic he saved in this way many young men from disaster, and though none but the recipients and himself knew of his aid and counsel at the time, those who received succor from his generous hand have since given definite expression to their appreciation and enduring gratitude. Genial, direct and sincere, Mr. McGeoch won many staunch friends, and in social relations was a gracious figure. Mindful of the fine sports of his native land, he naturally became one of the early members and enthusiastic spirits of the Milwaukee Curling Club, in which he was for a long period the mainstay, especially in its contests with the Chicago Curling Club. He accumulated a large fortune, and became one of the capitalists of the Wisconsin metropolis, but always showed a high sense of stewardship and an appreciation of the duties and responsibilities which wealth brings to a man of integrity and honor. In addition to his fine homestead on National Avenue in Wauwatosa township, he owned various real estate, and other property interests in Milwaukee, and also was the owner of an extensive and valuable farm near Lake Mills in Jefferson county. He was an intimate friend of the late Alexander Mitchell and other prominent men of the state, and Mr. Mitchell often visited the beautiful McGeoch homestead on the National avenue drive. He was well known to the leading business men of Chicago and the late Philip D. Armour expressed deep regret and sorrow when he learned of the sudden death of Mr. McGeoch.

Mr. McGeoch married Catherine Ellen Harvey, whose death occurred December 3, 1885, the day following the fiftieth anniversary of her birth. After a year's absence in California, she had returned to her home at Wauwatosa, where she died. She was a woman of most gracious personality, and a popular factor in the social activities of Milwaukee. She endeared herself to all who came within the sphere of her gentle influence and her memory is revered by all who knew her. Mr. and Mrs. McGeoch became the parents of five children: Eda McGeoch Martin, who died in November, 1882; Clara, who died November 24, 1908; Alma, who died January 6, 1910; Mrs. John W. Flint of Vermont; Arthur N. McGeoch of Milwaukee.

Arthur N. McGeoch. The only son of the late Peter McGeoch, and one of the most prominent and influential figures in connection with real estate operations at Milwaukee, Arthur Nye McGeoch is well upholding the high prestige of the family name. He is president and treasurer of the McGeoch estate, with offices at Fifty-third and National avenue, where he erected a substantial cement block building for this purpose, the same being of attractive architectural design, and of most modern appointments, and being situated in West Allis, one of the fine suburban districts of Milwaukee, and one whose development has been greatly promoted by Mr. McGeoch, who is executive head of the real-estate agency of the McGeoch estate, the Central Improvement Company, and the Soldiers' Home Heights Company. Mr. McGeoch has control of a large amount of valuable realty in and near Milwaukee, and has been a prime factor in securing the admirable manufacturing industries in West Allis and West Milwaukee in conjunction with the desirable properties owned by the McGeoch Estate, and developed into desirable residence districts under his progressive management. In the various factories in this locality, employment is now given to more than twenty thousand men, and Mr. McGeoch is giving special attention to supplying desirable homes to this worthy class of citizens at most reasonable and advantageous terms.

He is one of the aggressive and successful representative real estate men of Milwaukee, loyal to his native state and home city, and ever ready to do all in his power to further the social and industrial advancement and prosperity of the community. He was born and reared in Milwaukee, and in that city his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He is wisely administering the affairs of the large family estate, and his enterprise and progressiveness have definite influence in the furtherance of local interests, as well as the general prestige of his native state.

Alexander Mitchell. The first president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, an office which he held from 1863 until his death on the 19th of April, 1887, Alexander Mitchell as a banker and great business executive was the foremost man of his time in Wisconsin and had few equals among the great financiers of the United States, with whom he was intimately associated. In a memorial address delivered by Dr. James D. Butler before the Wisconsin Historical Society January 5, 1888, on the subject "Alexander Mitchell, the Financier," the author gave a brief resume of what Mr. Mitchell had accomplished in the financial world, and the language of that address will probably convey more clearly than in any other manner the splendid achievements for which Wisconsin is indebted to Alexander Mitchell.

"It was near the first summer days of 1839 that Alexander Mitchell

A. G. Mitchell

first saw Milwaukee. He came hither to serve as secretary of an insurance company, so called. The first proof discoverable of his presence in that village of perhaps twelve hundred people, and which contained no frame house more than five years old, is a ten-line advertisement in the *Advertiser* of June 15th. In this he notifies the insurance stockholders that payment of ten dollars on each of their shares must be made on the 1st of August, at the company's office in Milwaukee. On the 13th of August the *Sentinel*, then beginning its third year, inserted the following notice:

"'Insurance.—The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company has commenced business in Milwaukee, and are ready to enter into contracts of insurance at low rates of premium. The company will also receive money on deposit, and transact other moneyed operations in which by their charter they are allowed to engage.

'Alex Mitchell, Secretary.'

"Such amid an office outfit costing $280.44, was the birth of an institution that was for more than a decade the only bank in Wisconsin,—which for a generation held in its vaults a third of the Milwaukee deposits, and which gave Alexander Mitchell a colossal fortune as well as more than national fame as a financier. According to the rise and progress of this establishment, if we can pluck out the heart of its mystery, will reveal to us where lay the great strength of the financier we now commemorate."

Alexander Mitchell was born October 18, 1817, at Mill Fortrie, a farm about a dozen miles from Aberdeen, Scotland. His father, John Mitchell, was of English descent, while his mother was Scotch. Having lost his mother while yet a child, he grew up under the care of his father and elder sister, and never attended any school save that of his native parish. When little more than half through his teens he became a law student in an office at Aberdeen, and two years afterward he appears in a bank at Peterhead—a score of miles north of the city where he had plodded in legal elements. In these years of juvenile training some germs of his characteristics in manhood must have been manifest, for he had scarcely reached his majority when, on the recommendation of an Aberdeen legal firm, Adam & Anderson, he was invited to America by George Smith, with the promise of a position here. In 1838 Mr. Smith, a Scotchman then living in Chicago, had secured the charter for the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company, which was organized in the spring of 1839. In territorial days of the northwest the many failures of irresponsible banks rendered the people exceedingly hostile to banking institutions, and when the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company was organized there were certain limitations in the charter regarding carrying on a general banking business, but those limitations were practically annulled by the language of the bill. The act allowed the company, besides insur-

ing on ship and shore, to receive money on deposit, give certificate, loan on the same terms as individual and employ its surplus capital in the purchase of stock or other moneyed operations, "provided noth ing herein contained shall give banking privileges."

Mr. Mitchell came to America in 1839, a Scotch novice not yet twenty-two, and became associated with the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company in the capacity of clerk. Says Dr. Butler further: "The Smith Insurance Company, to save appearances, issued a few policies against accidents by fire and flood, but its principal dealings were of another nature. Multitudes were then first seeking farms west of Lake Michigan rather than amid the agues of Indiana. Homesteads ought to have been free to such a yeomanry, but in fact payment was exacted by the government for every acre, and that in advance,—yes, at times in gold and silver. Such payment many settlers could not make, and yet if once masters of a farm their labor would soon double its value,—while its unearned increment, resulting from the growth of the country, often swelled to ten times its original cost. Much of the Mitchell business very naturally became buying such farms as incomers had picked out, under contract to deed them to such incomers at the end of four years, or sooner, at a moderate advance upon the government price. Thanks to the intermediary purchaser hundreds obtained a start in life otherwise impossible. Their debt to him in this regard is still held in grateful remembrance at many a farmer's fireside.

"Another branch, of the Mitchell business which soon became gigantic was issuing certificates of deposit. The date of the earliest output cannot be ascertained. About six months after he opened his office, that is in March, 1840, the amount in circulation was less than five thousand dollars ($4,819). But within ten years it had run up to a full million, and for years after it still grew. These certificates had the similitude of bank-notes, they were of silk paper, and were engraved by Durand & Co., New York. They bore on the left an Indian, and on the right a female figure pointing to something on a shield. They promised payment on demand, and they never failed to be paid on presentation. This was more than could be said of any bank-notes that had ever been put forth, either in Wisconsin or in the neighboring states, or by any bank in New York except the Chemical.

"Thus all things worked together for good to the Scotch adventurer. Although he did not admit that he had a bank at all, he had all its parts,—and what was more, his was the only bank in a region twice as large as Scotland. The Mitchell business grew still faster. The hour had come and the man. He saw his opportunity and made the most of it. His deposits,—say rather silver certificates,—which in 1840 were but $6,000, within a dozen years had augmented to a million and a half. His success was so enviable that others undertook to tread in his steps. It turned out, however, that following his wisest move-

ments proved as foolish for them as Pharaoh's following the Israelites into the Red Sea was for him. Within his circle none might walk but he.

"Within fourteen years the institution—call it what you will—in which he as clerk had been paid less than a hundred dollars a month—was all his own. Smith, with all the home-keeping Scots who had backed him, was bought out—all the shares and the prestige of the establishment—all had become Mitchell's. But let it not be supposed that our banker, though monarch of all he surveyed, had been walking a primrose path. There were many so-called runs which rushed upon him like torrents or cataracts. Panics, fomented by distant rivals or by neighbors who hoped to rise by his ruin, would seize depositors. Then steamers would suddenly land crowds, all calling for coin. Still larger swarms from the country would throng in. In 1849 Chicago and Detroit combined to crush the only formidable opposition their bankers encountered in the northwest. Whatever Mitchell certificates the conspirators could accumulate were concentrated for payment in Milwaukee on the day after Thanksgiving, simultaneously with the announcement that Smith's bank—the Chicago fountain of all the Mitchell monetary streams—had shut up. The report appalled Wisconsin depositors like thunder in a clear sky. But Mr. Mitchell denied its truth, hurried swift riders to Chicago, so that Smith expressed specie by both land and lake, while Mitchell paid up all comers till banking hours were over, and then made his cashier, David Ferguson, keep on paying till bed-time. People laughed at their own fright when they learned that Smith's bank had been closed on no week day but Thanksgiving. The raid blew over, leaving nine-tenths of the certificates still outstanding. Mr. Mitchell's strategy was on the inside track and interior line. Nothing heightened his prestige more than these cyclones, which proved him to be invincible."

To those who are at all familiar with the history of early banking in the United States, the statement that the millions of dollars' worth of bank notes issued by the Mitchell Company were always redeemed in specie upon presentation is the highest tribute to the integrity of Mr. Mitchell as a financier. There were only two or three banking institutions in the entire country which did not at some time or other suffer depreciation of their notes or temporarily refuse payment upon their paper currency. Notwithstanding his notable integrity in the midst of hundreds of unstable banks, attacks from almost every source were made upon Mr. Mitchell, and he had to fight all the time to ward off the blows of envious competitors and of ignorant, though perhaps well meaning, legislation. In 1844 a bill was passed by the territorial legislature to repeal his company's charter, but the validity of the act was disputed under a decision of the supreme court, and

in spite of the long litigation that followed the credit of the institution remained unimpaired.

Says Dr. Butler: "After fourteen anti-bank years, an act of 1852 authorized what was styled 'free banking' and flooded the country with bank paper, much of which became worthless and was justly branded as 'wild-cat' and 'stump tail.' When this general act came in force Mr. Mitchell called in his circulation, paying gold, unless its equivalent was preferred, for every dollar. Then, adding the monosyllable 'Bank' to his insurance title, he formed the first banking institution in Milwaukee, as Mr. Marshall had formed the first one in the state at Madison. At this juncture of transformation the vast amount afloat—running up into millions—would have tempted many a financier to repudiation. No one suspected Mr. Mitchell of such a thought. Most bonds and bank bills depreciated; his promises never did. They were a bond lighter than air, but they were stronger than iron. The wisdom and honesty which had marked his career in the pre-bank era, with the reputation and wealth then acquired, enabled him afterwards for thirty-three years to stand easily first and foremost among all the bankers who during that generation have arisen in the northwest."

The railway enterprises which shared with banking the last third of his life merely gave new and wider scope for the workings of the financial genius of Alexander Mitchell. Railroad building in Wisconsin dates from 1849, but fourteen years thereafter its principal lines were bankrupt, fragmentary, and worst of all for Milwaukee they were on the point of coming under the Northwestern, which would have sucked the abundance of Wisconsin from every corner between lake and river and poured it into Chicago, leaving Milwaukee bereaved of the commerce of its own state. To avert such a consummation, to secure for Milwaukee her own back country—to turn the railroad chaos into a cosmos—one whole, consolidated of parts harmonious and helpful, was the high aim of Mr. Mitchell. For this end he obtained the mastery of a nucleus which developed into the St. Paul Road, and added to it the Watertown and Horicon, which he already controlled. By this movement nearly the whole business of these lines was brought into Milwaukee instead of being diverted as before at Milton and Minnesota Junction. Next securing the Prairie du Chien and McGregor Western, he extended that line northward in 1867 to St. Paul and Minneapolis. He thus made the name of his road the St. Paul, no longer a misnomer, and completed the first bond of iron connecting the Twin cities of the northwest with Milwaukee and Chicago. His consolidation of Wisconsin roads and concentration of them in Milwaukee he was on the point of supplementing by the purchase of the line from Milwaukee to Chicago. This purpose being thwarted by eastern directors, the connections of his system with Chicago were at

the mercy of a rival company, so he was forced to, construct a line of his own by an inferior route from Milwaukee to that metropolis. Had his advice been taken on another occasion, his road would many years ago have penetrated through the lumber belt of Wisconsin to Lake Superior and would have been enriched by a land grant in that direction.

From the Chicago base, by purchase and construction, he extended his line west to Omaha, southwest to Kansas City, as well as to Missouri river points northward. Buying the river road up from LaCrosse, he completed the best avenue and that with many branches to the great cities of the north. Pushing westward from Milwaukee into Dakota, he laid a thousand miles of track into that territory largely in advance of settlement—but still more largely promotive of it. He foresaw the infinite capabilities of that region so clearly that he could not help acting on his own convictions.

In the proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers for July, 1887, was published a memoir of Alexander Mitchell as a fellow member of that society, and from that article may be drawn a supplementary account of Mr. Mitchell's early constructive efforts as a railroad executive. Referring to the condition of Wisconsin railways during the fifties, the author of the memoir states: "The various railroads in Wisconsin at that time were small and owned by separate and weak companies. They had been built with the aid of town and county bonds and were heavily mortgaged. They were operated independently, and as a consequence their running expenses in every instance were in excess of their incomes. Early in the sixties the condition of the railways had become such that foreclosure proceedings were begun in the courts, whereupon the title to much of the railroad property in the state became so involved that the outlook was exceedingly gloomy, and for some time it seemed as if the roads would be compelled to cease operation.

"The principal companies in this condition were the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, the LaCrosse and Milwaukee, the Milwaukee & Watertown, the Milwaukee and Horicon and the Western Union, running from Racine to Freeport, Illinois.

"While the crisis was threatening in railroad and commercial affairs, an arrangement was effected with Mr. Mitchell by which the bondholders of the several roads joined themselves with him for the purpose of protecting and improving their property. A plan was accordingly arranged to consolidate and operate the roads as a single system. The first road secured was the LaCrosse & Milwaukee together with the Horicon lines, and when the Milwaukee and Watertown roads, running to Columbus, was purchased shortly afterward, the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company was formed, May 18,

1863. Alexander Mitchell was elected president, an office which he held until his death, April 19, 1887.

"Shortly afterward the Prairie du Chien line was secured and the Iowa and Minnesota roads were added to the St. Paul system, the connections through the state were built, and the Chicago division was constructed (1871-72), the Western Union and the Chicago and Council Bluffs were consolidated with the main line and an extension was built into Dakota. In 1874 the name of the corporation was changed to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and at the present time (1887) it owns more miles of road than any other company in the world. When the scheme of consolidating was in its incipiency the stock was almost worthless, while it has recently been quoted at almost its face value.

"That the success of the St. Paul road is in no small degree due to the energy, sagacity and daring of its first president, few who are familiar with the course of events in the northwest will deny, for while the demands of trade, the rapidly increasing population and the vast resources of the territory about the headwaters of the Mississippi and the Great Lakes at the present time render the successful accomplishment of commercial enterprises much less doubtful, the condition of affairs in 1850 were far otherwise, and the assumption of responsibility such as the management of a bankrupt railroad entailed implied a determination and courage which has not been exercised in vain."

In politics Alexander Mitchell was first a Whig, then became a Republican, and supported the policy of the government through the war of the rebellion. After the death of President Lincoln he advocated the reconstructive doctrines of Andrew Johnson, and in the organization of parties which followed became a Democrat. In 1868 he supported Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate for the presidency, and was himself the congressional candidate of the same party in the first Wisconsin district. He was defeated that year, but in 1870 again accepted the nomination and was elected by a large majority. During the two terms of his service in congress his influence as a financier was powerful and most salutary in thwarting a quasi-repudiation of the national debt, and measures tending to impair the national credit. Mr. Mitchell was chosen one of the Wisconsin delegates to the National Democratic Convention in 1876, and supported Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency. The Democratic state convention tendered him the nomination for governor in 1874, but Mr. Mitchell declined to become a candidate. In politics he was conservative and independent, advocating those measures which he believed to be for the good of the country rather than blindly following party leaders.

In conclusion it may be said further in the words of Dr. Butler:

"Mr. Mitchell's training was in Scotland. But as manhood drew near he resembled an eaglet getting wings and feeling the nest too narrow and low for his soaring spirit. No new bank has been chartered in his native land since he was a clerk there. No opening befitting his yearnings there existed. If his financial faculties were not to rust in him unused, he must betake him to a foreign arena. Coming to our northwest, Alexander the Caledonian secured a vantage ground analogous to that gained by Alexander the Macedonian, when, impatient at being pent up in Greece, he passed into Asia and acted his part on an inter-continental theater. Both Alexanders, in virtue of a grander environment, made more of themselves than they would if forever kept in circumspection and confine. They also achieved more for others. The ancient Alexander diffused some tincture of Grecian culture throughout the barbarian orient. The modern Alexander laid the corner-stone of intelligent, honest and stable banking in as grand an occident, and then shot through its recesses lines of travel and traffic which made the wilderness to rejoice, roads radiating more than electric light and darting from far cities to far cities, a sort of shuttle that weaves them into closer and closer union. When he told the aunt by whom, after his mother's death, he was brought up, that he meant to be a laird, his childest ideal was thought high, but it was a low level compared to his accomplishment.

"The great Wisconsin event of 1839 was the chartering of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal. The enactment of it, as published in Milwaukee, was headed, 'Hang out the banner on the outer wall,' and the Fourth of July was celebrated there by breaking ground for that canal. On that occasion the third volunteer toast was: 'Internal Improvements—bonds of union. May they soon join east and west Wisconsin!' This toast was by Alexander Mitchell. When I had raked this incident out of the dusty oblivion of an old newspaper I rejoiced over it as an unconscious foreshadowing of his mamoth railway marvels, spreading civilization a thousand miles west of Milwaukee. The sentiment was all his, but in fact it was offered by another Alexander Mitchell—an engineer on the proposed canal. Its author, however, in extolling internal improvements builded wiser than he knew. His words describing the sluggish and slender waterways he had in mind have little meaning. But their significance becomes sublime when viewed as prophetic of the St. Paul street of steel longer than from here to Scotland, and showing such a mode of shaving the earth as the eagle with wings wide-waving can scarcely accomplish in the air. These streets of steel, and the bank which was their basis, that leaves no corner of Wisconsin untouched—yes, that are longer and broader than any states—are the monument of Alexander Mitchell. He needs no other monument."

Edwin Henry Cassels. A young lawyer with Wisconsin as his native state and the scene of his early career, Mr. Cassels has taken a valuable part in helping solve some of the municipal problems of Chicago, where he has been in practice of law for the past ten years. He was for several years connected with the legal department of the Chicago administration, and is a member of the law firm of Brundage, Wilkerson & Cassels.

Edwin Henry Cassels was born at Tumah, Monroe county, Wisconsin, October 6, 1874, a son of William Beveredge and Mary (Wilson) Cassels. The father was born at Markinch, Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1841, and the mother was a native of New York state. There were six children in the family, Edwin H. being the first. The father was one of the early settlers of Wisconsin, having come to the territory in 1856. A few years ago he retired from active business, and is now living in the city of Tomah. He has held various public offices, and at the present time is mayor of Tomah. His politics is Republican.

Mr. Cassels spent his boyhood in Wisconsin, and from the Tomah high school entered the University at Madison, where he was graduated A. B. in 1895. He afterward attended Harvard University where he received the degree of A. M. He studied law in the office of George H. Gordon at La Crosse and at the Howard Law School. Mr. Cassels began practice at La Crosse, Wisconsin, but three years later in 1903 came to Chicago, where he has since gained distinction and success.

Mr. Cassels in 1907-09 was assistant corporation counsel for Chicago, and in 1909-10 was special counsel to the Chicago City council committee on harbors, wharves and bridges. Mr. Cassels is a member of the Chicago, the Illinois and the American Bar Associations, and belongs to the Law Club and the Legal Club of Chicago. In politics he is a Republican, his church is the Presbyterian, and his college fraternity was the Delta Upsilon. His diversions and amusements and social relations are indicated by his membership in the University, the City, the Harvard, the Hamilton, the Chicago Literary, and the Skokie Country clubs. Mr. Cassels' office is in the Rookery Building, and his residence is at 11 E. Goethe street.

On November 25, 1903, Mr. Cassels married May van Steenwyk, who was born at La Crosse. Their two children are Mariette and Edwin Henry, Jr.

Walter Fitch. One of Wisconsin's sons who have used their business abilities in the larger commercial arena of Chicago and won prominence there is the head of Walter Fitch & Company, stock, bonds, grain and provision, with offices in the Insurance Exchange building. Mr. Fitch is a former president of the Chicago Board of Trade and a well known figure on the exchanges of Chicago and New York.

He was born at Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wisconsin, December 16, 1861, and his father was a pioneer newspaper man of Wisconsin. Walter Fitch had his education in the public schools of Detroit, Michigan, and his first practical relation with the business world was as a clerk in the offices of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad in Missouri, from 1880 to 1883. He then went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and was in the office of the Northwestern Lumber Company up to 1890 at which date he moved to Ashland. At Ashland he became identified with the grain commission business and remained there until 1895, at which time he transferred his operations to Milwaukee, where he was with the grain trade up to 1898. Mr. Fitch has been a resident of Chicago since 1898, and during the first six years was in the grain and provision commission business. Since 1904 he has been in business under the firm name of Walter Fitch & Company, dealing in stocks, bonds, grain and provisions. Mr. Fitch has membership in the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, and the Chicago Stock Exchange, and other principal exchanges.

In 1906 Mr. Fitch was honored with the office of president of the Chicago Board of Trade. In 1904 he was president of the Chicago Athletic Club, and in 1912 was president of the South Shore Country Club. He is a member of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, and of many other social and business organizations. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Walter Fitch is a son of James B. and Mary (Spencer) Fitch. His father was born at Rochester, New York in 1832, and died in 1894. The mother was born in Canajoharie, Montgomery county, New York in 1836, and her death occurred in 1891. They were married at Ripon, Wisconsin, and two of their three children are living, Walter and his sister Sadie. After his education in the schools of Rochester, the late James B. Fitch came west at the age of sixteen, in 1848, and located at Berlin, in Renssalaer county, Wisconsin, where he soon became connected with newspaper work. He later moved to Fox Lake in Dodge county, and spent all his active life there as a newspaper man, and through his journal exerted a powerful influence on opinion and practical affairs. In early life, he was a Whig in politics and later a supporter of the Republican party.

Mr. Walter Fitch was married at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, August 4, 1888, to Miss Maud Harper, a native of Chatham, New Brunswick, Canada.

Nicholas Senn, M. D. It is a distinctive privilege to be able to present in this work, and thus to identify consistently with Wisconsin, a memoir dedicated to one of the most distinguished figures in American medical circles. Dr. Senn, who attained international reputation in his chosen profession, was a scion of a sterling pioneer family of Wisconsin, and in this state his boyhood and youth were passed; here he initi-

ated his labors as a physician and surgeon; and through his character and services he dignified and honored this state and the nation. His fame as a surgeon had no definite confines and he was, in a more generic sense, a man of high ideals and prodigious intellectual attainments. As physician, surgeon, author, educator and citizen he accounted well to himself and the world; he did much to lighten the burden of human suffering; his sympathy transcended mere sentiment to become an actuating motive for helpfulness; and he left the world better for his having lived. He long maintained his home and professional headquarters in the city of Chicago, but continued signally loyal to the state in which he was reared, so that there is all of consistency in rendering in this compilation a brief review of his distinguished career. In making such a tribute there can be no impropriety in reproducing a most earnest and appreciative article previously prepared and dedicated to his memory, certain paraphrase being indulged to permit the incorporation of additional data and the article being thus given without formal designation of quotation.

In the death of Nicholas Senn, on the 2d of January, 1908, the modern world lost not only one of its greatest surgeons but also a strong and tender character of ceaseless activity, whose like, take him for all and all, as doctor, citizen and man, we shall not soon look upon again. His passing away was the cause of profound grief to men and women of all classes and conditions, and drew forth expressions of affection for him as a man, together with such tributes of recognition of him as a scientist and surgeon such as Europe, Asia and America have seldom, if ever, before proffered to a citizen of the New World.

As a surgical operator Dr. Senn was undoubtedly one of the greatest of all times, but his fame far outstripped these limitations. He made the clinics in his profession the basis of a far reaching original investigation and brought the study of bacteriology into the field of surgery in such a manner as to decrease wonderfully the fatalities incident either to operations or injuries received on the field of battle. The deductions drawn by an unusually vigorous and scientific mind from a professional experience as varied as it was broad, added rich stores to the literature of pathology and operative surgery. Personally he not only made invaluable contributions to the standard literature of his profession but was also the means of giving to the west one of the rarest and most valuable of libraries, covering the entire range of medical science. Although a man of compact and powerful physique, the labors which he performed were so prodigious and unceasing as to wear out the human machine before its time, and it was laid away to rest after having performed a remarkable part in the work of the world during his life of sixty-three years and two months.

Dr. Senn was a native of the picturesque canton of St. Gall, in northeastern Switzerland, where he was born of humble parents on the

31st of October, 1844. When he was eight years of age the family came to the United States and settled in Washington county, Wisconsin, where he gained a rudimentary education, which was supplemented by more advanced study in the public schools of the little city of Fond du Lac. He thereafter taught school for several years, but his pedagogic labors were but a means to an end, and in 1864, before he had attained to his legal majority, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. E. Munk, of Fond du Lac. In 1866 he entered the Chicago Medical College, and in this institution he was graduated, cum laude, in the spring of 1868, which of course marked his reception of the coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he passed eighteen months in effective service as an interne in Cook County Hospital.

In 1869, shortly after his marriage, Dr. Senn returned to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and located in the village of Ashford, where he engaged in the private practice of his profession. He had his full quota of the experiences that fall to the lot of the country practitioner and the discipline proved of value to him in both a technical and generic sense. In 1874 he removed to the city of Milwaukee, and soon afterward he was appointed attending physician to the Milwaukee Hospital. Later, as his reputation extended, he served as attending or consulting surgeon to nearly all of the important charities of the city and county, besides which he had the distinction of being appointed surgeon general of the state of Wisconsin.

Wishing to broaden still further his theoretical and clinical knowledge, in 1878 Dr. Senn went abroad and pursued special courses in the University of Munich, Germany, in which he was graduated in the following year. From 1884 to 1887 he served as professor of surgery in the College of Physicians & Surgeons, which is now the medical school of the University of Illinois, and for the succeeding three years he held the chair of the principles of surgery. In 1890 Dr. Senn was elected professor of practical and clinical surgery in Rush Medical College, resulting in establishing his home in Chicago, and of this important chair he continued the distinguished and honored incumbent until his death. He served also as professor of surgery at the University of Chicago; attending surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital; and surgeon in chief of St. Joseph's Hospital, with which institution he was identified for eighteen years and in which he performed a large part of his private work as a surgeon. Rush Medical College and St. Joseph's Hospital especially felt the loss of Dr. Senn's strong and faithful support, in a personal way, as well as his invaluable professional services. Dr. Senn was a member of all the leading medical and surgical societies of the nation, besides which he was identified with representative organizations of general scientific order. He served as president of the American Surgical Association; was a life member of the German Congress of

Surgeons; a corresponding member of the Harveian Society of London; and an honorary member of the Edinburgh Medical Society. In 1890 he was chosen an American delegate to the International Medical Congress, and in 1901 he again went abroad, as one of the most distinguished delegates from the United States to the International Red Cross conference, which met at St. Petersburg.

In 1894, through the generosity and public spirit of Dr. Senn there was installed in the Newberry Library of Chicago the great historical and scientific collection of books relating to medicine which had been brought together as the result of half a century's labors on the part of Dr. William Baum, late professor of surgery in the University of Gottingen, and one of the founders of the German Congress of Surgeons. This splendid library, comprising more than seven thousand volumes, was donated to the Newberry Library in addition to other large and valuable collections which Dr. Senn had previously given to the institution, and which included the collection of Dr. DuBois Raymond, another of the celebrated physicians and surgeons of Germany. By the terms of his noble gift to the Newberry Library this great and valuable assemblage of medical and surgical works are to be permanently known as the Senn Collection, and provision was also made for keeping the volumes together and retaining them as a library in their entirety, with separate and adequate catalogue. Dr. Senn's wife has the credit of making the original suggestion that the collection be transferred to the massive walls of the Newberry Library for safe keeping and for general reference purposes.

In the domain of military surgery Dr. Senn attained to worldwide eminence. His service in this field was instituted early in his professional career, when he served as surgeon general of Wisconsin, a fact previously noted in this context. He gave characteristically zealous and effective service as surgeon general of the Illinois National Guard, of which office he was the incumbent at the time of his death, and in 1891 he founded the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, of which he was elected president. This association was founded by about fifty surgeons of the National Guard, who represented fifteen states and who met in Chicago in 1891 and perfected an organization. Before the close of its first year the association had gained a membership of more than two hundred, and from the date of its inception Dr. Senn was foremost in directing attention to the true province of the military surgeon in modern warfare. The keynote of his position is given in the following extracts from an eloquent address which he delivered before the association in April, 1892: "More ingenuity has been displayed of late years in perfecting firearms and in the invention of machines for wholesale destruction of life than in devising ways and means for saving the lives of those seriously wounded. It is our duty as military surgeons to counteract as far as we can the horrors of war,

by devising life-saving operations and by protecting the injured against the dangers incident to traumatic infection. Antiseptic and aseptic surgery must be made more simple than as in civil practice." Dr. Senn's published investigations, especially his work on "Surgical Bacteriology," have gone far toward bringing about this humanitarian purpose, the importance of which has been doubly emphasized by the fatalities of the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese wars. In both of these conflicts he bore a leading part as a surgeon and as an original investigator of international authority. In May, 1898, he was appointed chief surgeon of the Sixth Army Corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the United States Volunteers, and became chief of the operating staff of surgeons with the American army in the field during the Spanish-American war.

Dr. Senn so enriched the medical and surgical literature of his day that even a mere mention of the hundreds of papers which he contributed to it is impossible in a review of this province. His more pretentious and best known works pertaining to medical and surgical science included those bearing the following titles: "Experimental Surgery," "Intestinal Surgery," "Surgical Bacteriology," "Principles of Surgery," "Pathology and Surgical Treatment of Tumors," "Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints," "Tuberculosis of the Genito-Urinary Organs," "Syllabus of the Practice of Surgery," "Surgical Notes of the Spanish-American War," "Practical Surgery," "Nurse's Guide for the Operating Room," "Abdominal Surgery on the Battlefield," "The Etiology, Pathology and Treatment of Intestinal Fistula and Artificial Anus," "Laparo-hysteriotomy: Its Indications and Technique."

Dr. Senn traveled extensively and was a close and appreciative observer outside the domain of his profession. Thus he was enabled to make also valuable contributions to general as well as technical literature, and among his more notable published works of a literary order may be mentioned the following: "Around the World via Siberia," "Around the World via India," (a medical tour), "Our National Recreation Parks," "A Thunder Storm Before Santiago de Cuba," "In the Heart of the Arctics," "Around the Southern Continents," "Tahiti, the Island Paradise," and "Around Africa via Lisbon."

In the city of Chicago a noble and consistent monument will perpetuate the name and memory of Dr. Senn, this being the Nicholas Senn High School, erected on the north side of the city, at a cost of $750,000, and to afford accommodation for two thousand students. Besides the great and honored name and reputation which shall long survive him, Dr. Senn left a widow and two sons. Mrs. Senn was the wise and gracious comforter and assistant of the Doctor throughout his remarkable career, and their sons are well upholding the prestige of the name which they bear, both being representative physicians and surgeons of Chicago, where the devoted mother still maintains her home. In the year

1868 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Senn to Miss Aurelia S. Millhauser, who was born at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and whose gentle and gracious personality has endeared her to all who have come within the sphere of her influence. In her supreme loss and bereavement she finds the greatest measure of consolation and compensation in the hallowed memories that cluster about the years of long association with her devoted husband during a companionship that was ever ideal in its every relation.

Emanuel J. Senn, M. D. With the success and eminence of his father as his inspiration and guide, Dr. Emanuel J. Senn, the older of the two surviving children, has himself gained prominence in the medical profession, and is one of the ablest physicians and surgeons of the city of Chicago.

Emanuel J. Senn was born at Elmore, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, November 18, 1869. When he was about five years of age the family moved to the city of Milwaukee, where he entered the public schools and continued until he had finished his course in the high school. He was a student at Muhlenberg College at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and in preparation for his chosen profession entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893. For one year he served as interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, and has since been engaged in active practice in Chicago, as a specialist in surgery. Dr. E. J. Senn is associate professor of surgery in Rush Medical College and is attending surgeon at the German Hospital. He holds membership in the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Surgical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. In politics he has always maintained an independent attitude. Dr. Senn is an active member of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago, and belongs to the Chicago Athletic Club. In April, 1900, Dr. Senn married Alys Laroussini of New Orleans.

William N. Senn, M. D. The younger of the two sons who have followed in the footsteps of their honored father, the late Nicholas Senn, William N. Senn, was born in the city of Milwaukee, June 1, 1876. Both by inclination and liberal educational advantages, he was thoroughly equipped for the profession in which he has gained distinctive rank. He studied in the Racine College, the public schools of Milwaukee, and graduated from the historic Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. Entering Rush Medical College he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1900, and through two years after his graduation served as interne in the Presbyterian Hospital. He completed his post graduate studies in the University of Vienna, Austria, in 1903.

Dr. William N. Senn has gained high rank as a surgeon, and has specialized in the treatment of the genito-urinary organs. He is asso-

A. J. Earling

ciate professor of surgery at Rush Medical College, having held that position for seven years, and has been surgeon at St. Joseph's Hospital. Dr. Senn is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Military Surgeons' Association, American College of Surgery, and the American Genito-Urinary Surgeons Association. Dr. Senn served four months as a medical officer during the Spanish-American war, and at the present time is surgeon of the United States Reserve Corps, with the rank of first lieutenant. He is a Republican in politics, and has membership in the University Club of Chicago, the Chicago Yacht Club, of the Sigma Nu Club, and his loyalty to his native state is indicated by his affiliations with the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity, Dr. Senn has taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, and is affiliated with Lincoln Park Lodge No. 311, A. F. & A. M., and with the Illinois Consistory. His church is the Protestant Episcopal.

On January 3, 1906, Dr. Senn married Margery L. Lynch, who was born in Chicago. They are the parents of twin daughters, Barbara and Dorothy.

Albert J. Earling. Constructive enterprise in America has had its most notable triumphs in railroad building. In that field American ingenuity, indomitable energy, and resourcefulness, has been displayed at their best. The history of railway building on this continent has many splendid chapters, but for speed in construction and practical solution of some of the most formidable engineering difficulties all records were broken when the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway, the Pacific Coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, was built from Mobridge, South Dakota, to Seattle and Tacoma, Washington. It is an additional distinction to the citizenship of Wisconsin that the president and the moving spirit in the undertaking was a man born in Wisconsin soon after it became a state, who went into the railway service of the Milwaukee System when a boy, and has during forty-seven years of service risen from one grade to another until he is now president of the great corporation.

Mr. Earling's home is in Chicago, where he is one of the loyal members of the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. On December 18, 1905, Burton Hanson, general counsel for the Milwaukee road, secured the charter in the state of Montana for the Pacific Coast extension. The first ground was broken for the enterprise in the same year, on the east bank of the Missouri River at Mobridge in South Dakota. Within twenty-seven months the road was completed from that point to Butte, Montana, and the first passenger train was run into Butte, over a distance of seven hundred and eighteen miles from Mobridge. In the early part of 1910 the road was opened from Mobridge to Seat-

tle and Tacoma, a total distance of 1395 miles, both for freight and local passenger business. Then on May 29, 1911, two of the finest passenger trains in the world were put into service from Seattle and Tacoma to Chicago, for first class passenger business. These trains have become known to all the traveling public as the Olympian and the Columbian.

The total cost of construction of the Pacific Coast extension was about two hundred million dollars. While probably its primary purpose was to secure a great trunk line from the northwest coast to connect with the net work of the older Milwaukee System, most enduring results, and those which will eventually contribute most to the prosperity and welfare of the country, consisted in the opening up of a vast stretch of land across the northwest which had hitherto been practically undeveloped. Since the building of the Puget Sound Line hundreds of prosperous cities and villages have sprung up along the route, and transportation has accomplished its familiar miracles in the promotion of industry and commerce. Besides the many towns which denote a development of agriculture, there are several mineral regions, whose resources have been made profitable through this road. Roundup, Montana, a mining town of about fifteen hundred population is one of the notable examples of this development.

A long technical description would be necessary to indicate the remarkable difficulties encountered and overcome in the construction of this railroad, and only a brief reference can be made to them in this sketch. At Mobridge, South Dakota, the road crossed the Missouri River, on its new steel bridge the heaviest and largest ever thrown across that stream. It consists of three immense spans, each four hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and the superstructure rising sixty-five feet above the rails, is imposed upon four massive piers, lifting the bridge proper fifty-five feet above the surface of the river. The Puget Sound extension crosses four mountain ranges. The Big Belts, the Rockies, the Bitter Root, the Cascades. A tunnel one thousand feet below the summit of the Bitter Roots is about two miles in length, while the entire construction in that range entailed some of the heaviest work and most intricate engineering ever employed in railway building. At the entrance on the east side of this tunnel the trains are in Montana and they immerge at the west end in the state of Idaho. At Beverly, near the mouth of Crab Creek, the railway crosses the Columbia River, on a magnificent steel bridge, nearly a mile in length, and lifted above the water to permit of the passage of boats without employing drawbridge or life span.

Albert J. Earling who since September, 1899, has been president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and under whose presidency the Puget Sound Extension was begun and completed, was born at Richfield, Wisconsin, January 19, 1849. He had

a common school education, and at the age of seventeen, entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, having been connected with that road ever since 1866. He started as a telegrapher, and was promoted to train despatcher, continuing in that department of the service for nine years. He was assistant superintendent four years, and for two years was division superintendent. He then became assistant general superintendent, and was appointed general superintendent of the Milwaukee lines, in 1888. In 1890, Mr. Earling was made general manager, and held that office five years, when he was elected to the office of second vice-president and to the office of chief executive place in the system in September, 1899.

Hon. Jerome I. Case. By the death in 1891 of Jerome I. Case, passed a life which should be an inspiration to the living. Active in politics, his political influence was always for high ideals and progressive politics. A man of great wealth, and a creator of a great industrial enterprise, his life emphasized the truth that enterprise and wealth are not inconsistent with the highest standards of character and conduct. He was a manager of men, an executive in affairs, a wielder of great financial and industrial resources. He built, and what he built still stands, a permanent factor in the industrialism of his home city of Racine.

The late Mr. Case was without doubt the most remarkable of many strong characters who came to Racine county during the pioneer period Though he became one of the most successful manufacturers, not only in Wisconsin, but with rank among the leaders anywhere in the world, his life and chief interest were always devoted to the state and vicinity in which his early career had begun. It was in his section of Wisconsin that he first introduced his improved machinery, and as this state was the first to get the benefit of the products of his genius, so it has, for now more than half a century, continually benefited from the great enterprise which he built up. It was part of his character to do the work that lay nearest to him with the facilities available, and it was for this reason that he gradually acquired so vast an interest in the industralism of this state, and conferred so lasting a benefit upon the prosperity of its citizens. Though a man of exceedingly modest spirit, he had the ambition and industry, which together worked for inevitable high success. The industry which will always be most closely associated with his name was of course the great J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, but his interest and efforts also extended into many other fields, and while his great industrial plant conferred great wealth and material prosperity on the people of this state, he was also a constant factor in promoting civic benefits. His executive ability enabled him to take an active part in many affairs, outside of his own immediate business. The advancement of his home city, of Racine, was always due to

his help, and he conferred both his own endeavors and liberally of his own means to promote that end. Every other good cause found in him a willing helper, and he acquired a position of no small prominence in civil and political affairs of Wisconsin.

The late Jerome I. Case was of New England stock and of English descent, his first American ancestors having been four brothers who located on the shores of New England during the Colonial period. Jerome I. Case was born at Williamstown, Oswego county, New York, December 11th, 1818. His parents, Caleb and Deborah (Jackson) Case, had moved from Rensselaer county to Oswego county as pioneers of the latter, and had cleared a home from the midst of the woods in that part of the state. This arduous work of pioneering was a task in which the sons also shared, and it was in the environment of the frontier, with its dangers and difficulties and simplicities of existence that Jerome I. Case was reared to manhood. Though the youngest son whose early life was spent at a time when both the east and west were laboriously emerging from the primitive conditions of the early last century, schools had hardly yet been established on a basis anything like the modern free schools, and there as a youth he had opportunities to attend only a few weeks each year, the instruction itself being of the most elementary character. When he was about sixteen years old, his school days came to an end, but about that time occurred the circumstance which directed him into his permanent career of usefulness. His father had secured the right to sell and use a one-horse tread-power threshing machine. This was a wonderful thing for the time, and its management was turned over to the son Jerome, who, never receiving an early training in mechanics, yet manifested a native ability in that direction. From that time until he became of age, young Mr. Case gave his services, as was the custom of those days, to his father, and was chiefly employed in operating the old-fashioned thresher, which has been mentioned. On attaining his majority, he started the operation of a threshing machine on his own account, but this was only preliminary to his ambition for securing a more liberal education, and one that would fit him for the higher responsibilities of life. His first savings were therefore devoted to this end. In January, 1841, he entered the Academy at Mexicoville, New York, where he took such studies as he thought would be more practical for his future purposes. He never denied the knowledge and resources of books, but at the same time his most useful education and training was acquired through his contact with men.

It is a feature of special interest, in connection with the great Case industry, that it was founded in Wisconsin during the territorial period of the state, and is one of the few great enterprises which saw their inception so far back in history. In the spring of 1842 when twenty-three years of age, Mr. Case bought six threshing machines on credit, these machines being of the crude design then in use, and brought these

to Racine. Five of the machines he sold, and with the sixth he went about the country doing the threshing for the farmers of this vicinity. His machine saw hard service, and at the end of the second season required rebuilding, a task to which Mr. Case had applied himself with a great deal of interest, and though, as mentioned, he had had no technical equipment in mechanics, he possessed a great deal of natural ability along that line, and with such tools as he could find, and without very definite ideas of what he wished to accomplish, he set to work, not only to rebuild, but if possible to improve his old machine. Grain separating machinery up to that time had advanced little beyond the old days of the flail and winnowing floor. There was no machine capable of threshing and separating the grain from the chaff in one operation, and it was to remedy this vital defect that Mr. Case applied his experience and ingenuity to the perfection of his first machine. What was known as the open or "ground hog" threshers were still quite generally in use. These only beat out the grain, throwing out all chaff and grain together, after which it was necessary to separate. During the winter of 1843-1844, in the kitchen of a farm house at Rochester, in Racine county, Mr. Case made a model which illustrated his ideas in a practical form, and which afforded a great deal of gratification to the ambitious young inventor. Crude and imperfect though it was, his machine could not be equalled by the best product of the east. During the following summer, he demonstrated the practical qualities of the machine, and further improved it, and then in the fall of 1844 started a small shop in Racine, and planned to construct one or more machines during the succeeding winter.

Though he recognized that his invention was one to fill a long felt want, the modesty which was inherent in Mr. Case's character, prevented him from realizing the importance of his great invention, and what was destined to be its remarkable popularity. Even the advisors who encouraged him in the progress, believed that half a dozen machines, if successful, would be sufficient to meet all the demands in this state, and to extend the sale beyond the limits of the state had not yet become a part of the contemplations or prospects of those interested in the manufacture. Thus the men behind the manufacture at the beginning, were never eager to force the sale, and it accordingly increased on a natural basis, and in strict keeping with the demands. Mr. Case turned out a product which the people wanted, he managed his own affairs well, did right by his associates and patrons, and the success of the enterprise took care of itself.

In 1847 Mr. Case erected a three story brick building thirty by ninety feet in dimensions, located near the site of the present factories in Racine. The plant as best constructed was larger than the business then required, but it was Mr. Case's public spirit that caused him to erect a structure which would reflect credit upon his home town. About this period the farming communities of the west became very prosperous,

and as the merits of the J. I. Case threshers and horse power machines became more widely known, the demand increased so that it was always ahead of the supply. This sketch will not permit a detailed account of the growth of this remarkable industry, but it is sufficient to say that from the small shop of 1844 there has been developed by the successive additions and improvements, the increasing of equipment and addition of continually larger business, there has been produced what is now the largest industry of the kind in the world. Even though the most enthusiastic dreams of the founder could not have foreseen the results of this later development. He was not a man to have visions far beyond the limits of logical possibilities, and it was not consistent with the judgment of people of that time to estimate or foresee anything like the remarkable growth and extent of our modern industrialism. Racine itself was then a small town, and it would have been unreasonable to suppose that a joint industry surpassing in wealth and the number of employes the entire population and resources of the town at that time, could have grown up about this center. However, from that time to this the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Plant has been one of the greatest in Racine, and in later years fully one-sixth of the total population of this city comprise the employes and the families connected with this great industry. Another important benefit derived from this factory is its influence in attracting other business concerns of more or less magnitude to Racine, so that the Case enterprise might be properly considered to have been the nucleus of the modern industrial city. The buildings of the great plant cover some thirty acres of land on the banks of Root river, just inside the lake harbor, so that it has docks for loading and unloading vessels, and plenty of terminal railroad facilities.

The success of this great enterprise has been due first of all to Mr. Case, but in a hardly less degree to his excellent judgment in selecting men who could execute and extend his own powers, and assist him in carrying out the enterprise in its highest form. Thus there are several other names which deserve credit in any account of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company. In 1863, Mr. Case admitted to partnership, three men who were then in his employ. These were Stephen Bull, the only one still living at this time, and the late M. B. Erskine, and the late Robert H. Baker. After the admission of these younger partners, the business was conducted under the firm name of J. I. Case & Company. In 1880 the business was reorganized as the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, with a paid up capital of $1,000,000. From that date Mr. Case was president of the company until the time of his death. One of the most important improvements in the development of threshing machines was the introduction of a portable steam engine, and subsequently of the traction steam engine. The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company have almost from the first manufactured these engines as an essential part of threshing equipment.

In 1876 was organized at Racine, the firm of Case, Whitney & Company, with a capital stock of $120,000, which was subsequently increased to $150,000, the purpose of this enterprise being to manufacture plows. Mr. Case was the company's first president, and continued in that office for two years, at which time the business was incorporated as the J. I. Case Plow Company. He remained at the head of the affairs of this company until his death. It would be impossible to enumerate all of the other enterprises in the field of business with which Mr. Case's name was associated at various times. In 1871 he was one of the incorporators of the Manufacturers National Bank in Racine, an institution which has enjoyed a splendid record of prosperity, and is recognized as one of the strongest banks in the state. He was president of this bank from the time of its organization until the time of his death. Also in 1871 he had assisted in the organization of the First National Bank at Burlington, Wisconsin, and was president of this institution. Other banking houses which he assisted in establishing were those at Monrovia, California, at Fargo, North Dakota, and at Crookston, Minnesota.

The part which Mr. Case played in making Racine a great manufacturing city and improving all its business conditions did not pass without proper appreciation from his fellow citizens. He was a man of great public spirit, and always willing to do his share of public work, and at the same time his fellow citizens were eager to honor him with the highest public offices in their state. In 1856 he was elected mayor of Racine, and the following year declined renomination, which had been offered him. Then in 1858 he was induced to accept the nomination and was elected over Hon. John M. Cary. He also was elected to the State Senate, a body which he served efficiently for two years. The first presidential vote cast by Mr. Case was for William Henry Harrison, and he was active in his affiliation and support of the old Whig party up to the time of its dissolution and the organization of the Republican party in 1856, at which time he became one of the first in Wisconsin to adhere to these new principles and ever afterward vigorously supported its platform and candidates up to the time of his death. Mr. Case was an ardent Union man, and during the Civil war was unfailing in his liberality, as to money and efforts to uphold the cause of freedom and the union of the states. At the breaking out of the war, when Colonel William Utley proposed to raise a regiment, Mr. Case offered the sum of one thousand dollars to the first company that would enlist in that regiment.

For many years Mr. Case was an ardent admirer and patron of fine horses. He took great pleasure in breeding and training turf stock, and not only had fine barns and a track at Racine, but owned a third interest in the Glenview stock farm near Louisville, Kentucky. Some of the fastest trotting horses in the world were owned by Mr. Case. Perhaps the best known of them all was the famous "Jay-Eye-See." He had bred, and at one time was owner of forty-eight horses which made rec-

ords ranging from 2:10 to 2:34. "Jay-Eye-See" had a record of 2:10; "Phallas" was rated at 2:13¾, while "Brown" made 2:18¾ in a race when four years old.

The Hickory Grove Farm was the name of the splendid stock farm of Mr. Case, located just south of the City of Racine, and adjacent to the city limits.

Mr. Case not only because his own business lay in that direction, but with a disinterested ambition to see improvement in every line in agriculture, was always foremost in promoting every thing of advantage to the farming interest, particularly of his home state. He was long identified with the County and State Agricultural Societies. He was one of the founders and a life member of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.

Mr. Case was more than seventy years of age at the time of his death, which occurred on the twenty-second of December, 1891. He had begun his life in the pioneer country of Western New York, had transferred to similar conditions in Wisconsin, and throughout his career had been a hard worker, who never spared himself in the advancement of business and affairs, yet he had attained a good old age and few men in the state of Wisconsin have passed away carrying with them such respect and sincere admiration as the late Jerome I. Case.

Mr. Case in 1849 married Miss Lydia A. Bull, a daughter of DeGrove and Amanda (Crosby) Bull. Seven children were born to their marriage, and the four that grew up were as follows: Henrietta is the wife of Percival S. Fuller, a prominent lawyer of Chicago; Jessie F. became the wife of H. M. Wallis, who is the owner of a large interest and had full charge of the J. I. Case Plow Works at Racine; Amanda became the wife of J. J. Crooks of San Francisco, California; Jackson I. is now deceased. The last named had at one time been mayor of Racine, and was said to have been the youngest mayor of any large city in the United States.

Ferdinand A. Geiger was born at Cassville, Grant county, Wisconsin, October 15, 1867. His father, who was born near Frankfort, Germany, emigrated to this country in 1833 and located at Cassville in 1848, where he was a prosperous merchant until his death in 1873. The mother, a native of Weisbaden, Germany, came to America in 1851 and to Cassville in 1861, and was married in Cassville. She died there in 1901.

As a boy Judge Geiger attended the district schools of Cassville until 1883, when he was sent to the high school at Madison, and a year later entered the academic department of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. He continued his studies in the law department and was graduated with his law degree in 1890. In December of the latter year he entered as clerk the law office of Miller, Noyes & Miller, of Milwaukee, with which firm he re-

mained over three years. In the spring of 1894 was formed his association with John F. Burke and N. S. Robinson, in the firm of Burke, Robinson & Geiger. A year later Mr. Burke withdrew, and Robinson & Geiger continued together a year, after which Mr. Geiger practiced independently for the sixteen years before his elevation to the district federal bench. The date of his appointment was March 20, 1912.

June 8, 1897, Judge Geiger married Miss Kathyrine L. Mayhew of Milwaukee, where she was born and educated, her parents being among the old residents of the city. Judge Geiger and wife have four children, and their home is at 888 Summit avenue.

Earle S. Welch. One of the most successful men in the business world of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, is Earle S. Welch. He has been a prominent leader in the business affairs of Eau Claire for fifteen years and has exerted no small influence upon the industrial and financial growth of the city. In his close connection with the two daily newspapers of the city he has had numberless opportunities to be of service to the citizens of Eau Claire, and being a far sighted and able man of affairs he has been of service to more than one good cause.

Earle S. Welch was born in Madison, Wisconsin, on the 21st of July, 1867, the son of William and Jane (Petherick) Welch. William Welch was born on the 12th of November, 1821, at Lorain, Jefferson county, New York. He came to Wisconsin in 1846, and plunged right into the backwoods, for at this time there was no railroad west of Milwaukee. He went to Madison in Dane county and there established a hotel. Later he studied law and after his admission to the bar he practiced law in Madison until 1882. At this time he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota. Here he continued the practice of his profession, and when he retired from active work he had been practicing for upwards of fifty years. He retired from general practice about twenty-five years ago but he has been a consulting lawyer up to this time, and his opinion is highly valued in the city of Minneapolis where he and his wife now make their home. He married Jane Petherick in Madison, Wisconsin, in September, 1850, and four children have been born to this union. Mrs. Welch was born in London, England, but has lived in this country practically all of her life. Their children were Victor John, who died on the 18th of February, 1912, William P., Rosina L., and Earle S. Welch. Mr. Welch was active in politics during his stay in Madison and held several public offices. He was a member of the Whig party until the foundation of the Republican party when he became a loyal adherent of the latter.

Earle S. Welch received his education in the schools of Madison, Wisconsin, but he was ever impatient of the restraint of the school room and was eager to get away from books and go to work. He was therefore not very old when he left school and secured his first position, being fourteen years of age at the time. He first worked in a book store in

Minneapolis, and later became a bookkeeper. From this position he stepped into that of a traveling salesman, going on the road for a Minneapolis house. He next became a traveling salesman for a New York house and these years on the road were to prove of value to him later in life, for he gained a practical and valuable knowledge of the business world.

In 1899 Mr. Welch came to Eau Claire to accept the position of business manager of the *Daily Telegram*. He is now vice-president and one of the publishers of this paper and the advance that has been made both in the circulation list and in the appearance and value of the paper as a dispenser of news must be credited in large measure to the work of Mr. Welch. He is also vice-president and one of the publishers of the Eau Claire *Leader*, another influential newspaper of the city. He has other business relations, being connected with the Culver Realty Company as secretary.

In politics Mr. Welch is a member of the Republican party, and he has always been a loyal adherent to his party, having given valuable assistance in more than one political battle. He was appointed postmaster of Eau Claire in April, 1907, and was re-appointed in April, 1911. He is an active member of Eau Claire lodge, No. 402, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is past exalted ruler.

Louisa Culver became the wife of Earle S. Welch on the 18th of February, 1903. Mrs. Welch is a daughter of Joseph C. and Angeline E. (Kern) Culver, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Welch have become the parents of three sons, namely, Earle S., Jr., John Culver, and William Joseph.

Herman T. Lange. As a representative business man Mr. Lange has taken an active part in various enterprises in Eau Claire. As president and treasurer of the H. T. Lange Company, wholesale grocery and fruits, Mr. Lange has a practical achievement, which is both the flower and fruit of a long career as a business man, and in a number of other ways Mr. Lange's name is identified with the business history of this state where he has been a resident for more than thirty years.

Herman T. Lange was born at Portage, Wisconsin, April 9, 1858, a son of Lewis T. and Louisa B. Lange, both parents, born in Germany, are now living, the father having been born in 1826 and the mother in 1836. The father in Germany had learned the cabinet-makers' trade under the direction of his father, who was a skilled workman in that line, and when a young man sought a new field for his energies in America. He embarked upon a sailing vessel, and spent seven weeks upon the ocean, finally landing in New York City. In the course of the voyage the food supplies had run short and the passengers subsisted upon a scant allowance for a number of days. From the Atlantic coast he came on west and located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he had a brother,

and some time later moved to Chicago, from there to Watertown, Wisconsin, all the time working at his trade as a journeyman, and finally settled in Portage where he was employed by a firm which manufactured fanning mills and thrashing machines. Besides his training in a trade he had a natural mechanical talent, and this faculty proved very useful in his successful career. While connected with the Portage firm he invented a machine for separating the grain from the chaff, this being one of the earliest workable inventions for the threshing of grain. Subsequently he was connected with a furniture manufacturing concern until its plant was burned to the ground. In that fire he lost all his tools and that was a serious setback. The company moved their plant to LaCrosse, but Mr. Lange remained in Portage. This was a period of Wisconsin history when the Indians were still hostile and causing considerable trouble to the early settlers in that section of the state. Subsequently he made his home at Kilbourn City, where he was engaged independently in the manufacture of furniture. He then moved to Dunn county where he operated a farm for seven years and then moved to Eau Claire, where he is still living, aged eighty-four years and where he is a respected resident. During his early life he was a Whig in politics, and now for many campaigns has voted for Republican candidates. He was married during his residence in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and he and his wife became the parents of seven children, six sons and one daughter. The daughter is now deceased and the sons are all living and named as follows: George A., Herman T., Charles G., Lewis T., Gustav J. and Fred A.

Mr. H. T. Lange attained most of his education in the schools of Kilbourn City, Wisconsin. He left school and books at the age of sixteen in order to turn his attention to practical work of life, and began learning the bakery trade at Portage. After two years of training and experience he went to Minneapolis where he began work at his trade. His work as manager of a bakery on Fourth avenue north, continued for eight years, and at the end of that time, with George Johnson, he engaged in business for himself under the firm name of Johnson & Lange. This was in the fall of 1882 and the location of the partners was in Eau Claire, the city with which Mr. Lange has ever since been identified. In a little while a confectionery stock was added to the business, and by their enterprise and push they increased their business until they had three stores in the city. In 1892 Mr. G. J. Lange, a brother of Herman T., bought out Mr. Johnson, and the business was then conducted under the firm name of H. T. Lange & Brother, up to 1895, at which time the latter bought out his brother's interest in the business.

Mr. Lange in 1895 built a fine brick building at the corner of Gibson and River streets and disposing of his retail store he engaged in the wholesale grocery and fruit business by himself. In 1903 the business

was incorporated under the name of H. T. Lange Company, Wholesale Grocers and Fruits, Mr. Lange being president and treasurer of the company. He is also director of the Lange Canning Company, a local enterprise which was incorporated in 1901; is a director in the Union National Bank, director of the Union Savings Bank, and is president of the Y. M. C. A. in Eau Claire. He has represented the Sixth Ward as alderman for three terms, and is one of the citizens whose support can be depended upon for the promotion and betterment of all local welfare. Mr. Lange is a member of the Methodist church, and is affiliated with the Eau Claire Lodge No. 112, A. F. & A. M. and the Eau Claire Chapter No. 36, R. A. M. In politics he is a Republican.

On November 23, 1886, he married Minnie L. Weidenbacher. Mrs. Lange was born in Kilbourn City, and is the mother of three children, namely: Laura, Gladys and Vernon.

Nathan Pereles. Among the worthy men of the past who seem at once a reproach and an encouragement to us of the present, the name of the late Nathan Pereles holds prominent position. It has been said, and truly, that there are some whose lives are shaped by circumstances and others who overcome circumstances and shape their own lives, and to the latter class Mr. Pereles surely belonged. Tens of thousands, born as he was, in obscure poverty, never emerged from it. From his parents, however, he enherited the best of legacies, industry, integrity and perseverance. These, united to thrift, temperance and shrewd intelligence, were the equipment with which he won his way in life to eminent success.

Nathan Pereles was born in the village of Sobotist, Neutra county, Hungary, April 2, 1824, and was the son of Herman and Judith Pereles, teachers in the old country and remarkably intelligent people, but poor in worldly goods. Very early in life Nathan learned to share with his parents the family cares, for he was a most dutiful and devoted son, as his father had been before him. His education was limited, but the lessons of devotion to work and family taught at home silently bore fruit. When but fifteen years of age he became a clerk in a wholesale indigo and seed house in the city of Prague, Bohemia. He had been taught by his parents as much as lay in their power, and after he entered the business house furthered his education by attending evening school. By the time he was twenty-one years of age he had become chief clerk in the business house, but at this point it seemed that his progress was stayed, and in 1845 he decided to attempt to better his prospects, accordingly emigrated to the United States. Although he came to New York with letters of recommendation to prominent capitalists and business men, he soon imbibed the independent spirit of the new land, albeit he was unable to speak the language, and therefore passed by these men of influence and went to work for a New Jersey farmer. While not en-

gaged in the duties of his position, he devoted his time to mastering the English tongue and to the teaching of German and French to the young people of the neighborhood. Mr. Pereles spent two years in the East, and in 1847 came West, locating in Milwaukee. Although his economy and industry had enabled him to accumulate a small capital, with commendable judgment and foresight he first obtained employment in order to investigate the situation with a view of independently establishing himself. In company with two friends of his youth, A. Neustadle and H. Scheftels, he finally opened a grocery store on Chestnut street, near Third street, but in 1849 this firm was dissolved, Mr. Pereles continuing the business alone. For the succeeding five years he continued such a prosperous trade that he was able to retire and devote a fair portion of his time to the study of law, to which he had been partial for a number of years. The panic of 1857, however, found his name upon the notes of several friends who were unable to meet payments, and others upon whom he depended failed, so that with the fall of others his entire fortune was swept away.

This blow but aroused Mr. Pereles to redoubled efforts, and he continued the study of law with a definite and serious purpose. For about one year he was in the office of George W. Chapman, and September 11, 1857, he was admitted to the bar. Soon thereafter the firm of Austin (afterward Judge R. N.) & Pereles was formed, a partnership which continued for nine years, when D. H. Johnson (later Judge Johnson of the Circuit Court) was received into partnership. The firm style was Austin, Pereles & Johnson, and continued as such until its dissolution, in December, 1868, on account of failing eyesight on the part of Mr. Pereles, cause by intense application to his work. Personal care and skilled medical treatment, however, averted the threatened calamity of blindness, and in 1874 he was able to resume business, taking as his partner the late James M. Pereles, an association which continued for two years. Later, another son, Thomas Jefferson Pereles, was taken into the firm, which continued as Nathan Pereles & Sons. Mr. Pereles' life experience, educational training and natural inclination peculiarly fitted him for the practice of probate, real estate and commercial law, and he therefore refused all criminal cases. It is doubtful if there has been a practitioner in the history of the Wisconsin bar who so thoroughly understood his specialty as did Mr. Pereles. Whether he managed large estates or handled the small money matters of poor citizens, he possessed the complete confidence of his clients, and among his confreres he bore the highest reputation. For many years Mr. Pereles was connected with such institutions as the Bank of Commerce and the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a man of remarkable strength and vitality and for years accomplished an enormous amount of work. His kindness of heart, his modest deportment and true benevolence marked him as a gentleman. Whatever work he undertook, he

did well; every duty cast upon him he discharged; no one who reposed confidence in him was disappointed; to the client he was a wise counselor and to the judge was a valuable assistant. In his death, which occurred January 28, 1879, Milwaukee lost a citizen whose career presents an example worthy of imitation by future generations and encourages the young lawyer to practice the manly virtues which were the ornaments of this well-directed and useful life. Mr. Pereles was a Master Mason and a member of the oldest lodge in Milwaukee, and at the time of his death was one of the three surviving charter members of the oldest German Odd Fellows lodge in Wisconsin, viz: Teutona No. 57, of Milwaukee.

Mr. Pereles' wife was formerly Miss Fannie Teweles, daughter of a Prague merchant, to whom he had become engaged prior to coming to the United States. There were three sons and one daughter in the family: B. F., James M., Thomas J. and Julia E. Mrs. Pereles was a helpmate to her husband in every sense of the world. She survived him thirteen years, passing away March 31, 1892, universally mourned by her many friends.

Judge James Madison Pereles, president of the Citizens Trust Company, of Milwaukee, and a member of the law firm of Nathan Pereles & Sons, died at his home in Milwaukee, on December 11, 1910, at the age of fifty-eight years.

Judge Pereles was the second son of the late Nathan Pereles and his wife, Fannie (Teweles) Pereles, who is also deceased, and concerning both of whom specific mention is made in other pages of this work. James Madison Pereles was born in Milwaukee on April 27, 1852, and was educated in the grade schools of the city. He lived here all his life with the exception of the time in which he was absent in attendance at the State University from which he was graduated in the law department in 1874. Upon his return to Milwaukee after his college career was concluded, he entered his father's law office, and it was then that the firm of Nathan Pereles & Son was established. When his younger brother, Thomas Jefferson Pereles, was admitted to the bar in 1876, the firm was changed to Nathan Pereles & Sons, and the business continues in that name today. James Pereles took charge of all the court work of the firm and in 1899 he was appointed judge of the county court by Governor Edward Scofield to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge John E. Mann.

Judge Pereles enjoyed a career of large public usefulness in his home city, and many important positions were filled with praiseworthy efficiency and precision by him. He was at one time one of the school commissioners of the city and during his term of office was elected president of the board. In 1897 he was elected one of the citizen members of the board of trustees of the public library and he was president of that board

for the last thirteen years of his life. During that time he established a special department supplying books for the blind, and he made annual contributions to the growth of that department. He also created a number of scholarships for the benefit of the Wisconsin Free Library commission, as well as fellowships in his father's name for the department of law in the state university. He was for several years a member of the board of regents of the State University and was associated with the late Senator Stout in establishing the first free public libraries. In addition to being a contributor to charitable and benevolent institutions in the city, he contributed generously in a private way to many benevolent causes, and was known as a philanthropist of note, although it is probable that his greatest benefactions were carried on in a strictly private manner.

The Citizens' Trust Company was incorporated by Judge Pereles and his brother, Thomas Jefferson Pereles, concerning whom a sketch will also be found in this historical and biographical work. This concern was established by them in the year 1897, primarily as a means to keep alive the loan department and several trust estates handed down to them by their father upon his death. Since its organization Judge Pereles was its president continuously until his death. He was also interested in a number of industrial companies of more or less importance in the city.

Judge Pereles was well advanced in Masonry, and was honored by his lodge, Independence Lodge No. 80, F. & A. M., as its worshipful master and one of its trustees. For a number of years he was one of the alternate treasurers of the Grand Lodge, and when he died his funeral was conducted under the auspices of his local lodge of the order.

Judge Pereles was one of the chief movers in the Auditorium project and a member of the auditorium board from the date of its organization up to his death. His interest in the finished building was so great that when ill health forbade his visiting the building on foot, he would enter the State street door in his automobile and be assisted to the meetings by other members of the board.

Upon his death the Board of Trustees of the Public Library adopted the following resolutions, which were presented by Trustee James G. Flanders: "The Board of Trustees of the Public Library desire to place upon record the high appreciation of the board of the able and distinguished services of the Hon. James Madison Pereles, who for more than thirteen years was a member of this board and its president, and who gave to the library and to the City of Milwaukee untiring, faithful and intelligent service, and whose public spirit was repeatedly manifested by generous gifts to the library and other objects of public interest.

"Resolved, That the secretary of the board be and is hereby requested to record this tribute in the minutes of the board, and to forward to his family an engrossed copy of the same, properly certified."

The board attended the funeral in a body. The public library and its branches were closed during the afternoon of the funeral. Courts were suspended and the judiciary attended the funeral, and the entire Auditorium board, of which Judge Pereles was an active member, attended in a body.

Thomas J. Pereles. On Sunday, June 8, 1913, Milwaukee lost one of the flower of her citizenship in the passing of Thomas J. Pereles, head of one of the best known banking houses in the city, former debt commissioner of the city, long time school director and veteran traveler. His illness had been an extended one, and resulted from complications arising from an attack of pneumonia, the last three months of his life being carried out in confinement to his rooms. He was a brother of James Madison and Benjamin Franklin Pereles, the former having died in 1910 and the latter in 1902. James Madison and Thomas J. Pereles were partners in the law firm of Nathan Pereles & Sons and in the conduct of the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company.

The late Thomas Jefferson Pereles was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on December 14, 1853, and was a son of the late Nathan Pereles, who is mentioned at length on other pages of this historical and biographical work, as is also Judge James Madison Pereles, deceased. Mr. Pereles was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and following his high school course, took the law course at the University of Wisconsin, and was graduated from that institution when he was twenty-three years old. He was admitted to the bar on June 20, 1876, and on July 1, of the same year, associated himself with his father and brother, thus forming the partnership known as Nath. Pereles & Sons. They enjoyed a widespread and immensely lucrative practice for many years. During the life of the father and since that time, the law practice has been largely confined to probate, commercial, corporation and real estate law, and in their specialty Mr. Pereles was an unquestioned authority. He had a reputation for sound judgment in commercial and financial matters, and was twice appointed commissioner of the public debt,—first on March 14, 1893, by Mayor P. J. Somers, a Democrat, and for the second term by Mayor William J. Rauschenberger on April 19, 1896, the latter a Republican. He served long and faithfully as a member of the school board, and was ever the ardent advocate of free education and better education for the masses. Since the inception of the Citizens' Mutual Loan and Building Association a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Pereles has been active and prominent in its management, and he was, in the years of his career, found identified with many projects for the betterment of the city and was always one of the foremost in helping worthy civic movements, his retirement from public life alone staying his activities in those matters, although he continued to the last to maintain his interest in civic welfare, and aided in many excellent

Joseph Dinwall

causes after he had been compelled by necessity to give up his active interest.

Mr. Pereles was a generous and affable gentleman, wide-minded and sympathetic, and like his honored brother, the late Judge James M. Pereles, was a sturdy advocate of free education, and always a liberal contributor in that direction. It was years before the fact became public property that he and his brother were the liberal donors of the fund that supplied the children of indigent parents with school books, a gift that enabled them to attend the public schools where otherwise that might not have done so, and thus have been deprived of some opportunities for education. The school board reports of Milwaukee show that the late Judge Madison and his brother, the subject, filled the requisitions for school supplies of many thousand children during the years of their giving in that line alone, a fact that may not be adequately estimated in summing up the benefactions of Mr. Pereles and their results.

Mr. Pereles was a great lover of travel, and has given many interesting lectures in the public schools of the city, relating to the places he had visited, adding zest to the discourse by showing attractive lantern slides which he had prepared for the occasions.

A former president of the Milwaukee Bar Association, Mr. Pereles was long a member of that fraternity, and took an active part in its work. He was a member of the Old Settlers Club. He was a prominent Mason, having received the thirty-third degree, was a member and a Past Master of Independence Lodge No. 80, charter member and Past High Priest of Calumet Chapter No. 73, and a member of Ivanhoe Commandery Knights Templar No. 24, Wisconsin Consistory and Tripoli Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. At one time he was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Wisconsin, and he was a trustee of the Wisconsin Consistory, the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin and of Independence lodge at the time of his death.

On October 4, 1877, Mr. Pereles was married to Miss Nellie Weil, of Merton, Waukesha county, this state, and they have three living children, as follows: Nathan Pereles, Jr., David Walter, and a daughter Janet, who is the wife of A. L. Strouse, of New York City. The widow and three children survive the honored husband and father.

Joseph Duvall. A pioneer in the Kewaunee country, the late Joseph Duvall had the genius of a business builder, the power of attracting to himself those elements which constitute success. He was courageous in face of misfortune, and never became conceited because of fortune's favors. To the last he was known among a large host of friends and associates as "Joe Duvall."

Joseph Duvall was born at Nicolett, Province of Quebec, August

31, 1835, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Hilaire Duvall. At the age of eleven years he left home, and went to Massachusetts, and in 1848 came to the Kewaunee country in Wisconsin, where he was employed in a lumber camp in the southern part of the county. In 1852 he came to Kewaunee and worked for John Valk, the first lumberman upon the Kewaunee River, and when Daniel Slauson purchased the Valk property in 1853-54, Mr. Duvall entered his employ and continued to be identified with D. P. Slauson & Son until the Pike's Peak gold excitement, when he set out for the gold fields with a party of Two Rivers people. That was in 1859. Mr. Duvall went to Pike's Peak with fifteen hundred dollars in his pocket, and returned six months later "dead broke." He frequently told the story of how the caravan, with which he was traveling, on coming to two passes in the mountain was undecided upon which route to take, and separated, one body taking the upper path, and the other the lower path. Those who took the upper path were never again heard from. On returning from this ill-starred expedition, Mr. Duvall worked for a time in the sawmill of McNally & Ritter, at Sandy Bay. His first employment was that of wheeling sawdust, but his promotion was gradual and sure. In 1862, the Slausons purchased the adjoining mill of Cunningham, Taylor & Company, and associated with them Messrs. George Grimmer & Joseph Duvall as junior partners. Ten days after this partnership was formed the new mill was burned, and soon after the partnership of Slauson, Grimmer & Company was formed with Mr. Duvall as an associate partner, and as superintendent of the mill property. The firm of Slauson, Grimmer & Company consisted of George Slauson, J. H. Kelley, George Murray, George Grimmer and Joseph Duvall, and did an extensive lumbering, shipping and mercantile business at Kewaunee until the spring of 1877, when they discontinued the mill, dissolved partnership, and went out of business. Mr. Duvall took over the mercantile business as a part of his share of the property, organized Joseph Duvall & Company partnership, and in 1878 erected the large store business on Ellis street which the firm continued to occupy for many years, and in which they carried on an extensive business.

The late Mr. Duvall's business activities were many. He associated his son George A. with himself and organized the Kewaunee Grain Company, dealing in grain and coal and later establishing branches at Casco, Luxemburg and New Franken. In 1881 he became a partner in the banking house of Decker, Duvall and Walender, and for thirty-one years was connected with the banking business at Kewaunee. He was also interested in the shipping business and held interests in several lake crafts. He built the fine schooner Joseph Duvall at Manitowoc, which capsized off Sheboygan, with the loss

of the entire crew in 1880, and two years ago it went to pieces and sank on the lime kiln Flats in St. Claire River.

It will not be inappropriate to insert here an appreciation of Joseph Duvall written by a friend, L. Albert Karel of Kewaunee, which was printed in the Kewaunee *Enterprise* at the time of Mr. Duvall's death:

"For more than fifty years Joe Duvall was a conspicuous figure in the business and social life in and around Kewaunee. A rugged, strong Frenchman, who emigrated here from Canada in the days when Kewaunee was a lumber camp, he stayed after the mills were razed, and the river drivers and the mill gang moved further north and west. He had an abiding faith in the future of this city and invested his money in and around it. A man of great determination and uncompromising to a fault, he enjoyed business success through his absolute honesty and determination to win out. He was a leader in helping the general progress of the city; as a rich man he was asked to contribute toward everything from the baseball subscription list for the boys to the giving of factory sites for the general welfare of the city, and no one donated more liberally. Joe Duvall will always be remembered with Decker, Grimmer, Karel, Maskek and Seyk, as the men who helped to develop the resources of Kewaunee county by bringing in money and loaning it to the settlers; by developing shipping facilities and making markets for farmers, all of which contributed to the ground work which helped materialize the present day advance state of prosperity. As a lumberman, a merchant, a money loaner, a grainman and a banker, he was known as one of the solid, substantial men of his community, who detested hypocrisy and gum-shoe work; he was plain, blunt, outspoken; struck direct from the shoulder and did not mind a little rough work, but there was no hate or maliciousness in him. His word was as good as his bond, and he was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word. He amassed a fortune and kept it intact and working; and the last few months that he was on earth he chafed under the restraint which compelled him to stay indoors."

In 1862 Joseph Duvall was married at Kewaunee by Justice of the Peace C. W. Dikeman, who still survived, to Miss Caroline Holsted. To this union three children were born: Eli A., a resident of Oregon; Mrs. Myrtle Laurie of Milwaukee; and George A. Mrs. Duvall died April 24, 1890, and on September 26, 1895, Mr. Duvall married Mrs. Minnie Seeger of Manitowoc, whose death occurred in 1908. By the second marriage there are two step-children, Dr. Stanley Seeger of Chicago, and Mrs. Phil Schaefer of Marshfield. Mr. Duvall's brother, Adolph Duvall of Kewaunee, died September 1, 1913.

Joseph Duvall died Saturday morning June 1, 1912 of Bright's disease, and the funeral took place Monday forenoon. The body lay

in state at the family residence on Milwaukee street and was viewed by hundreds of people. The flag upon courthouse was placed at half-mast in honor of the deceased, and his funeral was attended by a large delegation of county board members as well as by people in every station of life, of every creed and of every denomination.

The late Joseph Duvall left a worthy successor in his son, George A., who as president of the Kewaunee Grain Company, and of the Duvall Company, one of the city's largest department stores, has won the right to be classed among the community's most substantial and progressive men.

George A. Duvall was born at Kewaunee, December 23, 1870, a son of Joseph and Caroline (Holsted) Duvall, was educated in the grammar and high schools, and completed his course in the University of Wisconsin. On the death of his mother he left his studies to assist his father in business, and had previously gained some experience as a clerk in his father's department store. He later became a partner in the grain business known as the Kewaunee Grain Company, and after the death of Joseph Duvall reorganized with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and has since been president. He also reorganized the department store company, incorporating with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, and in addition to that large Kewaunee business has a store at Casco as well as a grain elevator there and also at Luxemburg. Mr. Duvall is a director and the principal stockholder in the State Bank of Kewaunee, and as a side line conducts a dairy farm of two hundred acres, in which he takes a great deal of interest, visiting it each day.

In February, 1892, George A. Duvall was married to Miss Maude E. Lathrop of Kewaunee. Her father, the late James Lathrop, was the well known superintendent of dredges on this shore for the United States Government. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Duvall: Gladys C., a member of the sophomore class in the University of Wisconsin; and Clarence L., who spent two years in the University at Madison, and is now associated with his father in the grain business. Mr. Duvall is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. His acquaintance is large, and he has numerous friends both in business and social circles.

Mayhew Mott. The Mott family has been represented most prominently and honorably in connection with the development and upbuilding of Winnebago county, where it was founded fully sixty years ago and where Mayhew Mott, associated with his father in active general practice in the city of Neenah, is one of the successful members of the bar of his native county and a scion of the third generation of the family in Wisconsin.

Mr. Mott was born in Winchester, Winnebago county, on the 3d of May, 1874, and is a son of Wesley and Harriet (Porter) Mott, both of whom were born in the state of New York, their marriage having been solemnized in Chittenango, Madison county, New York. Wesley Mott, a son of Mayhew D. Mott, one of the honored pioneers of this county, came with his parents from the old Empire state in 1853, and his father became one of the pioneer farmers of Winchester township, Winnebago county, where he reclaimed his land from the wilderness and contributed his quota to the civic and material development of the county. He was a man of strong personality, commanded unqualified popular esteem and was an influential figure in the public affairs of his community in the pioneer days. Both he and his wife continued to reside in Winnebago county until their death and their names merit enduring place on the pages of its history. Wesley Mott has long been numbered among the representative members of the bar of this section of the state, was formerly engaged in the work of his profession in the village of Winchester and for the past twenty-eight years has maintained his home in the city of Neenah, as one of its leading lawyers and as a citizen who has been influential in the community affairs, his course having been marked by great civic liberality and progressiveness and his character and achievement having been such as to lend dignity and honor to the profession of which he has been a most able and effective exponent. He is now the senior member of the firm of Mott & Mott and his son Mayhew, whose name initiates this review, has been his effective and valued coadjutor since 1902.

Mayhew Mott is indebted to the public schools of the city of Neenah, Winnebago county, for his early educational discipline, which included the curriculum of the high school. He was graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1893, and his study of law was initiated under the able direction and preceptorship of his father. In furtherance of his academic education he entered Lawrence University, at Appleton, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. Thereafter he gave close and appreciative attention to the reading of law and in 1902 he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native state. He forthwith became associated with his father in practice and the alliance has proved most gratifying and successful, the firm of Mott & Mott controlling a large and substantial law business and having a clientage of representative character. The finely appointed offices of the firm are located on the second floor of the National Manufacturers' Bank. In politics Mayhew Mott maintains an independent attitude and he takes a most lively interest in public affairs of a local order. In April, 1912, he was appointed city attorney of Neenah, and of this office he is the efficient incumbent at the time of this writing. He is affiliated with Neenah Lodge, No. 61, Free &

Accepted Masons, and also with the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He is one of the popular figures in the social life of his home city. Mr. Mott was married Sept. 22, 1910, to Emma A. Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Holmes, of the city of Neenah, Wisconsin. They have one daughter, Ruth Harriet Mott, born October 9, 1912.

John W. Suetterle. To be noted with certitude as one of the progressive and sterling business men who are contributing to the industrial pre-eminence of the city of Milwaukee is Mr. Suetterle, who is president of the Loeffelholz Company, brass founders and finishers, the plant of this corporation being one of an extensive order and its equipment being of modern type throughout. The establishment is located at 170-172-182 Clinton street and controls a large and substantial business in its various departments, the while it is recognized as one of the leading concerns of the kind in the Wisconsin metropolis.

The enterprise conducted under the corporate title noted dates its inception back to the year 1867 and was founded by the firm of Loeffelholz & Prier. The business has had a history of consecutive growth and prosperity during a period of nearly half a century and now represents one of the substantial industries of Milwaukee. In 1880 Mr. Prier retired from the firm and John W. Suetterle acquired an interest in the business, whereupon the title of the firm was changed to Loeffelholz & Company, under which the enterprise was successfully continued for a quarter of a century, when, as a matter of commercial expediency and to make provision of the greatly increased volume of business transacted, the firm effected a reorganization and incorporation, in 1905, when was adopted the title under which the enterprise is now conducted. Mr. Suetterle has been president of the company from the time of its incorporation, and as executive head of the business he succeeded Mr. Loeffelholz, who died on the 18th of May, 1906. The business basis its operations on a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars; the plant utilizes thirty thousand square feet of floor space; and the working staff comprises an average of eighty skilled operatives, besides assistants in the different departments of work. The products of the plant find sale in all parts of the United States and Canada and are known for their superior excellence, as the highest type of craftsmanship and the best of materials enter into every piece of work turned out, the result being that the reputation of the company constitutes its most effective commercial asset. Progressive policies have characterized the business and thus it has kept in advance in the matter of the most improved methods and mechanical accessories by which to insure productions of the finest type of construction and artistic merit. The output includes metal fittings for railroad cars, steamships; cabinet, office and bar trimmings, art metal work, bank

fixtures; gasoline carbureters and generators; door and switch locks; pressure cocks and valves; turret nozzles for boats, hose wagon, etc.; Foley combination shut-off and Judge distributing nozzles, and many other products of original design and of superiority in the matters of finish and durability. The concern makes a specialty also of brass patterns and models, aluminum castings and axle brasses, and a well equipped department is maintained for general silver and nickel plating. A separate department is also devoted to the manufacture of the Gibbs electric train-lighting connectors, which are in general use on all important railway lines in both the United States and Canada. The secretary of the company is John J. Miller, who proves an able and valued coadjutor to its president.

Adam Loeffelholz may well be termed one of the pioneer business men of Milwaukee and his career was one of consecutive and worthy endeavor, so that he at all times maintained inviolable vantage ground in popular confidence and esteem. He was staunch of mind and body and showed effectively the value of right living and right thinking. He was born in the town of Kastel, on the Rhine, in Hesse, Germany, and the date of his nativity was June 14, 1827. He was reared and educated in his fatherland and in 1848 emigrated to America. He remained eight years in New York city and then came to Wisconsin and numbered himself among the pioneer business men of Milwaukee, where he established his residence in 1856 and where he continued to maintain his home until his death, in 1906. Here he originally engaged in the work of his trade, that of locksmith, and eventually he became the founder of the business which still perpetuates his name. He was a skilled artisan and an industrious, conservative business man whose earnest endeavors were eventually crowned with a high degree of material success. He was well known and highly esteemed in the city that was long his home, was liberal and public-spirited, and was prominently identified with the local bodies of the Masonic fraternity.

John W. Suetterle claims the Wisconsin metropolis as the place of his nativity and is a scion of one of the sterling German pioneer families of the state. He was born in Milwaukee on the 29th of November, 1848, and was afforded the advantages of local schools, including that from which was developed the present German-English Academy, —an institution that has long contributed much to the prestige of the city along educational lines. His business career has been principally in connection with the fine enterprise of which he is now the administrative head, the Loeffelholz Company, and his energy and ability have otherwise made him a potent force in connection with industrial activities in his native city, where he is also vice-president of the Milwaukee Hay Tool Company and the Milwaukee Malleable & Grey Iron Works. He is a valued and popular factor in connection with civic and social affairs in his home city and is loyal and progressive in his attitude as

a citizen. His political support is given to the Republican party. He is president of the Milwaukee Maennerchor, one of the largest and finest organizations of the kind in the Union, and served as president of the noteworthy saengerfest held in Milwaukee in 1904.

Henry Leo Banzhaf, B. S., D. D. S. In his chosen profession Dr. Banzhaf has attained to wide reputation and unequivocal precedence, and it may with all of consistency be said that he is one of its foremost representatives in the United States. He has been specially enthusiastic, prominent and influential in the educational work of his chosen calling and has done much to advance the science and art of dentistry in its varied and important phases. He is at the present time actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Milwaukee, is also dean of the dental department of Marquette University, and is secretary and treasurer of the Dental Educational Council of America. Further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he is a native son of Wisconsin and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families, his father, a man of distinguished ability, having been one of the early clergymen of the Evangelical Association in this state, where he died when still a young man.

Dr. Banzhaf was born at Hartford, Washington county, Wisconsin, on the 15th of October, 1865, and is a son of Rev. Jacob and Marie (Rasch) Banzhaf, the former of whom was born in southern and the latter in northern Germany. The paternal grandparents of Dr. Banzhaf passed their entire lives in the fatherland, but the maternal grandparents came to America and established their home at Two Rivers, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, in 1852, about five years after the admission of the state to the Union, and here they passed the residue of their lives, their names meriting place on the roll of the honored pioneers of this favored commonwealth. Rev. Jacob Banzhaf came to America in his youth. He entered the ministry of the Evangelical church and became one of its distinguished representatives in Wisconsin, where he labored with all of consecrated zeal and devotion in his high calling for eleven years prior to his death, which occurred on the 14th of October, 1868, his memory being revered by those of the pioneer citizens who came within the sphere of his influence. In Wisconsin was solemnized his marriage to Miss Marie Rasch, who was a girl at the time of her parents' emigration to the United States and who still survives her honored husband, being now venerable in years and maintaining her home with her only surviving child, Dr. Banzhaf, of this review. Her husband was but thirty-seven years of age at the time of his death, and of their other two children a daughter died in infancy and a son at the age of nine years.

Dr. Banzhaf was but three years old at the time of his father's death and his mother soon afterward returned to the home of her

parents, in Manitowoc county. There the Doctor passed the days of his boyhood and youth and there he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, including the high school at Two Rivers. Thereafter he attended for two years an excellent private school at Manitowoc, where he devoted special attention to the study of Latin and French, and in preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered the dental department of the celebrated University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886, and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Before entering the university he had received excellent preliminary training under the preceptorship of Dr. Andrew J. Patchen, who was at that time a leading dental practitioner at Manitowoc, and after his graduation Dr. Banzhaf succeeded to the well established practice of Dr. Patchen. He continued in the successful practice of his profession at Manitowoc for sixteen years, and in the meantime became known as one of the most studious and progressive representatives of dental surgery in the state. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the state board of dental examiners, by Governor Scofield, and of this position he continued the incumbent four years, during the last year of which period he was secretary of the board.

On the 1st of May, 1902, Dr. Banzhaf removed to Milwaukee, to accept the position of dean of the dental department of Milwaukee Medical College, in which he was also made professor of operative dentistry, a position which he still retains. He has wielded much influence in the development of the dental department of this institution and has been unflagging in his efforts to advance the standards in the educational, and consequent practical, work of his profession. He has continuously given attention to the private practice of his profession. He resigned his position on the state board of dental examiners at the time of identifying himself with Milwaukee Medical College, and he has been dean of the dental department of Marquette University since October 1, 1906, his effective service in this fine Milwaukee institution having further enhanced his reputation as an educator and a distinguished representative of his profession. He has been at all times a close student and in June, 1910, the degree of Bachelor of Science was consistently conferred upon him by Marquette University. Since 1909 Dr. Banzhaf has been secretary of the Dental Educational Council of America, the highest educational body of its kind in the United States, and he is also a member of its committee on legislation, besides serving as its treasurer. He is general manager of Trinity Hospital, Trinity Hospital Training School for Nurses, and of the school of pharmacy of Marquette University, as well as general manager and dean of the School of Dentistry of the latter institution.

Dr. Banzhaf is a member of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters; is a member and former president of the Wisconsin State

Dental Society; and is prominently identified with the Milwaukee County Dental Society; is a member of the Chicago Dental Society, the National Dental Association, the National Association of Dental Faculties, the National Association of Dental Pedagogics, and the International Dental Federation.

In politics Dr. Banzhaf has been found staunchly arrayed as a supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he and his wife are communicants of St. James' church, Protestant Episcopal, in their home city. The Doctor has served as vice-president of the Milwaukee Medical College and was active in the splendid movement that resulted in the founding of Marquette University. On the 18th of April, 1911, he was elected a member of the board of education of Milwaukee, and in this position he is showing characteristic zeal and loyalty, his term expiring on the 1st of July, 1917. He is past master of Manitowoc Lodge, No. 65, Free & Accepted Masons, at Manitowoc, and also of Damascus Lodge, No. 290, of Milwaukee. He is likewise affiliated with Manitowoc Chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar, in Milwaukee. He is affiliated actively with the Psi Omega dental fraternity, and in his home city holds membership in various social organizations of representative order. His home, known for its gracious hospitality, is at 876 Hackett avenue.

On the 5th of October, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Banzhaf to Miss Ida Schuette, who was born and reared at Manitowoc and who is a daughter of Fred and Laura (Kemper) Schuette, prominent and honored citizens of Manitowoc county. Mrs. Banzhaf acquired her early education in her native city and supplemented this by a course in the Milwaukee-Downer College. Dr. and Mrs. Banzhaf have two sons,—George Leo, who was born at Manitowoc, October 8, 1899, and Henry Frederick, who was born in Milwaukee on September 27, 1912.

James Blayney Leedom. Insurance is a line of business that in the last quarter of a century has rapidly grown in importance all over the world and especially in our own country. The city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has a prominent and successful representative in this business in James Blayney Leedom, the senior member in the W. T. Durand-Leedom Agency, one of the largest insurance agencies of the city. Educated for the law and with naturally keen business ability, Mr. Leedom has been a leading and forceful spirit in building up a very extensive business. He is also well known in this city through other business relations and public activities, and through his prominence in the Masonic Order.

James Blayney Leedom was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 27, 1874. His father, James Leedom, and his mother, Katherine A. (Blayney) Leedom, are both natives of Dublin, Ireland, but were married in Chicago, Illinois, though their acquaintanceship had begun in their

native land. Each emigrated to America when young, the Blayneys having settled in Chicago, while the Leedoms located in Milwaukee. James Leedom was credit man for Plankinton & Armour and for the Cudahy Brothers Company up to 1909, but after that retired on account of failing health, his death occurring in Milwaukee, May 9, 1913. He was for many years president of the Henry George Single Tax Club of Milwaukee, and a charter member of the Arion Musical Club. The religion of the family is Unitarian. Five of the nine children are still living, namely: James Blayney Leedom; Hampton B. Leedom; Mary E., at home; Mrs. George F. Bartlett, now of Denver, Colorado; and Elizabeth at home.

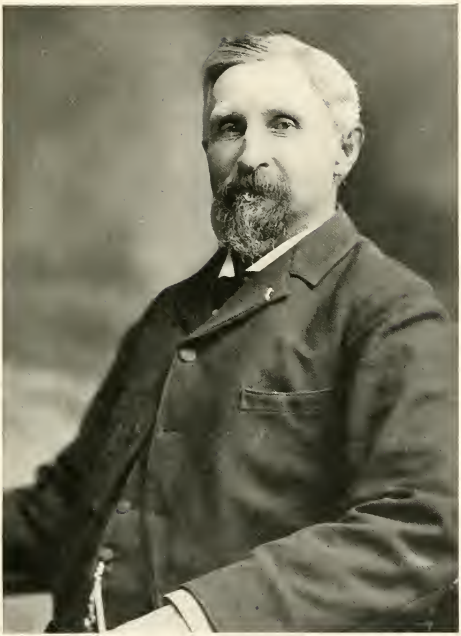
James Blayney Leedom was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and after graduating became a student in the Milwaukee night law school, which has since been absorbed by the Marquette University. He completed the course and was admitted to the bar, receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws, as did all others who completed the prescribed course in that school, but he never practiced law. After a thorough training in an insurance office, he entered the insurance business as a partner of Francis T. Furlong, under the firm name of Furlong and Leedom. Later Mr. Leedom bought his partner's interest and for some time conducted the business as the James B. Leedom Agency. At the death of W. T. Durand, another insurance man of Milwaukee, Mr. Leedom bought the Durand business and consolidated it with his own, taking as a partner at that time, George B. Miller. The firm then assumed the name of the W. T. Durand-Leedom Agency, and recently Hampton B. Leedom, a brother of James, joined the firm. They handle a general line of insurance, except life insurance, and represent ten fire insurance companies, being also general agents in the state of Wisconsin for the Royal Indemnity Company of New York, a liability and bonding company. Mr. Leedom is a director of the Milwaukee Board of Fire Writers, is president of the State Association of Wisconsin Fire Insurance Agents, and is one of the most alert and energetic men in the Wisconsin insurance field.

In political views he is aligned with the Democratic party, and in an official way has served one term in the city council from the Sixteenth Ward. He is one of Milwaukee's prominent Masons. In the York Rite he is affiliated with Lafayette Lodge, Calumet Chapter and Ivanhoe Commandery of Milwaukee, and in the Wisconsin Consistory of the city has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry. He is also a member of the Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Leedom has membership in the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and for social pleasure and recreation is affiliated with the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Blue Mound Country Club and the Milwaukee Club.

NORMAN L. JAMES. A resident of Richland county since 1855, a veteran of the Civil war, and for fully fifty years identified with the commercial and larger business and industrial developments of his section of the state Norman L. James has a career of such importance as to make the following brief sketch an appropriate page in this publication on the history and biographical annals of Wisconsin.

Norman L. James was born in New Hampshire, Nov. 29, 1840, a son of George H. and Lois E. (Hurd) James, the father a native of New Hampshire, and the mother born in Canada. The James family is of staunch old New England lineage, and its history goes back to the colonial times. George H. James, in 1855, brought his family west to Wisconsin, and on the second day of May, established his home at Richland Center. The family circle at that time consisted of three sons and one daughter. The senior James, who was a farmer and carpenter by occupation, became one of the early settlers in what was the village of Richland Center, and in the same year brought a large quantity of land in both Richland and Bad Axe (now Vernon) county. The early investment was in quantities of flour and groceries and for several years George H. James supplied a large community with that staple article. In 1862 a hardware business was started under his name, and was conducted by him until 1881, in which year he withdrew from active participation in affairs and lived a retired life until his death on July 29, 1894. He was almost fourscore years of age at the time of his death, having been born in New Hampshire September 6, 1815. His political support was always strongly in favor of the Republican interests, and in the decade before the war and while a resident of New Hampshire he was one of the vigorous abolitionists, and his home was a station on the underground railroad. As a conductor on that unique line, he helped many a black man to his freedom across the Canadian border. In politics he was a "Free Soiler" before the organization of the Republican party. His brother, Captain Warren James, did important service in organizing troops for the Union army during the war. George H. James' wife was born July 11, 1815, and survived her husband nearly nine years, passing away May 29, 1901. Her father had taken an active part as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought at Bunker Hill. The children of George H. James and wife were as follows: Norman L., David G., William G., and Lizzie, the wife of George H. Strang. When the James family came to Richland county in 1855, the nearest railroad station was at Madison, and from that point they drove across the country with wagon and team and crossed the Wisconsin River on a ferry boat at Sauk City.

Prior to coming to Wisconsin Norman L. James had attended the public schools in his native state, and his education was then continued for a time in Richland county. His practical career began at



N. L. James

the age of eighteen, and while hard at work in earning a living he continued to better his mental training and equipment by attending private schools, and employing private instructors to assist him in his studies. In this way be was educated much better than the ordinary youth of Wisconsin in that day, and was qualified and taught school in the Brush Creek District during the winter of 1860-61. The following summer was spent in like manner, but the events during the early months of 1861 disclosed the fact that the nation was engaged in a tremendous struggle for existence and that the services of all the youth of the land were required for active military duty. Consequently, on October 12, 1861, Norman L. James enlisted at Mauston, Wisconsin, in Company F of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He went in as a private and was with the command at Camp Randall until March 13, 1862, and arrived at Pittsburg Landing on March 20. The regiment was assigned to General Prentiss' Brigade and was at the front when the battle of Shiloh opened. Two days of fearful exposure seriously affected the health of Mr. James and he was sent to the hospital at Mound City, and from there invalided home in October, 1862, and discharged for disability.

On February 3, 1863, Mr. James entered into partnership with his father in the hardware business at Richland Center, under the firm name of E. H. & N. L. James. After the close of the war, his brother David G. was taken in as a partner and the firm was then continued under the title of G. H. and N. L. James & Company. Later the father retired and James Brothers continued the business until 1881. In that year Norman L. James disposed of his stock in the hardware business and opened a lumber yard and also operated a lumber mill. From that time his business was conducted on a large scale, and he transacted to furnish ties and bridge timbers to the St. Paul Railroad Company.

In the summer of 1875, a railroad company was organized in Richland Center, with George Krouskop as president, and Mr. James as general manager. This company was the Pine River & Stevens Point Railroad Company, organized for the purpose of constructing a line between Lone Rock and Richland Center. The work of construction was continued during the following year, and on the first day of July, 1876, the operation of trains was begun between Richland Center and Lone Rock. Mr. James managed the affairs of the road for two years, and then turned its management to J. W. Lybrand. In a short time the stockholders began to realize that they would never receive any dividends from the investment, and in 1880 they placed the road in the hands of Mr. James to be sold. He succeeded in disposing of the line to the St. Paul Company and got fifty cents on the dollar for all the stock of the original subscribers, to the construction of the line.

In the fall of 1899, the Kickapoo Valley Railroad was sold at pub-

lic auction to pay the receiver's certificate, and the property was bid in by a capitalist and a company was organized with H. A. J. Upham of Milwaukee as president. Mr. James was elected general manager of the company with full power to operate and improve the same. After expending about ninety thousand dollars in addition to all the earnings, he finally succeeded for the first time in reducing the operating expenses below the gross earnings. In March, 1903, Mr. James sold the road to the St. Paul Company, and retired from its management. He was content to know he had built up the industrial and commercial interests of the Kickapoo Valley, until it was a valuable property.

The career of Mr. James has brought him in contact and intimate association with many of the leaders in the state of Wisconsin, and he himself in ability and practical accomplishment has long been recognized as one of the ablest Wisconsin commercial men. Prior to the building of the railroad in Richland Center, in 1876, Mr. James took the contract to carry the mail between Lone Rock and Richland Center. He secured a relay of horses, and also established a freight express carrying system, his brother David G. being associated with him in that enterprise. They ran two teams each way daily, and also carried passengers, but that mode of travel and conveyance was of course rendered obsolete as soon as the railroad was completed.

One of the former enterprises of Mr. James was the management of a furniture factory at Richland center. This factory had come into his hands as a result of a failure in business on the part of its former proprietor. Mr. James shipped furniture by boats and rafts to Burlington, Iowa, and he also used the river to float his railroad ties during the early days. At the present time his business interests are concentrated in the lumber yard and sawmill at Richland Center. There are many things that may be credited to Mr. James' commercial initiative and enterprise. He brought the first creamery to Richland county in 1878, establishing it in Bear Valley, and in 1884 introducing the first centrifugal separator in the state of Wisconsin at Richland Center. Mr. James is the owner of a farm of more than five hundred acres, and also owns a place within the city limits. Farming and every venture which he has undertaken has proved profitable, and he well deserves a position among the leaders in Wisconsin business interests.

Mr. James has long been an active Republican, has filled offices of public trust and responsibility, was a member of the county board of supervisors and chairman of the body, served in the state assembly in 1873 and again in 1875, was state senator from his district, during 1885-87, and in 1880 a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

On September 11, 1865, Mr. James married Miss Georgia Lane, who was born in New York City and came to Richland Center with her

parents. Her father for some years before coming to Wisconsin had been engaged in business in New York City. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. James were born four children, as follows: Eva L., born October 11, 1866, is the wife of E. B. Clark a prominent banker and lumberman in Montana; Harry L., born in May, 1868, is a captain on the retired list of the regular army, who saw active service in the Spanish-American War, with the rank of lieutenant, and has also been in the Philippines. One child, Lois, was born September 19, 1894 by the marriage of Captain Harry L. James. Norman L., Jr., born in 1881, has charge of a part of the lumber business at Richland Center. Mabel L., born in 1887 is now the wife of R. B. Pierce of Richland Center. They have one child, Jean, born in May, 1913.

Mr. James took his first degrees in Masonry in the Lodge at Richland Center in 1868. In 1873 he took the Royal Arch degrees, and the Commandery Degrees at Madison, and in 1893 came the Thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and joined the Wisconsin consistory at Milwaukee. He is also affiliated with Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Milwaukee, is a life member of the Mystic Shrine, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

George R. Ernst, M. D. A physician of attainment, Dr. Ernst is to be consistently designated as one of the talented representatives of the medical profession in his native state, even as he is a member of a family whose name has been prominently identified with the history of this commonwealth for nearly half a century. His father, Professor August F. Ernst, has long been one of the most influential and honored figures in the Wisconsin field of education, and he still holds the important office of president of Northwestern College, at Watertown, of which institution he has been the executive head for many years and in the upbuilding of which he has been a dominating and resourceful factor, the title of the institution having within recent years been changed to its present form. It was long known as Northwestern University and the alteration of its name was made principally to avoid misconstruction and confusion, owing to the fact that at Evanston, Illinois, is situated the great Methodist institution long bearing the title of Northwestern University.

Professor August F. Ernst is widely known as a man of fine scholarship and gentle and noble character. He is an ordained clergyman of the Lutheran church, under the auspices of which Northwestern College is maintained, and his administrative ability has proved on a parity with his high intellectual attainments and earnest devotion to religious and educational work. Professor Ernst was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, on the 25th of June, 1841, and is a scion of one of the prominent old families of that section of the great German empire. He was reared under most auspicious conditions and influences

and thus received the best of educational advantages, including those of the colleges in the city of Celle and of the celebrated University of Gottingen. After leaving the university Professor Ernst devoted one year to teaching in the schools of his native land, and in 1863, as a young man of twenty-two years, he came to the United States and established his residence in the city of New York, where he engaged in ministerial work, as a zealous and devoted member of the Lutheran church. In 1864 he was formally ordained, at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and he thereafter continued his earnest service as a clergyman in the national metropolis until 1868, after which he held for ten months a pastoral charge at Albany, New York. He was then called to Wisconsin to become a member of the faculty of Northwestern University, at Watertown, and shortly after his arrival he was elected president of the institution, over the destinies of which he has presided, with all of zeal and devotion, during the long intervening years. He is well known throughout the state and has the affectionate esteem of all who have come within the sphere of his benignant influence. He has long been influential in connection with educational work in Wisconsin and also in the affairs of the Lutheran church. As a citizen he has exemplified the utmost loyalty and public spirit and has been a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, in which he was specially active as a worker in the Bennett Campaign.

In New York city, on the 7th of January, 1868, was solemnized the marriage of Professor Ernst to Miss Agnes Hartwig, who was born in Germany and who was but two years of age at the time of her parents' emigration to America, the family home being established in New York city, where Mrs. Ernst was reared and educated. This noble and revered woman, loved by all who knew her, was summoned to the life eternal, at Watertown, in 1909, and of the eleven children, six sons and three daughters survive the devoted mother, the firstborn of the children being Dr. Ernst, to whom this sketch is dedicated.

Dr. George R. Ernst was signally favored in being reared in a home of distinctive culture and refinement and he naturally availed himself of the advantages of the excellent institution of which his father was and remains president. He was graduated in Northwestern University (now College) as a member of the class of 1888 and received therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In his scholarship and character he has well upheld the high prestige of the name which he bears and that he has attained to distinction in other domains than that of his profession is shown by the fact that as a youth he was appointed United States consul to the city of Reichenberg, Austria, where he served during the second administration of President Cleveland. He retained this consular post four years and after his return to America he entered with characteristic vigor upon the work of preparing himself for his chosen profession, which he has significantly dignified and

honored by his character and services. He entered the celebrated Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago, and in the same he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901, with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the ensuing year he devoted his attention to the general practice of his profession in Milwaukee, and he then, in the autumn of 1902, returned to Europe, for the purpose of fortifying himself further in his chosen vocation. He pursued most effective post-graduate study in Middlesex Hospital until 1904 and in that year was made a licentiate in the Royal College of Physicians and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Realizing the definite consistency of concentration of effort and study in the profession of medicine and surgery, Dr. Ernst devoted himself assiduously to study and investigation concerning the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis, and in prosecuting his work along this line he passed three years under the distinguished preceptorship of Dr. Carl Spangler, of Davos, Switzerland, after which he continued his studies in Zurich, Switzerland, and later assumed the position of assistant polyclynic at the University of Munich, where he did effective work and also gained valuable experience.

In 1911 Dr. Ernst returned to his native land and he has since been engaged in active practice in Milwaukee. He devotes his attention specially to treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs and is a recognized authority in connection with the most advanced methods for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. Since 1910 he has held the position of superintendent of tuberculosis in the health department of Milwaukee, and he is a valued member of the city's board of health, besides which he has active charge of the Blue Mound Sanatorium, devoted to the treatment of tuberculosis. He is a member of the faculty of the medical department of Marquette University, in Milwaukee, in which he now gives regular courses of lectures on diseases of the respiratory organs, the special field in which he has gained marked distinction and high reputation. He is actively identified with the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the Milwaukee County Medical Society. He is the only physician in Wisconsin to have received the degrees of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and the only member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, who lives in Wisconsin. He is a member of the City Club, and a member of its health committee.

Dr. Ernst was born at Watertown, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on the 15th of October, 1869, and thus is in the very zenith of his powers as a broad-minded and loyal citizen and as one of the essentially representative physicians of his native state. He maintains his office in the Majestic building and his residence at 270 Twentieth street.

John C. Coleman. In the year 1855, the late John Crapser Coleman established his home in Milwaukee county. He developed a fine farm and large orchard a short distance south of the city of Milwaukee and became a prominent factor in the agricultural and horticultural industries of this section of the state of Wisconsin. The imposing brick mansion was originally the homestead of Mrs. Coleman's parents, who settled here in 1844, and who continued to live with Mr. and Mrs. Coleman for the remainder of their lives.

In addition to his agricultural interests, Mr. Coleman was at various times more or less directly interested in important business enterprises, and in all that stands for loyal and progressive citizenhip he was a resourceful and influential factor. His life was guided and governed by the loftiest principles of integrity and honor. He was a man of broad intellectuality and strongly religious temperament, and his generous and sympathetic nature manifested itself in kindly words and kindly deeds. He was tolerant in his judgments of men and strove at all times to live up to his high ideals of personal stewardship. He held the unqualified confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life, and the world is better for his having lived. His name and memory will long be cherished and honored in the city that was his home and the center of his interests for the long period of two score years. His death occurred at Milwaukee on the 28th of May, 1896, about two months prior to his seventy-eighth birthday anniversary.

Mr. Coleman was born July 28, 1819, at Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, where his parents were temporarily residing. He was a son of William and Ann (Conklin) Coleman, and both his paternal and maternal ancestors, of stanch English lineage, established their residence in America in the early colonial epoch of our country's history. The original progenitors of the Coleman family in America settled at Gloucester, Essex county, Massachusetts, but in the latter half of the seventeenth century, representatives of the family were numbered among the early settlers of Southold, Long Island, and later in Orange county, New York. In that county, near the village of Florida, William Coleman, the father of the subject of this memoir, was proprietor of a carding mill. This he later converted into a flouring mill, to the operation of which he thereafter devoted his attention until his death in 1850, his wife surviving him by a number of years. She was a daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret (Bradner) Conklin, early settlers at Goshen, Orange county, New York.

John C. Coleman was one of a family of nine children. While he was still a young child, his parents were persuaded to allow him to be taken into the family of a Mr. Crapser, an old friend of the family in New York City, and it was here that he received his early schooling. He was a very delicate child and a few years later was taken into the

pine woods of St. Lawrence county, New York, where Mr. Crapser was conducting logging and lumbering operations along the St. Lawrence river. The boy became a great favorite in the lumber camps and the free outdoor life and such active work as he was able to do, completely establish his health. He continued to be identified with the lumbering industry in that section of the Empire state for several years, during which time he also had the opportunity of attending school. Through self-discipline, appreciative reading and active association with men and affairs, he eventually rounded out a symmetrical education and became a man of broad and accurate information. Finally Mr. Coleman established himself in the lumber business at Montreal, Canada, as a member of the firm of Sims & Coleman. On the 28th of July, 1851, he married Miss Ellen R. LeFevre, daughter of Rev. Clement F. LeFevre, an honored pioneer and distinguished clergyman of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Thereafter he and his wife continued to reside in Montreal until 1853, when they removed to the city of New York, where Mr. Coleman was associated with his brother in the brokerage business until 1855. He then decided to come to the west, and accordingly located in Milwaukee, he and his wife taking up their abode at Hazelwood, the fine large home estate of the latter's parents. Soon thereafter Mr. Coleman purchased additional land from his neighbor, Dr. Enoch Chase, and for many years thereafter as above stated, he was here engaged in farming and fruit raising.

The growth of Milwaukee early resulted in the farm being embraced within the corporate limits of the city and on account of the rapid increase of population, Mr. Coleman finally found it necessary to abate his enterprise as an agriculturist.

In 1870 Mr. Coleman enlarged and remodeled the old homestead, which is still one of the landmarks and points of historic interest in Milwaukee, and there he continued to reside until his death. In 1890 and again in 1900, the city purchased wooded portions of "Hazelwood" for park purposes, the aggregate area of the land thus acquired being thirty-six acres. This land has been converted into one of the most attractive public parks in Milwaukee, known as Kosciusko Park. The remainder of the farm, except the dock frontage on the Kinnickinnic river, has been platted into building lots under the names of "Coleman's Subdivision" and "Hazelwood Subdivision" and is now substantially built up with attractive residences. The original homestead, facing First Avenue, with a sufficient plot of ground, is now the settlement house of the University of Wisconsin Settlement Association, which is conducting most effective benevolent and educational work in that section of the city.

In politics Mr. Coleman was a stanch supporter of the Republican party, from the time of its organization until his death.

It has already been noted that on the 28th of July, 1851, Mr. Cole-

man was united in marriage to Miss Ellen R. LeFevre, concerning whose family history adequate data appear in the memoir dedicated to her honored father, the late Rev. Clement F. LeFevre, D. D., on other pages of this work. Mrs. Coleman was born at Sherbrooke, Canada, on the 7th of February, 1823, so that she will celebrate her ninetieth birthday anniversary on the corresponding date in 1913. Though venerable in years, she retains her mental faculties unimpaired and enjoys good physical health, and none of the pioneer women still residing in Milwaukee is held in more loving esteem than she. With her two daughters, Misses Mary E. and Nellie L. Coleman, she still resides in Milwaukee, and the city is endeared to her by the hallowed memories and associations of many years, as she has resided here the greater part of the time since her girlhood days.

Three sons also survive the honored father: Clement LeFevre Coleman, who is now a prominent and influential resident of Fairhope, Alabama; John George Coleman, who still resides in Milwaukee, and for upwards of twenty-five years was prominently identified with the business interests of the city as secretary and treasurer of the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Company; and Theodore Lincoln Coleman, of this city, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this publication.

Theodore L. Coleman. On the first anniversary of the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States, Theodore L. Coleman was born, November 5, 1861. To this circumstance and to the further fact that his father was an ardent supporter of the President and of the northern cause, he is indebted for his middle name. The place of his birth was the old family homestead "Hazelwood" on the southern limits of the city of Milwaukee in what is now the eighth ward of said city. Elsewhere in this publication are given memorials to his father, the late John C. Coleman, and to his maternal grandfather, the late Rev. Clement F. LeFevre, D. D., and it is, therefore, unnecessary to further review his family history in this article.

Mr. Coleman was fortunate in being born and reared in the country and to have enjoyed many of the advantages of rural life. He was the youngest of five children, who, together with their parents and maternal grandparents, made up a large family, in the midst of which he was surrounded with the most wholesome influences of home life. The first few years of his schooling were obtained at "The Little Red School House" in the town of Lake, which stood where now Lincoln avenue is intersected by Eighth avenue, but which has long since been engulfed by the southward march of the city. Mr. Coleman completed his education in the public schools of his native city and was graduated from the high school as a member of the class of 1879.

Shortly thereafter he obtained a position as shipping clerk in the establishment of the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Company. Here his efficient services and loyalty to the interests of his employers were rewarded by gradual advancement, and after several years he became the vice-president of this important industrial corporation. This office he retained until 1892, when he resigned to take up the study of law, beginning his legal studies in the office of that able and highly esteemed member of the legal profession, the late Judge George E. Sutherland of Milwaukee.

In the fall of that year he entered the Law College of the University of Wisconsin, as a member of the class of 1895. During the following year he resumed his work with Judge Sutherland and on December 31, 1895, was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has been engaged in practice in Milwaukee, devoting his attention principally to the management of properties and estates for a limited number of clients. As legal representatives and supervisor of important interests in this line he finds ample demand upon his time and attention.

In politics Mr. Coleman has always been a supporter of the principles of the Republican party and as a citizen he is essentially progressive and public-spirited.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are prominent members of the Plymouth Congregational church, as a member of whose Board of Trustees Mr. Coleman has served a number of terms. He is at present, 1912, treasurer of that board and chairman of the Board of Deacons.

On June 10, 1896, at Detroit, Michigan, Mr. Coleman was united in marriage to Miss Grace Pier Smith, who with her family had removed from Milwaukee to that city a short time before. Mrs. Coleman is a daughter of Lewis and Fannie (Stevens) Smith and was born at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, where her parents were then residing. Mrs. Smith is still living and makes her home with her daughter. The family residence is at No. 552 Lake Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have three children: Ruth Stevens, Philip LeFevre and Margaret Pier, all of whom were born in Milwaukee.

Charles H. Watson. One of Wisconsin's ablest insurance men was the late Charles H. Watson, who during the greater part of his career was identified with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and who at the time of his death on April 14, 1906, was secretary of the company. To attain such a position in such an organization requires exceptional ability in handling the large details and infinity of business relations of such a company, and also has at its foundation the confidence of all his associates.

The late Charles H. Watson was born at Newark, New Jersey, April 22, 1843, and was two years of age when the family came to Milwaukee. Matthew Watson, his father was a native of England, and

came west to Milwaukee in 1845. In this city the son grew up and attended public schools and later graduated from the Michigan State Agricultural College at Lansing. On graduating from college he entered the law office of Emmons and Van Dyke, and after his studies there was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three years. He practiced law only a short time and then entered the service of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Beginning as a clerk he was advanced to the position of bookkeeper, then in September, 1889, became assistant secretary, and for many years had the practical management of all the secretarial duties until July, 1905, at which time Secretary Skinner became second vice-president of the corporation and Mr. Watson succeeded him as secretary. He took over the affairs of the office with a ripe experience gained by seventeen years of handling practically all the duties of the place, and both before and after his work proved to the highest degree satisfactory to all the officials of the company.

Of Secretary Watson, Mr. Skinner, with whom he had been so closely related in association for many years, said: "Too much cannot be said of Mr. Watson, as he was a man of the very highest type. He was most proficient in his line of business; in every way responsible and reliable, and at the same time a man of the highest sense of honor and manliness."

Mr. Watson on June 26, 1873, married Josephine M. Bailey. Their children were: Charles Harry; Dr. Frank H., who died December 15, 1909; Roy Stuart, and Miriam.

Rockwell J. Flint. Among the noteworthy men of Wisconsin who "have come down to us from a former generation," there is one who still remains on the "firing line" and continues to exert a forceful influence in public affairs regardless of the flight of time. This venerable youth is R. J. Flint, of Menomonie, who is now serving his second term as United States Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin.

Rockwell Joseph Flint, only son of Joseph Flint, Jr., and Lora A. (Fuller) Flint, was born in Williamstown, Vermont, March 23, 1842. His earliest ancestor in this country was Thomas Flint, who came from Wales in 1640 and settled near Salem, Massachusetts.

In 1846, the family moved to New Haven Mills, Vt., where Joseph Flint, Jr., engaged in the manufacture of carriages and sleighs in partnership with his brother, Samuel B. Flint. When the news of the discovery of gold in California spread like wild fire over the country, Joseph Flint, Jr., joined the Argonauts of 1850 and made the long journey to the New Eldorado by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He spent a year working his claim in the placer mines on Feather river, when his health failed and, returning home, he died in June, 1852. Two years later the widowed mother married Samuel B. Flint and the

R. J. Flint

family moved to Wisconsin in 1855. They settled on a farm in the town of Buffalo, Marquette county and for five years the subject of this sketch had the full measure of experience of a farmer boy in a new country. Game was plentiful and hunting and fishing were his most attractive pastimes to break the monotony of work on the farm. Indians were numerous in those early days, but they were friendly and he found playmates among the Indian boys in the band of Pottawotomies that camped on Grand river near his father's farm. By this intimate association with these children of nature, he acquired a knowledge and insight of Indian character that made him a friend of the race and proved of great value when he was called to deal with them, many years after, as a government commissioner.

Mr. Flint received his education in the common schools and that "poor boy's college"—the country printing office. His first introduction to the "art preservative" was in the office of *The Independent,* a weekly newspaper published at Portage by J. C. Chandler, an eccentric humorist, known throughout the state by the sobriquet, "Shanghai." While attending school in Portage, he met Mr. Chandler and this acquaintance opened the "door of opportunity" to the farmer lad to work in the printing office after school hours. Returning to the farm at the close of the term, the lure of the type and press grew stronger with the passing years and in April, 1861, he entered the office of the *Wisconsin State Register* at Portage, published by Brannan & Turner, to serve an apprenticeship of three years at the printer's trade.

The Civil war came on and the great struggle to preserve the Union was the absorbing issue of that exciting period. Thousands of boys in blue were mustering on the tented field and in response to the call of President Lincoln for "three hundred thousand more," Mr. Flint enlisted August 6th, 1862, as a private in Company C, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry for three years, or during the war. His regiment was assigned to Burbridge's brigade, Gen. A. J. Smith's division, Thirteenth Army Corps. He participated in Gen. Sherman's attack on Vicksburg at Chickasaw bayou and the capture of Fort Hindman at Arkansas Post January 11, 1863, where 5000 prisoners were taken.

During the siege of Vicksburg, Mr. Flint was transferred to the Signal Corps, U. S. A. and sent to the signal camp of instruction at Memphis, Tenn. He was promoted to Sergeant in the Signal Corps in October, 1863, and was transferred to the Department of the Gulf where he remained in active service until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge from the army at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 4th, 1865.

The war was now over and Mr. Flint returned to the *State Register* office to finish his trade. In November, 1868, he formed a partnership with Edwin H. Weber and bought the Prescott *Journal* of

Lute A. Taylor and the firm of Flint & Weber published the paper until the plant was destroyed by fire in June, 1871. It was then deemed advisable, for business reasons, to seek a new field. The following August they bought the *Dunn County News* at Menomonie, and the firm continued its publication for twenty-seven years. This mutually agreeable partnership was dissolved by the death of Mr. Weber in January, 1898. During his illness Mr. Weber transferred his interest in the business to Mr. Flint and he remained the sole owner until November, 1901, when Fred F. Morgan was admitted to partnership under the firm name of Flint & Morgan and in 1906, Joseph T. Flint became a member of the firm. Mr. Morgan died in February, 1908. During the same month, Mr. Flint was appointed United States Marshal by President Roosevelt. The position requiring his official residence at Madison, it was deemed advisable to part with the old "family paper" with which he had been closely associated for thirty-seven years. The *News* was accordingly sold to W. R. Hotchkiss, June 1, 1908, and Mr. Flint thereby was enabled to devote his entire time to the discharge of his official duties.

In politics Mr. Flint is a Republican and has been an earnest advocate of the principles and policies of that party. During his long career as a newspaper man, he was always interested in public affairs and has held many positions of trust. He was Member of Assembly in 1875; state senator in 1876-7 and again in 1882-3. For eight years he was chairman of the county board of supervisors and under his administration the Dunn county asylum for the chronic insane was erected and put in successful operation. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him member of a commission authorized to purchase a large section of the Crow Indian reservation in Montana that required the expenditure of nearly a million dollars. He was also appointed a member of the Chippewa Indian Commission at White Earth, Minn., in 1892, and served nearly two years. In 1894 he was elected Mayor of Menomonie and re-elected for a second term, during which the sewage system of the city was installed. He received the appointment of United States Marshal from President Roosevelt in 1908 and was reappointed for a second term in 1912 by President Taft.

Mr. Flint was united in marriage to Miss Alice Prentice at Portage, Wisconsin, November 9, 1871. She is a daughter of Dr. James Prentice and Emily (Bonney) Prentice and was born in the surgeon's quarters of old Fort Winnebago, near Portage, December 7, 1851. Dr. Prentice was one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Columbia county and served in the Civil war as surgeon of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry with the rank of Major. Four children were born of this union,—Anna Katherine, James Prentice, Fred Rockwell and Joseph Turner, all of whom are living.

In addition to his other activities, Mr. Flint for many years has

been identified with several fraternal and benevolent societies. He was made a Mason in Fort Winnebago Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M. at Portage in 1866, and has been a member of Menomonie Lodge, No. 164, for more than forty years, serving several terms as Master. He received the chapter degrees in Fort Winnebago Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M. in 1867, and is now affiliated with Menomonie Chapter, No. 53, of which he is a charter member and was its first high priest. In 1869 he was created a Knight Templar in Fort Winnebago Commandery No. 4, K. T. The Council degrees were conferred on him at Madison in 1876 and he was elected grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin in 1890. In all these Masonic bodies he has been an active and zealous craftsman. Mr. Flint is also a member of Eau Claire Lodge, No. 402, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

His strong attachment to his old comrades who fought for the preservation of the Union in the Civil war is manifest in his loyal support of the Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliary societies. He is affiliated with William Evans Post No. 58, G. A. R., at Menomonie, of which he is a charter member and served as its first commander.

In the realm of religion Mr. Flint may be considered a liberal. He took an active part in the organization of the First Unitarian Society of Menomonie nearly thirty years ago and in which he still retains his membership. He is also one of the trustees of the Mabel Tainter Memorial Library Association who have in charge the splendid free library at Menomonie, which was erected, furnished and liberally endowed by the pioneer lumberman, Capt. Andrew Tainter. A unique feature of this library is that its service is free to all the people of Dunn county.

Such, in brief, is the meager outline of a busy life. It is the story of a born optimist whose faith in the future rests on the solid ground of past experience, covering a period of nearly sixty years in the growth and development of the commonwealth from pioneer days to the present time.

Bernhard Leidersdorf. He to whom this memoir is dedicated long held a place of prominence as one of the representative wholesale tobacco merchants of Milwaukee, where he established his home more than half a century ago and where he became an honored and influential factor in connection with the civic and business activities of the community. He was one of the sterling pioneers of the South side of the Wisconsin metropolis, and his character and achievement gave him an inviolable hold upon the esteem and good will of all who knew him. He was most loyal to the land of his adoption and was known

as a liberal and public-spirited citizen, so that there is all of consistency in according in this volume a tribute to his memory.

Mr. Leidersdorf was born in the town of Peine, province of Hanover, Germany, on the 9th of February, 1837, and thus he was seventy-five years of age at the time of his death which occurred at his home, 779 National avenue, Milwaukee, on the 2d of September, 1912. He was for many years one of the well known and substantial business men of Milwaukee, where he established his residence when a young man and where he won definite success and prosperity through his own ability and well directed efforts. In his native land Mr. Leidersdorf received excellent educational advantages, including instruction in the English language, which he could speak with considerable fluency at the time of his arrival in America. In 1858, shortly after attaining to his legal majority, Mr. Leidersdorf severed the ties that bound him to home and fatherland and emigrated to the United States, where he was assured of better opportunities for the winning of independence through personal endeavor. For two months after his arrival in the city of New York he there found employment in a leading dry goods house, and he then set forth for Wisconsin, where many of his countrymen had located, the German element having been one of the most valued and influential in connection with the social and material development and upbuilding of this state. He arrived in Milwaukee on the 17th of May, 1858, and for a few months he was employed as salesman for the firm of Strohn & Reitzenstein, pioneer cigar manufacturers of the city, with headquarters at the corner of East Water and Chicago streets. Mr. Leidersdorf had the prescience to appreciate the future possibilities of this line of enterprise and his ambition and energy soon found the means to the desired end, that of establishing himself in an independent business. Without waiting the prescribed four years demanded by apprenticeship to the trade of cigarmaking, he formed a partnership with Henry Helmholz, and the new enterprise was instituted on the 26th of September, 1858, under the firm name of Helmholz & Leidersdorf. Mr. Leidersdorf had gained practical experience during his connection with the firm previously mentioned, and in establishing a modest wholesale and retail tobacco business he placed this experience and his excellent business ability against the capital supplied by his partner, operations having been instituted on a financial investment of only seven hundred dollars. The firm established headquarters in a building at the corner of Reed and Lake streets and in the upbuilding of the enterprise were put forth the best energies and discrimination of the interested principals. During the period of the Civil war the firm made large purchases of tobacco and through the sale and manufacture of the same they realized substantial profits, the close of the war finding them with a net capital of ten thousand dollars. In 1860 removal was made to a place near the pres-

ent 443 East Water street, and in 1864 the firm purchased the factory of Strohn & Reitzenstein, the members of which removed to New York city. In this new location Helmholz & Leidersdorf instituted the employment of an appreciable force of cigarmakers and also retained traveling salesmen to represent the house throughout the territory normally tributary to Milwaukee. The business signally prospered and the original partnership alliance continued until 1869, when the senior member of the firm retired and the title of the firm was changed to B. Leidersdorf & Company. The next important event marking the history of the now substantial business was its removal, in 1875, to the new factory building that had been erected for the purpose by the late Guido Phister. In the new and more adequate headquarters Mr. Leidersdorf began to exploit the brands of tobacco and cigars that were destined to make his factory widely known and to gain to it the highest reputation. In 1878 the factory was destroyed by fire, and on the same site was erected a new and superior building. About fourteen years later this structure likewise was burned, and it is worthy of special note that it was the last building to be obliterated in the great and destructive fire that devastated the Third ward in that year. In this conflagration the company of which Mr. Leidersdorf was the head met with a loss of about $300,000, but with unflagging courage and ambition this was soon regained. The new factory was erected at the corner of South Water and Reed streets, where operations were continued until the first of May, 1905, when removal was made to the present eligible and well equipped headquarters, at 90-98 West Water street. In 1903, as a matter of commercial expediency, the business was incorporated, with a capital stock of $300,000 and under the title of B. Leidersdorf Company, which is still retained. Mr. Leidersdorf continued as the executive head of the large and important business until 1905, when he sold out to the tobacco trust and retired. He left a definite impress upon the business and civic annals of the city that long represented his home and in which his name shall be held in lasting honor. He was essentially a self-made man, gained large and worthy success and was true to his high ideals of stewardship and civic loyalty.

From an appreciative tribute published in a Milwaukee paper at the time of the death of this sterling pioneer and representative business man are taken the following pertinent extracts, which are well worthy of perpetuation in this connection:

"For many years Mr. Leidersdorf had been interested in municipal work, although the only public office he ever held was that of public debt commissioner, from 1905 to 1906, a position to which he was appointed by Mayor David S. Rose. He was a Republican delegate to the national convention that nominated William McKinley for president the first time. Mr. Leidersdorf was an active member of the

South Division Civic Association, was a Royal Arch Mason and held membership in the Milwaukee and Deutscher Clubs."

Mr. Leidersdorf ever manifested the deepest interest in local affairs and gave a ready and effective cooperation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of his home city and state. He was a man of engaging personality, genial and kindly, and won friends in all classes. One of his chief sources of recreation was in connection with the art of music, for which he had marked talent. For many years he was one of the most active and valued members of the Milwaukee Musical Society, of which representative organization he served as president at one time. The following statements, taken from an article published at the time of his death, merit reproduction, as indicating the character and tastes of the man:

"For many years Mr. Leidersdorf made two trips a year to Europe. The first trip of the year was usually one of pleasure and was taken in the fall, for the purpose of hunting with friends in private game reserves in Germany. His last trip was made in 1904. For many years also he went to Dakota to hunt, always accompanied by Willard A. VanBrunt, of Horicon, a life-long friend.

"The Leidersdorf home, at 779 National avenue, surrounded by spacious grounds, made beautiful by art of the landscape gardener, is one of the beauty spots of the South side. In the home are many works of art, purchased by Mr. Leidersdorf during his many trips to Europe. Friends and sightseers always have been welcome to stroll around the grounds which surround the Leidersdorf home, and there he had planted many varieties of shrubs and flowers which he had brought from Europe."

In 1861 Mr. Leidersdorf wedded Miss Sophia Schmidt, of Plau, grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, and she was summoned to the life eternal on the 31st of May, 1869, leaving one son, Max, who is now a resident of New Smyrna, Florida. On the 8th of August, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Leidersdorf to Miss Fanny Duttenhofer, the wedding ceremony being performed in the city of Stuttgart, Germany. Mrs. Leidersdorf remains in the beautiful family homestead in Milwaukee and has been a gracious and popular figure in the social activities of the Wisconsin metropolis. She is a communicant of the Lutheran church, and the fine old home is endeared to her by many hallowed memories and associations, as its every relation was ideal until the devoted husband and father was called to eternal rest. Concerning the four children of the second marriage the following brief data are given in conclusion of this memoir: Gretchen is the wife of Ludwig Boesman, of Bremen, Germany, and they have two children,—Maria and George; Louisa is the wife of Dr. O. H. Foerster, of Milwaukee, and they have two children, Francis and Frederick; Carl Bernhard is at the head of an extensive

tobacco business inherited from his father and is one of the progressive and valued business men of his native city; Erna is the wife of Dr. Nelson M. Black, of Milwaukee, and they have three children,—Louisa, Carl B. and Nelson M., Jr.

William George Bruce. High prestige is that held by Mr. Bruce as editor, publisher, author, educator, publicist, promoter and man of affairs, and he has done much to further the material and civic advancement of his native city and state, as his splendid powers have been brought into play in manifold channels and his influence has been distinctively that of a broad-minded, progressive and public-spirited citizen. He has maintained his home in Milwaukee from the time of his birth to the present, is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Wisconsin, where his paternal grandparents established their residence prior to the admission of the state to the Union, and he has not only developed his intellectual powers to a remarkably high standard but has also shown great initiative and administrative ability, through the medium of which he has achieved large and worthy success in connection with the practical interests and activities of life. He is well known throughout the state, is essentially one of the representative men of Wisconsin, has done much to exploit the resources and advantages of this favored commonwealth, and it is a matter of mere historic consistency that he be accorded definite recognition in this publication.

Mr. Bruce was born in Milwaukee, in a home almost within the shadows of the city hall, and the date of his nativity was March 17, 1856. He is a son of Augustus F. and Apollonia (Becker) Bruce, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, and the latter of whom was born in Germany, whence she came to America as a young girl. Augustus F. Bruce, who died in Milwaukee in the year 1895, came with his parents to this city in 1842, about six years prior to the admission of the state to the Union, and the family home was established in Milwaukee, where he passed the residue of his life. He was a youth at the time of the family removal to Milwaukee and here he learned the trade of ship-carpenter. He became a skilled artisan and industriously followed the work of his trade for many years. He was a substantial citizen and a man of inviolable integrity,—one who gained and retained the unqualified esteem of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. His earnest application to business brought to him a fair measure of success and he was known as a loyal citizen of well fortified opinions, though he took but little part in public affairs. Augustus F. Bruce was about sixty-two years of age at the time of his demise and his wife, Mrs. Apollonia (Becker) Bruce, preceded him to the life eternal by about twenty years, her death having occurred in

1876. They became the parents of nine children, of whom four sons and four daughters are now living.

William George Bruce gained his early educational discipline in the parochial school of St. Mary's church, in Milwaukee, and later received private instruction in advanced academic branches. He early became identified with newspaper work, and that his tastes and inclinations were not at variance with this phase of enterprise is best attested by the success which he gained in the connection. In 1874, when about sixteen years of age, Mr. Bruce entered the employ of the *Milwaukee News,* and in the office of this paper gained initial experience in practical journalism, as well as an excellent knowledge of the mysteries of the "art preservative of all arts," the printing business. He continued to be connected with the *News,* in varied capacities, for a period of six years, and then identified himself with the *Milwaukee Sentinel,* with which representative newspaper he continued his association for eleven years, as a valued executive in its business department and as an able contributor to its news and editorial columns.

In 1891 Mr. Bruce engaged in business upon his own responsibility, by founding the *American School Board Journal,* a publication issued monthly and still owned by him, though the active management of the business is now in the hands of his two sons, William C. and Frank M. In the establishing, developing and conducting of the new enterprise Mr. Bruce found a most attractive field of endeavor, and in the connection he became a recognized force in connection with educational affairs not only in Wisconsin but also in the nation. Under his able editorial and executive management the *American School Board Journal* became the leading school administrative publication in the world, and this position of pre-eminence it still retains. Mr. Bruce has wielded great influence in connection with formulating and directing the administration of practical educational work, especially that pertaining to the public schools, and he is the author of a number of valuable text-books on school architecture, school administration, and kindred topics, the works having been published by him and being recognized as definite standards in their respective domains. He is still proprietor of the *American School Board Journal,* as previously noted, and also controls the various published works of which he is the author. He has shown distinctive constructive and organizing ability and the same has been directed along various avenues of business enterprise, in which he has gained the cooperation of representative business and professional men.

For several years Mr. Bruce was active in connection with political affairs in his native state, and he has given yeomen service in advancing the cause of the Democratic party, to which he has ever paid unequivocal allegiance. In 1890 he was elected president of the Jackson Club, and two years later he was chosen president of the Jefferson

Club, the leading Democratic organization of Wisconsin. This position he retained until 1896, when further recognition of his ability and effective service was accorded, by his election to the post of chairman of the Democratic county committee of Milwaukee county. This office he retained ten years,—a longer tenure than has been granted any other incumbent in the history of the party in the county. He showed marked finesse and ability in the manoeuvering of the political forces at his command and incidentally came in contact with many of the leading Democratic statesmen of the nation. In 1899 and again in 1900 he had the pleasure of entertaining at his home Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the present secretary of state of the United States. In his political capacity he entertained Hon. Adlai Stevenson, former vice-president; Senator Benjamin Tillman and other distinguished men. In his present capacity as an executive of the Milwaukee Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association Mr. Bruce had direct charge of the entertainment of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, on the occasion of their visits to Milwaukee, and the same function was performed by him in the entertainment of Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States.

In 1888 Mr. Bruce was elected a member of the Milwaukee board of education and he served three years in this office, to which he brought characteristic loyalty and efficiency. In connection with his interest in and prominent association with educational affairs it should be noted that Mr. Bruce had charge of the Wisconsin school exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago; and later at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in St. Louis. In recent years he has written and lectured somewhat extensively on economic, civic and educational topics, including taxation, industrial education, modern commerce and trade, waterway transportation, industrial insurance, industrial safety and sanitation, promotion of city and town, etc. During the period from 1910 to 1913 no man addressed a greater number of Milwaukee audiences or spoke upon a greater variety of subjects. In 1902 Mr. Bruce was appointed to the office of tax commissioner of Milwaukee, of which position he continued the incumbent until 1906, when he resigned, two years before the expiration of his second term.

The resignation noted was tendered in order that Mr. Bruce might accept the post of executive secretary of the Milwaukee Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, and at this time also he retired from his activities in the domain of politics. He still holds the position of executive secretary of the representative association mentioned, and he has done much to further its high civic ideals and to expand its angle of influence in exploiting and broadening the prestige of Milwaukee as an industrial and commercial center. He has otherwise become individually prominent in civic and commercial connections. In 1910 he was elected president of the governing board of the Milwaukee Auditorium, and in the following year was chosen president of the Milwaukee Harbor Com-

mission. He made a thorough study of harbor facilities in Europe and from the knowledge thus gained he was able to offer valuable suggestions for harbor improvements in his home city. The following brief extract is taken from a newspaper article by him: "Milwaukee possesses a great natural asset in her harbor, which plays an important part in the commerce on the Great Lakes. This asset can and will yield greater benefits in the future and add to the material welfare and prosperity of the community if kept upon a high standard of efficiency and utility. * * * I was impressed with the fact that the port cities of Europe have made a thorough study of the possibilities of securing trade and commerce through their water routes and that they have spent fabulous sums in realizing these possibilities. Milwaukee should accept the suggestion that she must look after her water fronts if she is to maintain her prestige as a seaport town."

In another newpaper contribution Mr. Bruce gave a succinct and logical consideration of the practical value of college education in connection with business activities, and in this article he carries an effective brief for higher education, drawing his conclusions from careful comparisons and from his wide personal experience, and the concluding paragraphs are well worthy of reproduction in this connection:

"Actual tests made * * * show that the greater percentage of successes is achieved by the college man. His path to achievement is more direct, involves a smaller expenditure of nervous energy, and presents fewer hardships and struggles. The college graduate has in recent years invaded the various fields of financial, commercial and industrial endeavor, and with each year is replacing with increasing numbers the retiring non-graduate. He is expected to bring to his aid a keener perception of the purposes of commercial activity, a stronger degree of efficiency and a higher standard of business ethics. * * * The college graduate is expected to infuse his efforts with that efficiency which is energized by a knowledge of cause and effect and a broad comprehension of facts and conditions. The modern business world recognized the advantages of a stronger intellectual equipment by drawing recruits for its important labors more from the ranks of the college graduates. It is he who ought to be the best equipped to grapple with the complexities of our economic structure and to co-ordinate the various factors into an efficient machinery.

"If we are to attain a higher standard of commercial honor and integrity in the United States, then we have a right to look to the college-bred man for inspiration and leadership in attaining that standard. If this nation is to assume supremacy in the markets of the world, pride itself upon the high virtue and efficiency of the American business men, command the confidence and respect of all civilized nations, it must look to its educational institutions for the necessary training and character-

building. The college graduate is commissioned to realize in this direction the nation's highest hopes and aspirations."

In 1912 Mr. Bruce was elected president of the Milwaukee Aero Club, of which he is still a most active member. He is a director of the German-American Bank, the Kroeger Brothers' department store, the Stegemann Motor Truck Company, the Milwaukee Western Electric Railway Company, and the Wisconsin Savings, Building & Loan Association. He is still a member of the Jefferson Club, besides which he holds membership in the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Old Settlers' Club and various other organizations.

In the year 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bruce to Miss Monica Moehring, who was born March 10, 1856, in Milwaukee, and who is the daughter of the late Conrad Moehring. The three children of this union are: William C. and Frank M., who have the general control and supervision of the *American School Board Journal*, as previously noted; and Miss Monica M., who remains at the parental home and is a popular figure in the social life of her native city.

Isaac G. Hickman. In a commercial center like Milwaukee successful business men are not rare. The city itself is a monument of business enterprise, and its creators are those whose collective energies have concentrated the huge volume of trade and industry at this one point. Though the present group of conspicuous business builders and energizers in Milwaukee is a large one, yet is there individuality and instructive interest in each member, whose career has possessed its peculiar faculties and experiences and by its own route has converged to become one of the leaders now bearing the burdens of responsibility in the city's aggregate of commerce. In the following article is sketched a career which has more than ordinary inspiration and many of the most valuable elements of successful achievements.

Isaac G. Hickman was born in Battle Creek, Michigan, February 22, 1855. His parents were John E. and Magdalene (Miller) Hickman, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of New York State, their marriage occurring in Battle Creek. The father was a contractor and builder, and passed all his active career in Battle Creek. He was also in the Civil war as a private soldier of the Union, and went with Sherman on his march from Atlanta to the sea. Both parents died in Battle Creek, where they are buried. There were thirteen children in the family, seven sons and six daughters, of whom five boys and three girls are now living. Isaac G. is the only one a resident in Wisconsin, the others being scattered from Michigan to California.

Next to the oldest of the children, Isaac G. Hickman received his early education in Battle Creek schools, and was initiated into business experience in the employ of Merritt & Kellogg, with whom he remained four years. He was next taken into the force of employes of the great

threshing machine and engine manufacturing company of Nichols & Shepard Company, of Battle Creek. That company is one of the oldest and most substantial in the domain of implement and machinery manufacturing in America, and has been built up through the remarkable energy and business ability of a group of men who have made Battle Creek conspicuous in the industrial world. Among the men who contributed to the success of this enterprise, especially in the selling field, certainly none had more conspicuous honors from the heads of the company than Isaac G. Hickman. He was in the employ of that concern for thirty-three years, starting in among the ranks and finally being promoted to one of the most responsible places on the entire force. He never missed a day throughout his thirty-three years. But the most interesting fact of all is that when he quit he was neither discharged nor did he resign in the ordinary sense of the term. He was one of the few men who proved themselves indispensable to any business enterprise, and he had to sever his connections almost by force. For more than twenty years Mr. Hickman represented the Nichols & Shepard Company in Wisconsin as branch manager of their Wisconsin business with headquarters in Milwaukee. He came to this city in 1885, so that he is one of the senior members of the business community. The last three years of his connection with Nichols & Shepard he spent in an almost futile attempt to resign. He had sent in his formal resignation to the firm, but knowing a good man, they refused or at least delayed the acceptance of the resignation. To bring matters to a head, Mr. Hickman finally locked up his Milwaukee office, sent back the Nichols & Shepard mail to Battle Creek, and by this unique procedure finally got himself "fired" and a successor appointed. The writer has seen some letters from Mr. E. E. Nichols of Battle Creek to Mr. Hickman, which indicate the warm regard of the head of that firm for his former subordinate, and a close friendship still exists between Mr. Nichols and Mr. Hickman.

It was while representing Nichols & Shepard in Milwaukee that Mr. Hickman about 1906 fully comprehended the future magnitude and significance of the automobile business. It had been his intention for some time to cease working for someone else, and get into business for himself, and he wisely chose the automobile field, as one in which his long experience with the old company would count towards success. He therefore engaged in business in Milwaukee, associating himself with C. P. Lauson and W. H. Diener, under the present firm name of the Hickman-Lauson-Diener Company, Incorporated, of which Mr. Hickman is president, Mr. Lauson, vice president and treasurer, and Mr. Diener secretary. This firm are the state distributors for the Ford automobile in Wisconsin, and handle exclusively the Ford product in the state. As all the readers are aware, the Ford automobile is one of a world-wide reputation, and the Ford Motor Company at the present time ranks third in the production of American cars.

Since engaging in the automobile business, Mr. Hickman has handled various makes of cars, but in 1909 became the state agent for the Ford. Mr. Hickman knows automobiles as do few other men in the field. No one in the retail automobile business has earned a higher reputation in Wisconsin for honest service, square dealing and authoritative knowledge. During the year 1912, a business of two and three quarter million of dollars in the Ford car in Wisconsin was transacted through the agency of which he is the head.

Mr. Hickman is president of the Milwaukee Automobile Dealers' Association. This association recently engineered the deal whereby Milwaukee was selected as the scene of the battle for the Grand Prix and the Vanderbilt cup races in September, 1912. He is a leader in the affairs of this association, and also a member of the executive board of the Wisconsin Automobile Dealers' Association, also a director of the Home Makers' Land Company, a concern which owns forty-two thousand acres of land in northern Wisconsin. Mr. Hickman has a stock ranch of twelve hundred acres in Iron county, Michigan, and carries on an extensive industry in the buying, feeding and shipping of cattle and sheep.

During his residence in Battle Creek, Mr. Hickman was a member of the city council for six years, representing the Fifth Ward of Battle Creek. In politics he is a Republican in national affairs. He has membership in the Milwaukee-Chicago Good Roads Association, and in the Milwaukee Automobile Club. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias lodge in Battle Creek, and is well known in social and business circles in Milwaukee.

On September 26, 1878, Mr. Hickman married Miss Stelle Perkins, daughter of L. P. and Harriet (Miles) Perkins, of Battle Creek. Mrs. Hickman was born in New York State, but was reared and educated in Battle Creek, her parents moving there from the eastern state when she was a small girl. Her mother is deceased, and her father resides in the Hickman home at Milwaukee. The residence is at 220 Queen Ann Place. Along with exceptional ability and striking energy Mr. Hickman possesses the genial qualities of so many successful American business men, and is a sympathetic and ready worker, wherever the welfare of his community is at stake.

Hon. J. J. Hogan. The year 1859 saw the establishment of J. J. Hogan in the then village of LaCrosse. The passing years brought fully as great development in his private business affairs as they did in the development and growth of the city itself. His capital on reaching LaCrosse was limited to as small an amount as could be employed in the establishment of any kind of business, but Mr. Hogan was one who acknowledged no limitation of his own resources, and the result of his enterprise and activity is one that is in every way worthy of him and of the city. From a small beginning he brought about the solid wholesale

grocery concern known as J. J. Hogan, one of the most important establishments in the wholesale district of LaCrosse, and still in flourishing operation.

It could not be said that the element of luck entered in any way into the career of Mr. Hogan. He has been a man who never recognized any such force or influence as chance, depending rather upon his own excellent judgment, the exercise of his best business qualities and the application of honest and untiring energy in the administration of his affairs. With a mind and an eye for details in the management of business, he realized that the trifles entering into the management or mismanagement of any undertaking either makes or mars a fortune of the business. Mr. Hogan started his mercantile career at LaCrosse as a retailer, having a small place and a very meager stock of goods on Front Street. It was not until 1894 that the present building occupied by the wholesale firm was erected. It is a commodious institution, designed especially for its present use, and is supplied with sufficient warerooms, sample rooms and display rooms, so that it lacks nothing in its appointment as one of the best equipped wholesale and jobbing houses in the state.

Since the retirement of Mr. Hogan the business has been carried on under the management of Mr. F. W. Fox, who has been in the employ of the concern since 1880. Mr. Fox is a man of the utmost integrity, thoroughly experienced and with a large business capacity, and the affairs of J. J. Hogan are well vested under his management. He entered the employ of Mr. Hogan in 1880 as a shipping clerk. It was not long before he made his value felt in the conduct of the house, and has risen steadily from one post to another until he has for some years been acting manager and superintendent of the business.

Aside from the grocery trade Mr. Hogan has been identified with many other interests in LaCrosse. Numerous public enterprises have claimed a share of his attention, and the fifty-five years which he has spent in the city have been accompanied with many benefits to the community. He has given admirable service in the office of mayor to which he was elected in 1875, and again in 1876. In 1888 he was chosen a member of the state legislature. In 1890 he was reelected and in 1891 was chosen speaker of the House. His public service was characteristic of his private life, and resulted in the greatest good to his city and his district.

On December 24, 1863, Mr. Hogan married Miss Amanda Cook, a daughter of E. Fox Cook of Milwaukee. Mr. Cook was a prominent lawyer of Milwaukee, a leader in Democratic politics, for many years, served as a member of the legislatures of Michigan, Wisconsin and New York, at different periods of his life, and died in LaCrosse at the age of eighty-two years. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hogan were

born four children, all of whom are now living: Gertrude M., Lulu M., John D., and James C.

Harvey Russell. One of the early merchants and business builders of Milwaukee, the late Harvey Russell was a man who during his life-time effected a deep impress on his community, was the winner of a generous but thoroughly honorable success, and always enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his many associates and friends in this city.

Harvey Russell was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts in 1835, and came west and located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1864. Two years preceding this he had spent in Kansas and Nebraska. In Milwaukee he became associated with his brother in the commission house of George D. Russell & Company, and subsequently entered into partnership with Thomas E. Balding, under the firm name of Russell & Balding. The next enterprise which was the outgrowth of his business energies and progressive success, was the house of H. Russell & Company, which stood in the front rank of mercantile houses in this city up to the time of its founder's death. Mr. Harvey Russell died in Milwaukee, October 10, 1874, at the age of thirty-nine years, at the very height of his business career.

He married Miss Mary Jane Guilds, who was also a native of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. She took an active part in Milwaukee social and charitable circles and was known for her many benevolences and kindnesses of character. She was secretary of the board of managers of the Home for the Friendless, an institution to which she gave much of her time and means. Her efforts were very instrumental in the erection of the new building of this home. Mrs. Russell was sixty years of age when death came to her on January 25, 1901. The only son and survivor of these parents is Mr. George H. Russell, who is a well known insurance man, and head president of the George H. Russell Company in Milwaukee.

The late Harvey Russell was one of the prominent members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. The records of the Chamber for October 10,1874, contain an account of the meeting upon that day, the appointment of a committee on resolutions following upon the announcement of the death of Harvey Russell, who for the past ten years had been a prominent and honorable member of the Chamber. The resolutions drawn up and adopted unanimously by the Chamber read as follows:—"This Chamber of Commerce has again to mourn the loss of a valuable member, Mr. Harvey Russell, in the prime of life, has been summoned to another world. During the ten years which he had spent upon this board he made many friends and no enemies. His integrity and honor as a merchant were without a blemish. To his associates he was ever kind and courteous, generous and warm-hearted. He was especially thoughtful and confiding

towards those who had his more intimate acquaintance. Of sterling worth and unassuming manner, the name of Harvey Russell will long be remembered with esteem for his manly qualities and sorrow for his sudden death." As a mark of respect, the Chamber of Commerce attended the funeral in a body. The signatures to the resolution were those of A. K. Shepard, Edward Sanderson and T. E. Balding, all well known Milwaukee business men of that time.

George Harvey Russell of Milwaukee has a history that, only half finished, is already the inspiration of many a Wisconsin boy. Energy, enterprise, pluck and persistence have crowned with success, long before its autumn, a life that began almost in penury. A more brilliant example of what can be accomplished through native ability and boundless industry is hardly to be found in the state.

Born November 3rd, 1866, of sturdy New England stock (his parents, Harvey Russell and Mary Jane Guilds, being natives of Pittsfield, Massachusetts,) George Russell inherits the mental and moral make-up of his English and Scotch forbears, who moved to the Colonies shortly before 1650. An only son, his boyhood was carefully guarded by a wise and God-fearing mother, whose care was in turn rewarded, when their troubles came, by filial love and devotion that won for the lad the faith and respect of an entire community. The death of his father in 1874 left the mother and eight-year-old boy in straitened circumstances. Harvey Russell, the father, who embarked in the grain business in Milwaukee in the early sixties, had met with little financial success, and George had to be taken from a private school and sent, first to that of All Saints Cathedral, and then to rough it at the "public." This and three years of "East Side High" made up the sum of all the schooling he ever had, for at seventeen he started in to help his mother and carve a way for himself. He had learned the value as well as the need of money. His boy associates had their dime apiece to take them to and from Whittaker's Swimming School, above the old dam, and a nickel for the needed sandwich. George cheerily trudged the distance and appeased his hunger with a penny roll, but he became the champion swimmer of his class that year.

When Sarah Bernhardt came to Milwaukee for the first time, he sold librettos at each performance in order that he might see and study the great tragedienne. Being anxious to "learn a trade," with a number of his companions, young Russell built a complete telegraph line about three miles in length running from the old homestead through the Seventh, First and Eighteenth Wards to the vicinity of what is now known as Kane Place and Farwell avenue. The wires were stretched through trees and over houses and barns. Russell became an expert telegraph operator and was able at about sixteen years of age to receive something like sixty words a minute.

George F. Russell

When he wished to visit his aged grandmother in the East, he made a study of electricity and actually put in the first electric bells and "push buttons" ever used in the city of Milwaukee, thoroughly equipping the establishments of the old firms of H. Bosworth & Sons and the Stanley & Camp Company. This gave him the needed money. Moreover it added to the respect which thinking men began to feel for him.

Then old friends got him a berth in the Money Order Department of the Postoffice, but there the pay was a pittance. He made a record for industry and efficiency, but got no more reward than did the drones. As a lad of eighteen, he had sense to see that that was no way to win a competence. A desk with the newly-started Telephone Company gave promise of something better, and he took it and built up a fine reputation for accuracy and energy, but even that couldn't add to his salary, so he found a means of earning a few dollars a week by editing the "personal mention" column of a daily paper, and later still, when other men's day of rest came with the weekly round, George Russell took his in all night and all day travel for forty-eight hours, making the circuit of Madison, LaCrosse and Oshkosh, with a dozen intermediate stops and changes, collecting the nickels from the weighing machines of a newly-started company, and earning thereby ten to fifteen dollars more with which to help the mother and provide for himself.

But the time and labor given to the Telephone Company bore good fruit. The late John D. McLeod was a "martinet" in his way, but famous as a man of accuracy and detail. As auditor, and afterwards general manager of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, he was rather severe on Russell, but the latter attributes much of his success to the splendid training he had under such a chief, and in later years McLeod showed his confidence in his pupil by becoming one of Russell's most important clients, and turning over to him with the full approval of President Alonzo Burt the exclusive handling of all the vast insurance business of the Wisconsin Telephone Company.

Frail-looking as a lad, Russell was gifted with a nervous energy that seemed never to tire, yet could not wear him out. It stood him in good stead on two occasions when boy comrades were in danger of drowning, and nothing but the instant and persistent effort of their champion swimmer saved them.

In spite of long hours of desk work Russell found time for exercise in the open air, and with sunshine, swimming and tennis built up his slender frame. Twenty years ago he took up the game of golf when it was unknown in the west, and with his enthusiasm, energy and love of sport did much for the game in its infancy; was active in the early meetings of the United States Golf Association and became a handicapper of no little authority both in the United States and

Western Associations. For the greater portion of fifteen years moreover, he has served as master of sports at the Milwaukee Country Club, of which later he was elected president.

In 1884 he found his boy comrades joining a military company that was to be conducted on strictly "regular army" basis, and while a few could not stand the relentless discipline, most of them stuck to, and George Russell throve on it. He rose rapidly through every grade until, within the second year, he had become a captain of as keen a young company as Milwaukee ever paraded. The semi-weekly drills gave him "set up" and soldierly carriage; the lessons learned gave him confidence in his own powers of leadership and command. Young as he was, his services were presently sought by the commander of the Fourth Battalion of the Wisconsin National Guard, and he became Captain and Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

But meanwhile he had decided upon and taken a most important and characteristic step. His travels about the state had brought him in contact with many keen business men, and he traveled with his eyes and ears open. He was studying men and methods both, and seeking the vocation in which personal push and energy were most apt to find adequate reward. Milwaukee even then, in the mid eighties, had more than its quota of insurance agencies, and yet he believed Milwaukee a field, and insurance the business, in which a young man with super-abundance of industry and willingness to work would surely make his mark and possibly his fortune. So, when only twenty-one he resigned his clerkship and cheerily and hopefully started out for himself. He asked no aid or favor. For a year it was a hard struggle, but he was learning the business from the bottom, feeling his way, watching every opportunity and never neglecting a detail. Other men sat and took what came to them. Russell sought and solicited, and soliciting began to tell. Before he had completed the second year of his battle he had half the old firms in Milwaukee stirring uneasily over the inroads the youngster was making. As the late Professor Warren Johnson once wrote "We approve of the gentlemanly persistency with which you go after, keep after, and take care of your insurance. We therefore feel that we can recommend your work to all others who have a large amount of insurance to place."

Two years from the time Russell began it is recorded that half a dozen of the old agents held a meeting with the object of devising some means of checking the pace which the young agent was setting. It was purposed to offer him a secretaryship with a lucrative salary, or to induce him to join forces, "pool his issues," with the elders; but that was precisely what Russell would not do. He had had enough of clerking and working that other men and corporations should reap from his sowing; he meant now to build and garner for himself, and so he told them. "I expect to see the day when that

young man will be at the head of the largest agency in the state," were the words of Mr. William L. Jones, president of the Milwaukee Mechanics Fire Insurance Company, a prominent member of the committee; and while the other members have long since been gathered to their fathers, for this was a quarter of a century ago, the prophet lived to see the fulfillment of his words.

Making it his rule to be prompt in the discharge of every obligation to customer as well as to the companies represented, with "square dealing" for his motto and ceaseless vigilance to aid him, it was not five years before Russell's business grew to such proportions that, even though working more hours than the best of them, he was compelled to double his force of assistants. It was evident, therefore, that he had no time for military duties, and for these reasons he felt obliged to abandon the soldier associations in which he took such pride; but, when Governor Hoard was inaugurated in 1889, he tendered to Russell the appointment of aide-de-camp on his staff, which gave to him in the National Guard the honorary rank of colonel.

In 1892 upon the death of George Cline, manager of the Standard Accident Insurance Company, Russell entered the race against the entire field, won out and became state manager of this company. In those days its business was almost trivial. Now, under his management, it has assumed enormous proportions, and its state manager long since became one of the directors of the company itself.

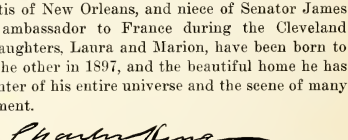
Again in 1892, upon the death of C. Jerome Cary, the great agency of which he had long been the head was a prize sought by a score of competitors; but once more push, persistency and energy were too much for all comers, and Russell won out; formed for a year a partnership with the heirs of the Cary estate, and at the end of that time was able to buy out the other interests and take over the entire business and became sole owner and manager.

From that time on the field of the George Russell Company has grown by leaps and bounds, until today he controls all the insurance matters of the great Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; his customers exceed five thousand in number, and his contracts mount into many millions.

Notwithstanding all this local demand upon his time, Russell had been, as said, for ten years director of the Standard Accident Insurance Company of Detroit, for many years president of the Pabst Company of Nebraska, is stockholder in a dozen of the best banks, companies and corporations of the west, a member (and for several years served as vice-president) of the Milwaukee Board of Underwriters and is a member of other similar bodies in New York, Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati, an active and influential citizen and has ever been an active and prominent Republican.

Socially, George Russell is as prominent as in business circles; a

member of all the best clubs, always the head of the floor committee at the annual Charity Ball, an authority at the horse show and president of the old Bit and Bridle Club, a famous leader of the "German," and director of sports at the County Club, a keen hand at golf or tennis, an expert shot and enthusiastic huntsman, an exponent, as somebody said, of "the finished product in smartness' in dress, a frequent visitor to the old world, and a traveler who sees everything and can tell admirably everything he sees, a raconteur whose stories are capital. A breezy, genial, dashing personality is his, known and welcomed in a dozen cities besides his own. Few men in the Middle West have a larger and better acquaintance. Captains of industry everywhere, prominent men here and abroad, have ever a smile of welcome and a hearty hand shake for "Prince George of Milwaukee." But, more than all this, he is a loyal and public-spirited son of the state and city of his birth, and a husband and father as devoted as ever he was as a son. In January, 1893, he was married to Miss Laura Eustis, daughter of Mr. Cartwright Eustis of New Orleans, and niece of Senator James B. Eustis, long time ambassador to France during the Cleveland administration. Two daughters, Laura and Marion, have been born to them, the one in 1894, the other in 1897, and the beautiful home he has built for them is the center of his entire universe and the scene of many a delightful entertainment.



Harold C. Webster. A valiant, determined and ambitious spirit and sterling young business man, Harold C. Webster has gained definite prestige as one of the well equipped representatives of the civil-engineer profession, in which he has been concerned with much important work, and he is junior member of the progressive firm of Kamschulte & Webster, civil engineers and architects, with offices in the Foster building, at 403 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, besides which he has the distinction of being the present incumbent of the office of county surveyor of Milwaukee county. Further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he is a native son of Wisconsin and that he has here found ample field for productive enterprise, the while he commands unqualified popular esteem.

Harold C. Webster was born in the township of Elba, Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the 29th of October, 1885, and is a son of Samuel R. and Harriet (Chamberlain) Webster, who still reside on the fine old homestead farm in Elba township, this having likewise been the birthplace of the father, who is one of the substantial agriculturists and representative citizens of Dodge county, which has been his home from the

time of his birth. He is a son of James Webster, who was born in Oneida county, New York, on the 1st of May, 1814, and who was there reared to the age of twenty years, after which he passed four years in Hartford, Connecticut, where he served a thorough apprenticeship to the trade of brickmaking. After his return to his native county he there engaged in the manufacturing of brick, to which line of industry he continued to devote his attention for sixteen years, besides which he conducted a hotel near Rome, New York, about two years. In 1837 he wedded Miss Maria Peetman, who was born in Montgomery county, New York, and in 1843 they came to the territory of Wisconsin. In November of that year they located at Oakland, Jefferson county, but in 1845 Mr. Webster purchased a tract of ninety-six acres of land in Lowell township, that county, besides forty acres in Elba township, Dodge county, upon which latter tract he established his home in the autumn of that year. In the spring of 1851 he bought another farm in Elba township, and in the fall of that year he removed to the latter place. He accumulated a landed estate of four hundred acres much of which he reclaimed from the forest wilds, and he was numbered among the early and influential settlers of Dodge county, where he established a home about three years prior to the admission of Wisconsin to the Union and where he and his wife passed the residue of their lives, secure in the confidence and good will of all who knew them. Of their children two sons are now living.

Samuel R. Webster, father of him whose name initiates this article, was the second in order of birth of the seven children and he has well upheld the high reputation of the family name, as he has contributed his quota to the civic and industrial development and progress of his native county, where he still resides on the old homestead farm, as previously noted, and where he is honored as a man of sterling character and unqualified liberality and public spirit. He is at the present time president of the Elba Mutual Fire Insurance Company and has served many years in the office of justice of the peace, besides which he is a member of the school board. In 1897 he represented his native county in the state legislature, and proved an active and valued member of the assembly body. He is a Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Congregational church. It may further be noted that the father of Samuel R. Webster was for three years president of the Elba Farmers' Insurance Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and that for some time he served, with marked energy and progressiveness, as president of the Columbus Union Agricultural Society: he raised and dealt in thoroughbred livestock upon a somewhat extensive scale and did much to advance the agricultural and live-stock standards in his native state. Samuel R. Webster as a young man wedded Miss Harriet Chamberlain, who was born at Necedah, Juneau county, this state, and who likewise is a rep-

resentative of an honored pioneer family of Wisconsin. Five children were born to Samuel R. and Harriet Webster and concerning them the following brief data are given: Winifred is the wife of Alfred H. Proctor, of Columbus, Columbia county; Ralph C. remains on the old homestead farm and has the general supervision of its work; Harold C., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Edwin C. is an electrician and is in the employ of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company; James A. is associated in the work and management of the home farm. All of the children were afforded the advantages of the high school at Columbus; Ralph C. completed a course in agriculture in the University of Wisconsin; and the only daughter rounded out her early education by a course in the State Normal School in Milwaukee.

Harold C. Webster is indebted to the district schools of his native county for his rudimentary education, and after a course in the high school at Columbus, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, he devoted three years to earnest and appreciative study of civil engineering in the University of Wisconsin, where he admirably fortified himself for the practical work of his chosen profession. Soon after leaving the university he was sent to South Dakota, in the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and after there devoting eight months to effective work along the line of his profession he went to the northern peninsula of Michigan, as a member of an engineer corps retained by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. There he continued in the service of this company, with varying interims, until 1908, when he married and established his home in Milwaukee, where he entered the employ of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company, for which he served as civil engineer for a period of eighteen months. Thereafter he passed about eight months in the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he again did important civil-engineering work for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and upon his return to Milwaukee he established himself in an independent business as a civil engineer, by forming a partnership with Harry B. Kamschulte, with whom he has since been most effectively associated, under the firm name of Kamschulte & Webster. This alliance was formed in January, 1910, and the firm has been most successful in its operations, covering civil and architectural engineering, in which lines it has gained a high reputation. Mr. Webster is a trustee of the Badger Railway & Light Company, of which his partner is president, and concerning this corporation more specific mention is made in the sketch dedicated to Mr. Kamschulte on other pages of this work. On the 4th of November, 1912, Mr. Webster was elected county surveyor of Milwaukee county, a merited tribute to his technical ability and personal integrity, and he assumed the duties of this office in January, 1913, for a term of two years. In politics he is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party

stands sponsor; he and his wife hold membership in the Congregational church; and he is affiliated with Damascus Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, in Milwaukee. In 1903-4, after his graduation in the high school, Mr. Webster taught one year in a district school near Grand Rapids, this state, and his wife likewise was a popular teacher for some time.

At Darlington, the judicial center of Lafayette county, this state, on the 29th of August, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Webster to Miss Eula Blaisdell, who was born in that attractive little city, where she attended the public schools until she had completed the curriculum of the high school, after which she was a student in the University of Wisconsin for one year, this discipline being supplemented by two years in Stout Institute, at Menominie, Wisconsin, in which institution she was graduated as a member of the class of 1908, a few weeks prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Webster have two children, Dorothy Jane and Donald William, both of whom were born in Milwaukee.

James H. Derse. A native son of Wisconsin who has given further prestige to a name that has been identified with the history of this state since the early pioneer epoch, is James Henry Derse, of Milwaukee, who has marked for himself a high place in connection with educational affairs in Wisconsin and who attained to admirable precedence in the pedagogic profession, of which he was a prominent and honored representative for many years. He is a man of high intellectual attainments, his character is the positive expression of a strong and loyal nature, and he has a host of friends in the state that has ever been his home and the stage of his well ordered endeavors. He is now one of the successful and popular representatives in the agency field of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee; is a valued member of the board of education of the Wisconsin metropolis; and is a citizen whose character and services well entitle him to recognition in this publication, aside from his being a scion of one of the honored pioneer families of the state.

Mr. Derse was born on the old homestead farm of his father, near the little village of Alderly, Dodge county, Wisconsin, and the date of his nativity was February 19, 1862. He is a son of Anthony and Catherine (Hambert) Derse, the former of whom was born in the city of Paris, France, and the latter in the historic old city of Strasburg, in the province of Alsace-Lorraine, which was wrested from France in the Franco-Prussian war. The marriage of the parents was solemnized in their native land and not long after this important event in their lives they immigrated to America, the voyage being made on one of the old-time sailing vessels and being thirteen weeks in duration. They landed in the port of New York city and thence set forth for the west, continuing their journey by way of the Great Lakes. Their welcome to their adopted land can not be considered as being of specially grateful order,

as the vessel on which they took passage in coming to the west was wrecked on Lake Huron, this disaster having been caused by the springing of a leak in the ship. With other passengers they escaped in lifeboats, and the year 1841 marked their arrival in Milwaukee, which was then little more than a village, Wisconsin having not been admitted to statehood until 1848. After having lost all ther worldy possessions in the shipwreck, they retained their ambition and indomitable courage, both of which were put to severe test in connection with the hardships and other trials incident to pioneer life on the frontier of civilization. Anthony Derse was a man of fine scholarship, as he had been a student in the University of Paris for eight years, besides which he served seven full years in the French army, so that the change was of most radical order when he established his home in the wilds of Wisconsin Territory. He secured a tract of timbered land in Ashippun township, Dodge county, where he reclaimed a productive farm from the wilderness and became a citizen of prominence and influence in the pioneer community. Though of high intellectual attainments and refined tastes, he assimilated thoroughly with the conditions and life of the new home and he ever found unequivocal pleasure and satisfaction in his active association with the great basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing, through the medium of which he gained definite success and independence, the while he held inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He became the owner of half a section of land in the township noted, and it is worthy of note that the property which he thus purchased for an average of about $1.50 an acre is today valued at $150.00 an acre. He kept pace with and assisted in the march of development and progress and was long numbered among the representative agriculturists and stock growers of Dodge county. In the later years of opulent prosperity both he and his wife delighted in offering graphic tales concerning conditions and incidents of the early pioneer days, when wild animals were a constant menace to the domestic livestock and when the Indians were much in evidence. There were no railroads and the nearest market place of importance was Milwaukee, from which embryonic city Mr. Derse on one occasion carried to his home in Dodge county a five-pail iron kettle, the long and weary journey having been made on foot and through a virtual forest-wilderness. On another occasion his wife was milking a cow, when the animal suddenly took fright and ran away, the cause having been the clumsy approach of a large black bear. Anthony Derse was well equipped for leadership in thought and action and was influential in the civic and industrial development of Dodge county, where he took a deep interest in educational matters and public affairs of a local order, his political allegiance having been given to the Democratic party and he and his family having been devout communicants of St. Catherine's Catholic church at Mapleton, just across the line in Waukesha county. Both Anthony Derse and his wife continued to

maintain their home in Dodge county until their death, he having been summoned to the life eternal in 1895, at the age of seventy-nine years, and she having passed away in 1897, at the age of seventy-eight years. Their mortal remains rest in the cemetery near their old homestead and the names of both merit enduring place on the roll of the honored pioneers of the great state in which they established their home in the territorial days. They became the parents of eleven sons and one daughter, all of whom are living except two sons, the subject of this review having been the tenth in order of birth.

James H. Derse was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm and after duly profiting by the advantages of the public schools of his native county he continued his studies in the high school at Oconomowoc. In pursuance of higher educational discipline he entered the Whitewater Normal School, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1885. In his childhood and youth he was also fortunate in having the environment and influences of a home of significant culture and refinement. After his graduation Mr. Derse taught for one year in the district schools of Milwaukee county, and his success in this initial period of pedagogic work augured for his advancement and greater prestige. For six years he served as superintendent and principal of the graded schools of Horicon, Dodge county, after which he held for nine years a similar preferment at Black River Falls, Jackson county. In the meanwhile he had gained high reputation as one of the earnest, able and popular factors in educational service in his native state and had been called upon to do work as conductor of various state teachers' institutes, in which field his success was on a parity with that which he gained in the more generic activities of the pedagogic profession. He is well known in educational circles throughout Wisconsin and is honored as a man of Sterling character and ripe scholarship, with naught of intellectual bigotry or intolerance, but imbued with a definite desire to be of service to his fellow men and to encourage and aid the aspiring young folk in their efforts to broaden their mental ken.

In the year 1900 Mr. Derse established his home in Milwaukee, where he has since been a valued representative of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, for which he is a special agent, with offices at 202 Wells building. As a solicitor he has brought to bear the same enthusiasm and zeal that conserved his marked success as an educator, and he has found his new field of endeavor most gratifying in opportunity and most substantial in its rewards for service rendered. He has accomplished most successful work for the great insurance company with which he is identified and has shown marked initiative and executive ability. In the spring of 1911, in opposition to his own wishes, Mr. Derse was elected a member of the board of education of Milwaukee county, where his wide circle of friends recognized his special eligibility for this important post. In the primary election he received fully five thousand more

votes than did any other candidate, and in the ensuing general election he likewise led all other candidates when the ballot returns were canvassed. He has shown characteristic zeal and progressiveness in the discharge of his official duties and is one of the most loyal and valued members of the board of education, his term of membership in which will expire in 1917.

In politics Mr. Derse accords staunch allegiance to the Democratic party and he is well fortified in his opinions concerning matters of economic and governmental polity. He and his wife are communicants of St. Rose Catholic church, and he is an appreciative and valued member of the Knights of Columbus, in which he holds at the time of this writing, in 1913, the office of grand knight of the Milwaukee Council of the order. He also holds membership in the City Club and he and his wife are popular figures in the refined social circles in which they move, their residence being at 66 Thirty-first street.

On the 12th of August, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Derse to Miss Mary E. Donnelly, who was born and reared near the village of Monches, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and whose parents, the late Francis and Margaret (Keating) Donnelly, were sterling pioneers of that county, where they continued to reside until their death, the father having become one of the prosperous farmers of that section of the state. Mrs. Derse was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Monches and also attended the schools of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Derse have four children, all of whom remain at the parental home and are still attending school, their names being here entered in respective order of birth: James Francis, Willard Anthony, George Donnelly, and Mary Gertrude.

Walter C. Palmer. For more than thirty years one of the able lawyers of the Racine county bar, Mr. Palmer has had a career of varied and successful experience, both in his profession and in public affairs. He has spent all his life in this county and in addition to the large practice which he has long enjoyed, has become conspicuously identified with many local business enterprises.

Walter C. Palmer, who represents one of the pioneer families of Racine county, was born at Waterford, on the 8th of October, 1858, a son of Nelson H. Palmer, who was one of the early settlers in this vicinity. After his graduation from the high school of his native town, Walter C. Palmer attended the Rochester Seminary, and then with a view to entrance into the legal profession, he began his reading of law with Judge J. B. Winslow, under whose supervision he continued his studies for two years. With that sound basis of combined study in books and actual observation, he entered the law department of the Wisconsin State University to complete his training for the bar. He was graduated LL. B. in 1881 and almost immediately entered upon practice

with the firm of Winslow and Brownson of Racine. Afterwards, he opened an office of his own at Waterford where he practiced his profession until 1886. In that year occurred his election to the office of county clerk, and by re-election he served four years. The duties of that office caused him to take up his residence at Racine and he has now been a resident of this city for a quarter of a century. In January, 1891, on leaving the office of county clerk, he formed a partnership with C. C. Gittings, and this firm has now for more than twenty years been ranked among the strongest aggregations of legal ability and talent in the city of Racine.

In the field of business Mr. Palmer has long had an active part and is still connected with some of the leading concerns of the city. He was a director and secretary for eighteen years and he and his partner were attorneys for the Racine Building & Loan Association for many years. At the present time and for some years he has been president of the White Hardware Company, one of the well known retail corporations of Racine. He is also a stockholder in the Racine Shoe Company. One of the large real estate holders of Racine, he owns many plats of valuable property, including that on which his handsome home at 1426 College avenue is located, and also a tract of seven acres of land situated within the limits of the city.

In Racine, on the 26th of March, 1889, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage with Miss Abigail Williams, a daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Williams. Mrs. Palmer was born in New York state, but her parents were from Wales. She is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Palmer has for a number of years been prominent in fraternal circles. He took his first degree in Masonry at the Waterford lodge, but has long since been affiliated with Belle City Lodge No. 92, A. F. & A. M., Chapter, Royal Arch and Commandery. He is also affiliated with Racine Lodge No. 32, Knights of Pythias, is a charter member at Racine of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 379, and of Racine Lodge No. 220 of the Elks. He is a member of the board of directors of Racine Commercial Club and was elected county judge, his term to begin January 5, 1914. As a lawyer, his rank in the forefront of the Racine county bar is indisputable, while in civic affairs he has always been a leader and one of the representative men in the city of Racine.

Rev. John Bading. In July, 1853, John Bading was sent by a missionary society from Germany to Wisconsin. Nearly sixty years later, on the twenty-fourth of May, 1913, when one of the oldest of the retired German Lutheran ministers in Wisconsin, he died peacefully at his home, 544 Fourth street, in Milwaukee. His death came as the crown not only of long years, but also of a life time filled with unselfish deeds and able service in behalf of his church and humanity. Rev. John Bading was for nearly six decades closely identified with the Lutheran ministry in

Wisconsin. His own career was filled with service, and he left behind him a family of children who worthily represent his name, among them being Dr. Bading, the present mayor of Milwaukee.

Rev. John Bading was born near Berlin, Germany, November 24, 1824, so that he was in his eighty-ninth year at the time of his death. He was reared and educated in his native land, and early prepared for the ministry. He was sent out by a German Missionary Society. He was ordained to the Evangelical Lutheran Synod on October 6, 1853, and was placed in charge of the church of Calumet in Fond du Lac county. The following fall he went to Theresa, in Dodge county, remaining there six years. From there he moved to Watertown, and in 1868 came to Milwaukee, and became pastor of St. John's church. St. John's congregation at that time numbered only a few families, and it was given to Rev. John Bading, through his ability and earnest labors, to build up the congregation to one of the largest of the denomination in the city.

Rev. Bading retired from the active ministry of his church in 1908. He had served more than forty years, as head of St. John's congregation at Eighth and Vliet streets. In this article it is possible to only briefly review and suggest the career of Rev. Bading. For more than fifty-three years he had been identified with his different pastoral charges in Wisconsin. He was for twenty-six years president, and for twenty years vice president of the Wisconsin Synod of the Lutheran church. For forty-three years he was president of the board of trustees of Northwestern College at Watertown of which institution he was the founder. For twenty-six years he was president of the Lutheran Synodical Conference of America, and for thirty years was president of the Lutheran Ministers' Seminary at Wauwatosa.

Then, after having been relieved from the burden which he so bravely carried for so many years, Rev. Bading lived quietly at home, and was quite ready and willing to meet death when it came. Seldom are mortals summoned to eternity more peacefully than was Rev. John Bading. He retained his active intelligence up to the last and only two hours before his death had inquired of his son, Mayor Bading, concerning some local municipal measures. He was seated in his room, gazing peacefully out of a window, when Death came and conquered his mortal body. His death was a signal for the outpouring of many expressions of sorrow and esteem, and without doubt Rev. John Bading was one of the most respected and admired servants of the church in the state of Wisconsin.

In Brooklyn, New York, in 1854, Rev. John Bading married Miss Dorothy Ehlers, of Hermansberg, Germany. Mrs. Bading and five children survive the late husband and father. These children are: Mayor G. A. Bading; William G. Bading of Seattle, Washington; Mrs. E. A. Notz; and Mathilda and Ida Bading.

GERHARD A. BADING, M. D. In a year marked by political happenings and at a time when the interest of the entire nation was becoming concentrated on the most exciting presidential campaign of recent years, the one event of the month of April in 1912 which called to itself more attention than any other was the municipal election in Milwaukee, by which the voters turned out of office the Socialist administration. Seldom has a change in the personnel and policies of local government been watched with more interest by the nation at large.

The head of the successful ticket and the city's chief executive in the new administration is a physician who had attained special eminence in his profession, and had made a notable record as city commissioner of health, but had not hitherto given much attention to the affairs of so-called practical politics. In this election the local citizenship had an opportunity to choose one of the really "best men" in civic life, and the result is a credit to the discrimination of the majority of voters.

Dr. Gerhard A. Bading, who by reason of this election is Mayor of the City of Milwaukee for the term 1912-14, was born in Milwaukee, August 31, 1870, a son of the Rev. John and Dorothea (Ehlers) Bading. The career of his honored father, who died May 24, 1913, has been given in previous paragraphs.

Dr. Bading, the youngest of six children, was reared in his native city and attended the city schools. He later took the scientific course at the Northwestern University, and after four years of business experience, entered the Rush Medical College of Chicago where he was graduated doctor of medicine with the class of 1896.

Since his return to Milwaukee and the beginning of his practice he has had many distinctions in his profession. The first year he was resident physician at the Milwaukee (Passavant) Hospital, and then opened office for private practice in the Germania building. He was appointed United States pensions examining surgeon, and about the same time was appointed adjunct professor of principles of surgery and surgical pathology in the Milwaukee Medical College. The four years in the latter capacity were followed in 1901 by his becoming instructor in surgery at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1902 he was made chief assistant in the surgical clinic of the college, and later advanced to associate in surgery. Subsequently he accepted the chair of operative surgery in the same institution and continued his work in medical education until 1908, when he felt obliged to resign on account of pressing duties involved in his work as commissioner of health. Dr. Bading was appointed health commissioner of Milwaukee in 1906, and gave an efficient administration of that important branch of municipal government until 1910. Since 1901 he has been attending surgeon to the Johnson Emergency Hospital, and at the present time is consulting surgeon to the Milwaukee County Hospital.

In December, 1895, Dr. Bading married Miss Carol Royal Clemmer.

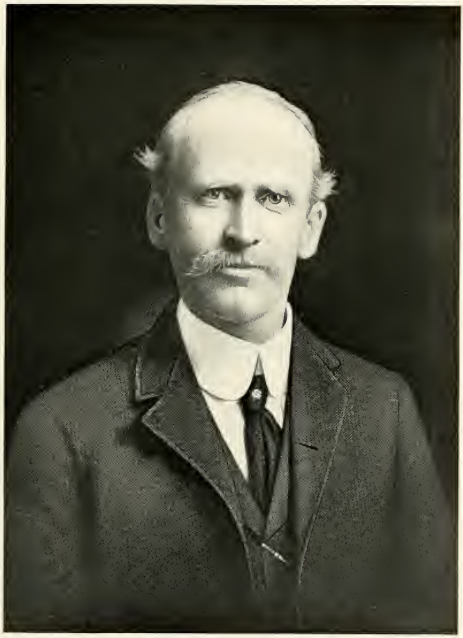
Her parents, Charles H. and Alice B. (Stafford) Clemmer, now residing in Los Angeles, California, were formerly of Cincinnati, where Mrs. Bading was reared and lived until her marriage, and where her grandfather, Jacob H. Clemmer, was a prominent lawyer, who was identified with the Hamilton county bar for more than half a century. Mrs. Bading while loyally assisting her husband in his life work, is chiefly devoted to her home. She takes a conservative ground on the equal suffrage movement, and prefers the study of languages and the quiet domestic arts to the activities of clubs.

Dr. Bading is a member of the Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity; the Milwaukee, the Milwaukee County and the Wisconsin State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association, and is a former vice president of the American Public Health Association and Lake Michigan Sanitary Association. He belongs to the Blue Mound Country Club.

Frank Johnson. The president of the First National Bank of Black River Falls in many ways represents the oldest and most substantial citizenship of Jackson county. He is the son of the man who taught the first term of school in Black River Falls; his father was prominent as a soldier, attorney and public official, and the son has likewise identified himself closely with commercial and public affairs in this locality.

Frank Johnson was born at Black River Falls, April 13, 1857. His parents were Calvin R. Johnson and Lucy A. (Marsh) Johnson. Calvin R. Johnson was born at Foxborough, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, May 22, 1822, died at Black River Falls, after a long and interesting career, January 30, 1897. In 1844 he came West to Illinois and located at Black River Falls in the spring of 1846; the following year taught the first school in Jackson county. When a young man he took a two years' whaling voyage for his health, visiting Australia and New Zealand. He was a veteran of two wars. He was with the Twelfth Regiment during the Mexican war and entered the City of Mexico with General Scott. In the Civil war he was captain of Company I of the Fourteenth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He held many of the most important local offices, register of deeds, clerk of the circuit court, district attorney and member of the assembly. He was married February 5, 1852, to Lucy A. Marsh, who was born October 6, 1833, at London, Canada, and to whom was born six children, three of whom are living, viz.:— Frank of this sketch, Charles R. Johnson, residing at Black River Falls and Mrs. Laura Campbell, the wife of Stephen J. Campbell, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Frank Johnson, who graduated from the Black River Falls high school in 1876, and was for one term a school teacher, has for thirty-five years been prominent in public work of the county. He began working in the office of register of deeds in 1877; in 1881 he was



Frank Johnson

appointed clerk of the circuit court, an office he held until 1895. He then became register in probate, and on the death of Judge David Barclay, in 1900, was appointed by the governor to the vacancy of county judge, by election still fills that position, and last spring (1913) was re-elected for a further term of six years.

In business affairs, Mr. Johnson has devoted his attention to real estate, loans and abstracts. A great deal of his work has been of a confidential nature and he has represented important interests in many business transactions. He was for a time a director in the Jackson County Bank and a vice-president of the First National Bank, and has been president of the latter institution for the past six years.

In fraternal circles he has a prominent part and has a wide acquaintance throughout the state. He was secretary of the local Blue Lodge of Masonry for ten consecutive years, then eleven years as master and is a permanent member of the Masonic Grand Lodge. He is a past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, belongs to the Sparta Knights Templar Commandery, the Wisconsin Consistory of Scottish Rite and Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine, was grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star for Wisconsin in the year 1902, and is an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias.

John Goodland. Residing in the city of Appleton, Wisconsin, Judge Goodland is presiding on the bench of the circuit court of the circuit comprising the Tenth Judicial District, and is one of the venerable and honored legists and jurists of the state of Wisconsin, within which he has maintained his home for more than half a century and in which he has achieved distinction in his profession and as a jurist of marked ability. His decisions on the bench have been signally fair and impartial and few of them have been reversed by the courts of higher jurisdiction. He commands inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem and his character and accomplishment, as well as his official preferment, render most consistent his representation in this history of the state which has been his home continuously, save for an interval of two and one-half years, since the days of his youth.

Judge Goodland claims the "right little, tight little isle" as the place of his nativity and is a scion of the staunchest of English stock. He was born in Somersetshire, England, on the 10th of August, 1831, and is a son of William and Abigail (Harmon) Goodland, who passed their entire lives in that section of England, where the greater part of the active career of the father was devoted to mercantile business. Judge Goodland was afforded the advantages of excellent schools in his native land, and in 1849, when eighteen years of age, he severed the home ties and set forth to establish a home and make for himself a place of independence in the United States. He located in Oneida county, New York, where he continued to reside until 1854 and where he followed various

occupations. There, in the year 1851, his marriage was solemnized, and in 1854 he removed to Wisconsin and established his home in Walworth county, where he gave his attention to teaching in the public schools for the following decade, in the meanwhile having also served as justice of the peace and as the incumbent of minor township offices. In 1864 he removed with his family to the city of Chicago, where he assumed a clerical position in the freight office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. Two and one-half years later he was appointed station agent of the same line at Appleton, Wisconsin, and this incumbency he retained for seven years. In 1874 he engaged in the insurance business at Appleton and in the meanwhile, in harmony with a long cherished ambition, he began the study of law. He carried forward his technical reading under effective preceptorship and in 1878 was admitted to the bar of his adopted state.

In the year last mentioned Judge Goodland entered into a professional partnership with Lyman E. Barnes, who later became representative of his district in the United States Congress, and this alliance continued for a period of a few years. In 1888 Judge Goodland was elected district attorney of Outagamie county, and in this office he made an excellent record, with the result that he was re-elected in 1890, thus serving two consecutive terms and greatly adding to his prestige as a skilled and resourceful trial lawyer. In the spring of 1891 further evidence of public confidence and esteem was given in his election to the bench of the circuit court. Nearly a year was to elapse before his regular assumption of the duties of this office but he was soon appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George H. Myers, this appointment having been made by Governor Peck. He thus served out the unexpired term of his predecessor and then continued on the bench in accordance with the provisions of his regular election. By successive re-election he has continued to preside on the bench of this circuit, and he has shown great ability in facilitating the work of his court as well as in giving rulings marked by judicial discrimination in both civil and criminal causes as well as by broad and accurate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and a high appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of his office.

Judge Goodland is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party and has given effective service in behalf of its cause. He served three years as city assessor before his election to the office of district attorney, and he has ever shown a deep interest in all things tending to advance the civic and material welfare of the community in which he has long maintained his home and in which he has fully met the demands of the metewand of popular approbation. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

In the year 1851, in Oneida county, New York, Judge Goodland was united in marriage to Miss Caroline N. Clark, who was born and reared in that state and who was summoned to the life eternal in 1894, secure in

the affectionate regard of all who had come within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence. Of the nine children of this union five are living, namely: Walter S., who is the present mayor of Racine, this state; John, who is a resident of Appleton, where he is a member of the city commission; and Abbie, Mary and Edith. Mary is the wife of J. H. Woehler, of Oshkosh, and Edith is the wife of S. D. Bartlett, of Milwaukee.

Judge James Graham Jenkins. For a period of half a century the bench and bar of the state of Wisconsin had the active service and splendid ability of Judge James Graham Jenkins, who has now retired from public service, although he still maintains an office and gives prompt and regular attendance thereto in looking after his private affairs. For fifty-six years he has been an honored citizen of Milwaukee, and few men, if indeed any, in this city today, hold a more secure place in the esteem and regard of the best people of the district than does he.

It was in 1888 that Judge Jenkins was appointed to the Federal district bench of the eastern district of Wisconsin. In 1893, when Judge Gresham entered the cabinet of President Cleveland, Judge Jenkins was appointed to the vacancy as United States circuit judge in the Seventh Judicial Circuit. On the death of Judge Wm. A. Woods in 1891 he became presiding judge of the circuit court of appeals in the same circuit, comprising the states of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. On April 11, 1905, having attained the age of nearly seventy-one years and after seventeen years of admirable service in the federal judiciary, Judge Jenkins retired from office. Recently an act of Congress has abolished the federal circuit courts, so that Judge Jenkins was among the last of the judges to preside in that court.

Among associates on the bench who represented to the highest degree the ability and character of the federal bench, Judge Jenkins held a conspicuous place. His service fell during a period of vital and constructive importance in the development of federal relations, and a mass of notable cases came before the courts of the seventh circuit. Judge Jenkins was concerned in a number of cases involving great financial and industrial interests, and in which various new phases of interpretation and application of the law and constitution arose. Among other memorable cases was that of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. the Northern Pacific Railway Company, et al., for the foreclosing of a trust mortgage of $140,000,000. Judge Jenkins' opinion in this suit is a remarkable condensation of broad legal knowledge and judicial acumen, and has served as a model and frequent precedent for subsequent decisions (Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company, 60 Fed. 803).

James Graham Jenkins was born at Saratoga Springs, New York,

July 18, 1834, a son of Edgar and Mary Elizabeth (Walworth) Jenkins. His father was prominent in business affairs in New York City, and his mother was a daughter of Reuben Hyde Walworth, the distinguished chancellor of the state of New York, an office that was abolished by the adoption of the constitution of 1848. Chancellor Walworth had held the office for sixteen years, and previous to that was one of the judges of the state supreme court. Judge Walworth was a descendant on the maternal side from Lord High Chancellor Hyde called Earl of Amandor of England, and on the paternal side the line goes back to Sir William Walworth, mayor of London. It was Mayor Walworth who in 1381 killed the noted rebel, Wat Tyler, during the Tyler insurrection, the immediate cause for that act being the insolence of Tyler to King Richard II. Chancellor Walworth early gained distinction during the second war of Great Britain with the United States, when he served as adjutant on the staff of General Moore at the battle of Plattsburg. Rev. Clarence A. Walworth, a son of the Chancellor, was converted from the Presbyterian to the Episcopal church, and later to the Catholic faith, became a priest and member of the Paulist Fathers, and was noted for his eloquence and his activity in public affairs. Judge Jenkins' paternal ancestors, who were originally settled at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, moved to and founded the city of Hudson, New York, where they originated the proprietary system of settlement in that locality, buying up large tracts of land and maintaining something like a feudal relation with their colonists or tenants. Among other prominent members of the family was William Jenkins Worth, a cousin of Judge Jenkins. He gained national reputation as a major-general of the United States army in the Mexican War. The city of Fort Worth, Texas, bears his name, and his memory is further perpetuated in the statue on Madison Square, corner of Fifth avenue and Broadway, in New York City. Elisha Bacon, a great-uncle of Judge Jenkins, was for many years United States consul at Nassau, West Indies. The frequent recurrence of notable names in the ancestral lines was at least a propitious omen for the success of the career of Judge Jenkins, who had what most men consider the intestimable fortune of coming from good stock and being endowed by nature with qualities above the ordinary.

After gaining a substantial education in the schools of New York State, Judge Jenkins began reading law with the firm of Ellis, Burrill & Davison in that city. He was admitted to the bar by examination in 1855, and for two years practiced in New York City. His residence in Milwaukee began in 1857. The Milwaukee bar of that period contained many talented men, but Mr. Jenkins was not long in gaining recognition and fixing his position in the front rank. During the many years of his practice his name was connected with some of the best known law firms of the city, the principal partnerships having

been: Downer, LaDue & Jenkins; Ryan, Carpenter & Jenkins; Jenkins & Hickcox; Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler; Jenkins, Winkler, Fish & Smith; Jenkins, Winkler, Smith & Vilas.

In 1863 he first came prominently before the public through his election as city attorney, an office which he held for four successive terms. Among the important matters which came up during his service was the constitutionality of the law authorizing taxation to pay soldiers' bounty (Brodhead vs. Milwaukee, 19 Wis. 624), and Judge Jenkins successfully defended the law. When William F. Vilas was elected United States senator, Mr. Jenkins succeeded him as counsel for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and he continued as their counsel until his public duties made his resignation incumbent. When Judge Dyer resigned from the district bench of the United States court in 1888, Judge Jenkins was appointed to that office by President Cleveland, and in 1893 he was made judge of the United States circuit court for the seventh judicial district.

As a member of the Democratic party he several times lent his name to the party ticket, though always from a sense of loyalty, since the candidacy with a minority party is always something in the nature of a personal sacrifice. In 1879 he headed his party ticket in the state for the office of governor, and in 1880 the Democratic members of the legislature paid him the compliment of their votes for United States senator. He was also a member of the delegations from Wisconsin in the national Democratic conventions which nominated General Hancock for the presidency in 1880 and President Cleveland in 1884. In 1885 President Cleveland offered him the position of associate judge in the supreme court of the District of Columbia, an honor which he declined, though in 1888 he accepted the appointment of the same president to the judgeship of the eastern district of Wisconsin, as has been mentioned previously.

In recognition of his attainment as a lawyer, and as a judge, the University of Wisconsin in 1893 conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., an honor which the Wabash College of Indiana likewise conferred in 1894. Since 1896 Judge Jenkins has been dean of the Marquette University College of Law, and though near to eighty years of age, he is able to give close attention to his duties there and at his office. It is significant of the determination and method of the man that he appears at his office promptly every morning, where he attends to his affairs and meets his friends and business acquaintances.

On February 16, 1913, there appeared on the Workers' Page of the Sunday *Free Press* of Milwaukee, a splendid article by Judge Jenkins on "The Young Man's Chances in the Law." To quote the entire article, valuable though it is as an indication of the brilliant mind of Judge Jenkins and as an expression of his honest sentiment, is impossible because of the brief space available, but it is inadvisable to

conclude this sketch without making some brief statements on various heads which embody the sentiment and opinion of the judge. They follow: "The young lawyer of yesterday," says Judge Jenkins, "sought above all things to become eloquent, and to affect the judgment by appeal to the sensibilities—'boring for water,' as it was called in the parlance of that day. That time has passed with the development of great corporations. Eloquence has become silent and the business lawyer has taken the place of the orator. The lawyer of today is more of an advisor of a business course to be pursued than a defendant of rights already accrued.

"Again, let the young man note that the days of Daniel Webster have passed and the business lawyer has come. Large fortunes have been made by legal advisors of corporations; these men seldom or ever are heard or seen in the courts.

"The young man who courts the profession merely to obtain political preferment makes a grave mistake. For generally a good lawyer is spoiled to make a bad politician. The young lawyer must realize that the law is a jealous mistress and tolerates no divided allegiance.

"In this world there is no easy road to success. The road to success in law is hard; it means a life of severe labor and of constant study, thoroughness in the ascertainment of law and fact in every work given one to do. Poverty coupled with ambition and determination are sure augurers of success.

"The law is a noble profession. Its members in all ages have dared to stand for human liberty against arbitrary power and have never faltered in defense of the weak. They have protected society against the vicious and forced the vicious to recognize the equal right of men."

Aside from his profession, Judge Jenkins is a man of broad literary culture, and his home at 284 Knapp street is a center of the finer social qualities. Judge Jenkins was married on February 16, 1870, to Miss Alice Mary Miller, whose father, Judge Andrew G. Miller, was the first judge of the United States District Court of Wisconsin.

Francis Henry Lincoln, Jr., traffic superintendent for the State of Wisconsin of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, has risen to his present high position from the ranks. To capably manage the department, the duties of which are to insure the correct handling of the constantly increasing thousands of daily calls, is no light responsibility, and the fact that the people of Wisconsin, despite the greatly increased volume of business, are continuing to receive standard service, argues eloquently for the ability of this young product of the civil service system of the American Bell Telephone Company.

Mr. Lincoln was born December 2, 1876, at Hingham, Massachusetts, and is in the fifth generation of his family to be born at the old

homestead, which has been in the family name for 118 years. His parents were Francis Henry and Anna Frances (Baker) Lincoln, the latter of whom still resides at Hingham, while the former passed away in Boston, Massachusetts, July 7, 1911. Francis Henry Lincoln, Sr., was a son of Solomon and Mehitable (Lincoln) Lincoln, and in his father's line was descended from Samuel Lincoln, who came from Hingham, England, in 1637, while on the maternal side he was descended from Daniel Lincoln, who was in Hingham, Massachusetts, as early as 1644. He was also a descendant of Pilgrim Richard Warren, who came to America in the *Mayflower,* in 1620, and whose daughter married Robert Bartlett, who came here in the *Ann,* in 1623. His great-grandfather, Jesse Bates, of Hingham, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Solomon Lincoln was a graduate of Brown University, class of 1822, and both of his brothers were graduates of Harvard University.

Francis Henry Lincoln, Sr., attended the schools of Hingham from 1850 until 1861, during the last four years at Derby Academy. He completed his preparation for Harvard College at the private Latin school of Epes Sargent Dixwell, in Boston, and entered college in 1863, graduating therefrom in 1867, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1871. In 1873 he was elected class secretary, an office which he continued to hold up to the time of his death. While in college he was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Harvard Glee Club, of which he was president, and the Hasty Pudding Club. In September, 1867, Mr. Lincoln entered the employ of the dry goods firm of A. Hamilton & Company, of Boston, but after the great fire of 1872 entered the office of Alexander S. Porter, a real estate and mortgage broker. In June, 1873, he opened an office of his own to conduct a general real estate and insurance business, and in this he continued to be engaged during the remainder of his life. While he was a man of extensive business interests, Mr. Lincoln had numerous other connections, both public and private. He was president and a director of the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and agent therefor; was president of the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union; State vice-president of the National Association of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies; trustee and president of the Hingham school committee for three terms of three years (1879-1888), serving also as secretary and treasurer; moderator of the town meeting of Hingham from 1882 until 1907, when he declined re-election; director and president of the Hingham Cemetery; clerk of the First Parish of Hingham, and member of the Wompatuck Club, being its president in 1902 and 1903. He was a member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of which he was treasurer, and the New England Historical

and Genealogical Society. He belonged also to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Among the Indians and Others of North America, the Society for Promoting Theological Education and the Society for Ministerial Relief, was a trustee of several charitable organizations and a number of other associations, and in 1892 became a life member of the American Unitarian Association, of which he was treasurer from 1898 until the time of his death. He was practically the editor of the *History of Hingham*, published by the town, and which occupied ten years in its preparation. Mr. Lincoln was married June 1, 1875, to Miss Anna Frances Baker, who was also descended from a Lincoln, although no relation to her husband's forefathers.

Francis Henry Lincoln, Jr., received his early education in Derby Academy, from whence he went to the Hingham High school, and was graduated therefrom in 1895. In 1896 he entered Stone's school, on Chestnut street, Boston, a preparatory institution, but after one year there decided that he would enter upon his career without further educational training, and in January, 1897, secured a position in the engineering department of the American Bell Telephone Company, at Boston. There he continued until January, 1905, winning steady promotion through ability and application to duty, and at that time came to Milwaukee, where he has since been superintendent of the traffic department of the State of Wisconsin. The business has more than doubled since he assumed the duties of his present position, yet he continues to efficiently handle the multitudinous duties of his office, and through his able management has been instrumental in gaining business for his company. He has an excellent business faculty, is well informed on the questions of the day, takes a lively interest in the well-being of the community, and is in all respects an honorable and creditable representative of Milwaukee's rising young men of business. When released from the cares which his responsible position involves, Mr. Lincoln enters into the enjoyment and contributes to the interest of the highest circles of social life. For some time he has been secretary of the Blue Mound Country Club, a director of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, a life member of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of the Milwaukee Art Society and the Milwaukee Traffic Club. His recreation is golf.

Patrick J. Nolan. During the greater part of his residence in Milwaukee, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Nolan has been one of the successful representatives of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and has turned in such aggregates of business at different times as to win some of the prizes so coveted among the staff of workers with that company. Outside of business Mr. Nolan is a man noted for his talents in music and literature and has been specially prominent in the musical organizations of the

city. Patrick J. Nolan, who comes of a prominent old family in Ireland, was born in Kings county, Ireland, August 27, 1863, a son of Bernard Nolan and Catherine (Gorry) Nolan. His father was born in Kings county and his mother in county Westmeath. Bernard Nolan was in business as the operator of flour and meal mills, and at one time was presented with a gold medal by the Dublin Corn Exchange for the best oatmeal produced in Ireland.

Concerning the father's family, little ancestral information is at hand. Mr. Nolan's mother, bearing the old family name of Gorry, was also connected with the Coynes, Cantwells and McElroys, all of whom were prominent in both Kings and Westmeath counties. The acknowledged head of the Gorry family was interested alternately with the family of the Goffs in supporting the Westmeath county hounds. This Gorry was an old bachelor, which perhaps accounts for an item of foreign news lately published stating that a certan Mr. Smythe of Boston had purchased an Irish estate and was supporting the Westmeath hounds. While possessing a due respect for his family forbears and some curiosity respecting some of their records, Mr. Nolan has never been a worshipper of a family tree. At the same time he has not exalted the matter of individual accomplishment, apart from the influences of heredity and environment, and the ambition for such achievements as would justify him in quoting the remark of the conceited Frenchman, "I am my own ancestor."

Patrick J. Nolan received his education in the national schools of Ireland, but admits that he was never specially studious nor was he much troubled by what might be happening "beyond the Alps." His father in the meantime had suffered from business reverses, and at the age of nineteen, Patrick followed a brother and sister to America. For a short time he was employed as a timekeeper in a factory at Waterbury, Connecticut, and then entered the employ of the late P. L. Collier as a collector. In 1887 he moved to Milwaukee to become assistant to the manager of the Milwaukee branch of the Collier Publishing House. In 1891 he was appointed manager of the Minneapolis Branch, but when that was shut down on account of the depression caused by the panic in 1893, he returned to Milwaukee, and for a short time managed the advertising department of the *Catholic Citizen*. Later he was business manager for a year of a magazine published by Yewdale & Sons.

In April, 1895, Mr. Nolan signed his first contract as agent for the late D. E. Murphy, General Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He has been connected with this company ever since, and has always been fairly successful. He was a prize winner in 1908 and again in 1913.

The writing of insurance probably does not belong in a classification as a literary pursuit, but Mr. Nolan was some years ago in the

habit of writing verse, and his literary output in that direction always was welcomed by Mr. Bleyer of the *Evening Wisconsin,* by Arthur Weld of the *Journal,* and by the late Horace Rubless of the *Sentinel.* A member of no political party, Mr. Nolan has always voted for the man he believes best fitted for office, whether in city, state or nation. He has no affiliation with any lodges or societies. He is a pew holder in St. John's Catholic Cathedral. For years his favorite diversion has been music. He has long sung in the choir of St. John's Cathedral and the Arion Musical Club. He was a charter member and a member of the first membership committee of the Lyric Glee Club. At present he is an associate member of the Arions and of the Milwaukee Maennerchor.

In October, 1896, at Milwaukee, Mr. Nolan married Jennie Skidmore. a daughter of the late Benjamin Skidmore, who was one of the oldest members of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. They are the parents of three daughters: Constance, aged fifteen; Eveleen, aged eleven; and Patricia, aged nine years.

Herman Wertheimer. Numbered among the representative business men of Watertown, Mr. Wertheimer is proprietor of a substantial and prosperous enterprise in the buying and shipping of grain, and his success is the more gratifying by reason of the fact that it is a result entirely of self-attainment. He came to America a youth without money and dependent entirely upon his own exertions to bring him success. He has made a good account of his career as a productive worker, and in Wisconsin and Watertown enjoys a high place in popular confidence and esteem.

Herman Wertheimer was born in Austria, on the 28th of August, 1849, and is a son of Leopols and Helma (Worawitz) Wertheimer. Both parents lived and died in Austria, and were people of sterling character, but of very modest financial means. The son Herman gained his early education in the schools of his native locality, and in 1868, when about nineteen years old set forth to seek his fortune in America. Arriving in the new world, a stranger in a strange land, and with his cash funds reduced to the minimum, he was fortunate in possessing an ample equipment of energy and ambition. After reaching Wisconsin he found employment as a laborer for Frank Sipp, at that time engaged in the commission business of Watertown. Young Wertheimer proved industrious, adaptable and earnest in his work, and gained substantial advancement. After two years in the employ of Mr. Sipp, he was similarly engaged by Hall McMillan. His next position was with William Buchheit, one of the leading commission men of Watertown. From the ranks of a common laborer he advanced on his merit to manager of his employer's business. His associations with Mr. Buchheit continued on a most agreeable basis for sixteen years,

N. Wertheimer

and at the end of that time Mr. Wertheimer engaged in business independently as a partner of Frederick Miller. Their partnership was formed in 1888 and the enterprise was finally merged into the Watertown Grain Company. After the withdrawal of Mr. Miller, Mr. Wertheimer continued the business under the same name. He now has as a valued assistant and partner, his son Oscar C., and the concern controls a large and flourishing business as the leading buyers and shippers of grain in Watertown.

Mr. Wertheimer's course has been marked by inflexible integrity and honor, thus becoming one of the substantial and thorough representative business men of Watertown, and holds a place of equal honor and influence as a citizen. Closely concerned with the civic and material development of Watertown, he served several years as a member of the board of aldermen, was then elected mayor, and his administration during 1902-03 was most progressive and fully justified the popular confidence shown in his election. He is one of the enterprising men, always ready to give his cooperation for the success of movements that will bring Watertown greater prosperity. Mr. Wertheimer is president of the Watertown Advancement Company, which has done much to further the commercial and industrial welfare of the city, and from its organization he has been a zealous worker in this company. He is also president of the Watertown Canning Association, of which he was one of the promoters and organizers, this being a substantial addition to the industrial enterprises of the city. He is president of the Oak Hill Cemetery Association, president of the Farmers & Citizens Bank, and has for many years been a stock holder in the Wisconsin National Bank of Watertown.

Mr. Wertheimer is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On July 16, 1872, Mr. Wertheimer married Miss Emily Birk, who was born in Watertown, a daughter of Mathew Birk. The four children of their marriage are: Esther, wife of Rev. P. T. Brockman, of Waukesha; O. C., associated with his father in the grain business; the third child died in infancy; and Zayda, the wife of E. W. Arbogast, of Chicago.

Rev. John M. Naughtin. Thirty years of faithful service for his church has marked the career of Father Naughtin, the pastor of St. Rose Catholic Church at Racine. As practically all of this time has been spent in Wisconsin, Father Naughtin is one of the oldest priests in the Catholic service of this state, and as the head of one of the important congregations, his career has an appropriate place in the history of this state. John M. Naughtin is a native of the State of Ohio, having been born in the city of Zanesville in June, 1854. His parents,

Thomas P. and Bridget Naughtin, were both natives of Ireland, whence they immigrated to America, and became settlers of Ohio during the early days. His father was a man of modest means, but of the strictest integrity. He gave attention to merchandising, and was for many years postmaster at Mauston, Wisconsin, his incumbency of this office covering three years and his death occurred during the term.

Father Naughtin was chosen for the church at an early age, and his liberal education was directed toward that end. He was a student for some time in school at Watertown, Wisconsin, afterwards at St. Bonaventure, Allegany, Cattaraugus county, New York. His final studies for the priesthood were pursued at Allegany, a little city three miles distant from Olean, New York, and at St. Francis, Wisconsin, he was ordained priest by the Most Reverend Archbishop Michael Heiss, in June, 1882. Then the first two years, from 1882 to 1884, his service was as a teacher at Pio Nono College, near Milwaukee. From 1884 to 1892 Father Naughtin was assistant of St. John's Cathedral in Milwaukee, and remained for eight years. For the following three years he was pastor of St. Matthews, and then for fourteen years was located at Madison, Wisconsin. Father Naughtin came to assume the pastorate of St. Rose Catholic Church in Racine in 1909, and in the subsequent three years has given faithful and efficient service to that large and wealthy congregation.

Father Naughtin is one of the scholars of the priesthood, and also a genial gentleman, whose associations with all classes of citizens has been productive of many good results for the betterment of the city and its people. Father Naughtin has a fine private library, and is a keen observer and student of all social conditions.

Stephen Strong Gregory. A Chicago lawyer for the past forty years, and president of the American Bar Association in 1911, Stephen Strong Gregory was reared in Wisconsin, and is a graduate of the State University.

He was born at Unadilla, Otsego county, New York, November 16, 1849, and his parents, J. C. and Charlotte C. Gregory, moved to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1858. Most of his primary education was obtained in Madison, and in 1870 he graduated A. B. from the University of Wisconsin, and took his degree LL. B. from the same school in 1871. Mr. Gregory practiced law at Madison from 1871 to 1874, and since the latter year his home and practice have been in the city of Chicago. From 1874 to 1879 he was a partner of Judge A. H. Chetlain. His next association was with the firm of Tenney & Flour, which later was succeeded by Flour, Remey & Gregory. The firms of Gregory, Booth & Harlan existed from 1888 to 1893, after which Mr. Gregory practiced alone, and subsequently established the present firm of Gregory, Poppenhusen & McNab.

Mr. Gregory served as special counsel for the city of Chicago before the supreme court of the United States in the Lake Front case. With John P. Wilson he defended and successfully maintained the constitutionality of the law creating the sanitary district of Chicago. Mr. Gregory defended the murder case of Prendergast, the slayer of the elder Mayor Harrison. Another notable cause with which he was associated was the conspiracy case against Eugene V. Debs, in which he was attorney for the defendant.

Mr. Gregory was president of the Chicago Bar Association in 1900, of the Illinois State Bar Association in 1904, and in 1911 was honored by election to the presidency of the National Association. He is also a former president of the Chicago Law Club. His church is the Episcopal, in politics he is a Democrat, and for two years was election commissioner of Chicago. His clubs are: Chicago; Iroquois, of which he was president in 1886; the Church; Skokie Country Club; the Lawyers Club of New York; and others. Mr. Gregory's offices are at 69 West Washington street, and his home at 1349 Astor street in Chicago.

John Van Hecke. One of the prominent attorneys of Merrill, Wisconsin, is the Hon. John Van Hecke, who has been practicing law in Merrill for thirty years. Judge Van Hecke has not only made a reputation as a fine lawyer but he is also a successful business man, being interested in several prominent business enterprises in Merrill. He is of that type of lawyer who attains success by constant study, close attention to his cases, and a thorough knowledge of the law, not depending on crooked methods or political pull to win his cases for him, in consequence of which he has the esteem and respect of all the citizens of this city and county and is considered a strong trial lawyer.

John Van Hecke was born on a farm near Stevens Point, Portage county, Wisconsin, on the 28th of April, 1857, a son of Charles L. and Barbara (Veulstecke) Van Hecke. Both of his parents were born in Belgium, near Antwerp. Here they grew up and were married. It was in 1856 that they came to America and to Portage county, Wisconsin. Here Mr. Van Hecke bought a farm which he improved and made profitable and here they lived until 1886. At this time Mr. Van Hecke retired and moved to Stevens Point, Wisconsin, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1909. His widow still makes her home in Stevens Point, and she celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday on the 25th of June, 1913.

John Van Hecke was reared on his father's farm and lived the healthy, normal life of the farmer's son, attending the country school and helping his father with the work of the farm. After completing the courses offered in the country schools the boy taught country schools and saved the money with which to enter the State Normal School at Mankato, Minnesota, from which he was graduated in time. He then

began to teach school in Marathon county. After several years of teaching Mr. Van Hecke entered the law offices of Raymond and Hazeltine at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and read law with them until he was admitted to the bar in 1883. He remained in the offices of the above firm for a year after his admission to the bar and then he came to Merrill, and has been in active practice here ever since, his offices now being in the Lincoln County Bank Building. Judge Van Hecke enjoys a large practice, and between his professional and his business interests he has little spare time. He is the attorney for the A. H. Stange Company, the H. W. Wright Lumber Company, the Lincoln County Bank, the C. M. & St. P. Railway Company and "Soo" Railway Company. Judge Van Hecke's business interests include the vice-presidency of the H. W. Wright Lumber Company and he is also a member of the board of directors of the Lincoln County Bank.

Judge Van Hecke has served on the School Board and Board of Aldermen in Merrill and has also served several terms as city attorney. He has served as county judge of Lincoln county and for two terms was district attorney.

Judge Van Hecke is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, being district deputy of that body. He is also a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin.

In 1884 Judge Van Hecke was married to Miss Mary McGuire, a daughter of John McGuire, of Merrill. Three children have been born to Judge Van Hecke and wife, namely: Max, who is reading law in his father's office; Stanley, who is attending medical college in St. Louis, Missouri; and Kathleen.

Capt. Egbert Morton Copps. When Captain Copps concluded his service in the Civil war, the same being one that began with the inception of the long struggle and ended not until the last gun had been fired, he came to Wisconsin, here entering into business activities, and this state has been the center and pivot of his industrial and commercial enterprises from then until now. He has made consistent and praiseworthy advance along the lines mentioned, and has for years been accounted one of the foremost business men of Portage county, and in Stevens Point, where he has been located since November, 1874. He occupies a foremost place among the leading men of the city. From the mill business, with which he was identified for years, he became connected with the commission business, and this enterprise led him eventually, with his partner, into a wholesale grocery enterprise that has grown apace with the passing years, and is today, and long has been, the only enterprise of its kind in this city. Some years back Mr. Copps became the sole proprietor of this department of the business, but in later years his sons have become associated with him, under the firm name of the

Copps Company, Wholesale Grocers. Mr. Copps is one of the sturdy, reliable and successful men of the county, and his identification with its business activities has been one of marked value to the district. He comes of one of the oldest families in the United States today, and men of his name have been foremost in every war that the nation has known, from Revolutionary days down to the present time.

Egbert Morton Copps was born in New York State in 1840, on the 10th day of September, and he is a son of Darius and Parmelia (Hollister) Copps, natives of Boston, Massachusetts, and Montpelier, Vermont, respectively. The Copps family, it should be stated here, were of English origin, the first of the name to visit these shores having come as early as 1632, and many of the family are sleeping today in the old Copps Hill burying ground of Boston, originally owned by William Copps, of Boston, the name of Copps being seen on many a crumbling headstone in those parts. Darius Copps was a son of Simeon Copps, who was born in Boston, and who ran a tavern in that historic old city during the War of 1812. His son, Darius, was born in 1792, the only son of his parents. As a boy he went to sea, being pressed into the service of an English man-o'-war, and when the War of 1812 came on he deserted from the service on the coast of South America, and came back to his home. He was given a commission as ensign in the army, and when the English captured East Port, Maine, he was made a prisoner. Later he was parolled and returned to Boston. When the war was over, he turned his attention to farming in New York State, and he died on his farm in 1856. He married his wife in Franklin county, New York, and she died about two months before death claimed him. They were the parents of eight children, of whom three died in infancy. Concerning the remainder brief mention is entered here as follows: Alfred, the first born, died in 1866; Rufus P., now ninety-two years of age, is a resident of Boulder, Colorado; Elizabeth married E. J. Hildreth, and lives in Cleveland, Ohio; Mark W. lives in the vicinity of Los Angeles, California; and Egbert Morton, who is the immediate subject of this review.

Egbert Morton Copps was reared on the parental farm in New York state, and when his father and mother died within two months of each other, he was a youth of sixteen years. He made his home with his elder brother for a time thereafter, and his education was gained chiefly in the country schools, in so far as actual schooling was concerned, but it should be mentioned that he advanced himself very materially and noticeably in the matter of education by close study and observation in later years. When he was twenty years old he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and there worked for one year in a cotton mill. While there, he enlisted on April 19, 1861, in the First New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, as a member of Company K. His enlistment was for a three months period only, and at the end of that time he was honorably discharged and mustered out on the 9th of August, 1861, at Con-

cord, New Hampshire. One week later the young patriot re-enlisted in the First New Hampshire Battery of Light Artillery, continuing in service until May 22, 1862, when he was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., as a result of disability. He returned to his New York home, there to recuperate from the stress of military activity, and when he had recovered sufficiently to make possible his return to the service, he once more enlisted, this time in the Ninety-eighth New York Infantry, on September 19, 1862, for the ensuing three years or the remaining period of the war. On September 15, 1865, he was discharged from the service and mustered out at Albany, New York, when the war was over. It is worthy of mention that Captain Copps entered the service as a private, and that he advanced step by step until when he was finally discharged from the service at the close of the war, he was Captain instead of Private Copps. His service was of a nature that must inevitably be rewarded with successive promotions, and the entire period of his service was marked by the most constant devotion to duty and the most valiant and heroic conduct on the field of action.

When the war was over, Mr. Copps continued for a few months in New York, and then, in the spring of 1867, he came to Wisconsin, seeking new country and greater opportunity than seemed to lie at his door in the east. He located first in Marinette, Wisconsin, then a small village, but now a thriving city in the northern part of the state, and there he applied himself to the work of a millwright. That was the only trade he ever learned, continuing there for four years, the town being then in the early days of its prosperity as a mill center. He then crossed the Menominee river, and located in the sister town of Menominee, Michigan, which also has come in later years to be a prominent mill town and is now a busy and prosperous city, although no longer the center of lumbering activities as in former years. In Menominee Mr. Copps bought an interest in a sash and door mill, and continued there in prosperity until the panic of 1873 wiped out their enterprise completely. It was then that Mr. Copps first came to Stevens Point, identifying himself with the planing mill business here in company with Knox Brothers. In later years Mr. Hildreth, the brother-in-law of Mr. Copps, purchased the interest of Knox Brothers, and the business was successfully conducted in 1885, when they met with financial reverses that crippled them sadly. Looking about for a proper opening, Mr. Copps identified himself with L. Stark, the largest dealer in potatoes in the United States, with headquarters in Chicago. For fifteen years thereafter Mr. Copps continued to operate in conjunction with Mr. Stark, having full charge of the Wisconsin end of the business, and in the first year of their association they began to see possibilities in a wholesale grocery way. The result was that they entered into the wholesale grocery business on a small scale, and as time passed they increased their activities in that line, until it came to be one of the biggest enterprises in the county.

They continued as they had commenced until 1910, when Mr. Stark withdrew from the grocery end of the business, leaving that entirely to Mr. Copps, who released all interest in the commission business, and he has since continued as the head of the largest wholesale grocery business in this section of the state. In 1912 Mr. Copps took his son into the business with him, and still later in the year the business was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, with Mr. Copps as president; Clarence F. Fletcher, vice-president; and A. M. Copps, secretary and treasurer. C. W. Copps, another son, is a stockholder in the company, and his work in connection with the enterprise is in the field of salesmanship, that part of the work being conducted in the state by himself and one other traveling salesman. The business is a sturdy, healthy and growing one, and is a credit to the city and the county, owing the best of its prosperity and growth to the splendid business enterprise and judgment of its executive head.

Captain Copps is a member of the Loyal Legion, as a result of his military activities and connections, and he is well advanced in Masonry, having affiliations with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and being popular and prominent in the various bodies.

On August 16, 1870, Mr. Copps was married to Florence I. Chandler, a daughter of Alden and Dorcas (Sinclair) Chandler, both representing old and well known families of New England, where they were prominent for years. Mrs. Copps was born in Michigan, the town of Escanaba, now a busy and prosperous city of some 15,000 inhabitants, being her birthplace, for it was there that her father settled in 1847, soon after his second marriage, and there engaged in lumber operations. He was a pioneer lumberman of that section of the country, which was once a lumber center of note and is yet the headquarters of the I. Stephenson Company, and at a point some five miles distant from the city proper, and now known as Chandler's Falls, Mr. Chandler operated a lumber mill for years. He died there in the year 1856, his wife surviving him until 1873, and their daughter, Mrs. Copps, is one of the family born to them there. The Chandlers were eastern people, coming from the state of Maine to Michigan, and both being of fine old eastern families, some of whom are the Aldens, Cushmans and Howlands of Mayflower Pilgrims and Col. Richard Sinclair and Capt. Joseph Cilley of the Revolution.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Copps numbered seven, and they are mentioned here briefly as follows: Edith Mabel, the first born, died at the age of twenty-eight. Egbert Earl, an electrical engineer, married Edna Catlin and lives in Minneapolis, Minn. Eunice married Harry E. Claflin and is a resident of Washington, D. C. Alfred M., familiarly known as Fred, married Lillian Betlach, and he is associated with his father in the grocery business, and also with the State Bank of Stevens Point. He is one of the rising young business men of the city, and takes a foremost place in business circles here. Clinton W. was graduated

from Carroll College in 1911, and was there widely know as a football man of splendid prowess and accomplishment. He was married June 25, 1913, to Jeanette Wilson, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Wilson of Reedsburg, Wisconsin. Ruth, the fifth born, died at the age of sixteen years. Lyman A., who was graduated in the University of Chicago in 1913, is now a student in Rush Medical College. He is a young man of exceptional brilliance, his college career thus far being marked by accomplishments far superior to that of the average man of his age, and he gives promise of an exceptionally worthy and brilliant career in the field of pathological research. The two daughters, Mabel and Ruth, who are deceased, both passed away in the year 1900.

Twelve grandchildren there are in the family. Egbert, the eldest son, is the father of six, named Helen; Marion; Alma; Ralph, who died in infancy; Lawrence; and Harry. Eunice Claflin, of Washington, D. C., has two—Dorothy and Florence; and Alfred is the father of four children, named Ruth, Chandler, Gordon and Jean. Mr. and Mrs. Copps are worthy members of the Presbyterian church, with which they have been identified for years, and their activities in behalf of the church are in every way characteristic of themselves.

In reviewing the business career of Mr. Copps, one is particularly impressed with the tide of misfortune that has swept over him in the years that have passed. He has suffered heavy losses by fire on numerous occasions, passing through the well remembered fire in 1871, while his mill in Stevens Point was destroyed by fire in 1877, and again in 1886, he lost his plant in the same manner. The stress of at least two financial panics brought him heavy losses, but he has weathered every storm of whatever nature, his sterling honesty and genuine business integrity standing him in excellent stead through it all, and finally bringing him safely into port, so that he stands today as one of the most solidly established business men in Portage county, where he has the confidence and esteem of the entire populace. Self-made in the truest phases of the term, he stands well to the front among his fellows and as soldier, citizen and busisess man, his record is one that is clean and unblemished, and altogether worthy of perpetuation in a historical and biographical record of the nature of this publication.

Jonathan H. Evans. One of the venerable and honored pioneers of Wisconsin is this well known citizen of Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin. He has long been numbered among the prominent and influential citizens of this county and few have done more to foster the development and upbuilding of the little city of Platteville, where his varied and important interests, both civic and material, give evidence of his distinctive loyalty and progressiveness, while he has so

J. H. Evans.

ordered his course in all of the relations of life as to merit and receive the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. Not only by reason of his being one of the representative citizens of Grant county and a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of the state is Mr. Evans entitled to special consideration in this publication, but he is also a scion of a family whose name has been most worthily linked with the annals of American history since the early colonial era.

The original American progenitors of the Evans family came from Montgomeryshire, Wales, the first of the name making the voyage to the New World in 1694 and others coming in 1722. Settlement was made at Uwchland, Chester county, Pennsylvania, about twenty miles west of Philadelphia, and the old homestead farm which was the home of the pioneer founder, Evan Evans, is still owned by some of his descendants. Evan Evans was a kinsman of John Evans, the colonial governor of Pennsylvania, 1704-9, and other representatives of this sterling family became prominent in the industrial, business and official affairs of the colony. John Evans, a scion of the third generation of the family in America, was one of the judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania at the close of the war of the Revolution. Dr. George Evans, a brother of Judge John Evans, was surgeon of Colonel Bailor's regiment in the division commanded by General Anthony Wayne in the great struggle for national independence, and in an engagement with the British forces near Tappan, New York, he was severely wounded, in a bayonet charge. After the close of the war Dr. George Evans and his brother Richard removed to Virginia, and from them have descended many representatives of the name in that state, as well as those of prominence and influence in the state of South Carolina, of which John Evans, of this line, was governor in 1895-6.

Jesse Bateman Evans, father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was a representative of the fifth generation of the family in America. He was born in Westchester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of March, 1808. As a youth he learned the trades of blacksmith and machinist, in each of which he became a skilled artisan, the while he admirably developed his strong mental powers, so that he became a man of broad intellectual and mature judgment. In 1829 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Anna Shingle, and in 1834 he established car and machine shops a few miles west of Philadelphia, on the line of a railroad that was then in process of construction and that eventually became a part of the Pennsylvania Central system. There he began the manufacturing of freight cars and he was one of the pioneers in this line of industry in America. He continued his enterprise until 1838, when car-building operations were instituted

by corporations, with large capital, with the result that he, as well as other small manufacturers, found their business unprofitable and retired from the same.

In 1843 Hon. David R. Porter, governor of Pennsylvania, appointed Jesse B. Evans lieutenant-colonel of the Brady regiment of Pennsylvania militia, and in this capacity he continued to serve until April, 1846, when he resigned the post and come with his family to Wisconsin. In Lafayette county he entered claim to a tract of government land and became one of the pioneers in the development of the agricultural resources of that section of the state. In the work of reclamation he was ably assisted by his four sons,—Jonathan H., Thomas E., George T., and H. Clay. His spirit of adventure was vitalized by the memorable discovery of gold in California, and in March, 1849, he set forth across the plains for the New Eldorado. The long and weary journey, attended with constant peril and hardship, was made with ox teams, and five months were demanded for making the trip. Portions of the journey were through a trackless and forbidding wilderness and desert, and the only guide was that afforded by a pocket compass. Except for occasional trips to his Wisconsin home Mr. Evans passed the residue of his life in gold fields of California, Nevada and Montana, and he was one of the sturdy and gallant pioneers of the golden west. He died at Helena, Montana, on the 14th of March, 1869,—his sixty-first birthday anniversary,—and his widow passed the closing years of her life in Platteville, Wisconsin, where she died in 1887. Of the sons, Thomas E., and George T., are retired farmers, and, venerable in years, they are passing the gracious evening of their lives in peace and prosperity.

H. Clay Evans, the youngest of the sons, left the farm in 1858, when fifteen years of age, and became a clerk for his brother Jonathan H., who was then register of deeds for Grant county, Wisconsin. He was thus engaged for two years and from 1861 to 1864 he was a clerk in a local mercantile establishment. In the latter year he tendered his services in defense of the Union, by enlisting in the Forty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in which he was chosen quartermaster's sergeant. In the autumn of the same year he was transferred to the quartermaster's department at Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he continued in active and effective service until the close of the war and he was at the base of supplies during Sherman's Atlanta campaign and subsequent triumphal "march to the sea." After victory had crowned the Union arms General Meigs retained Mr. Evans in service until 1869, and in this connection he acted as agent for the department in disposing of the war material which had accumulated at different points along the line which had been marked by the aggressive campaign operations of General Sherman. While he maintained headquarters at Chattanooga, the business of his department

called him to distant points, including Andersonville, Atlanta and New Orleans, as well as Brownsville, Texas, where he resigned his office in 1869. From Texas he returned to Chattanooga, where he forthwith identified himself closely with important industrial and general business enterprises, especially in connection with the iron industry and the manufacturing of railroad cars. He became one of the representative business men and foremost citizens of Chattanooga, and his influence in public affairs eventually transcended local limitations. He served successively as alderman and mayor of his home city, and thereafter was president of its board of education. In 1888 he was elected to the Fifty-first Congress as a representative of the Third district of Tennessee, and thereafter he became first assistant postmaster general under the administration of President Harrison. In 1894 he was elected governor of Tennessee, on the Republican ticket, but through the peculiar methods which have prevailed in political affairs in some parts of the country he was counted out of the position to which he had been elected, this being the result of action on the part of a legislature adverse to him and his party. In 1897 he was appointed, by President McKinley, commissioner of pensions, and in this office he served with characteristic ability and distinction. He was appointed by Roosevelt as Consul-General to London for three years. He is now living in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jonathan H. Evans, whose name initiates this review, is the eldest of the four sons, and was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, on the 29th of October, 1830. In all of the relations of life he has well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bears and he has been essentially a productive force in connection with the practical affairs of life. He attended the common schools until he was about eleven years of age and was then, in 1841, apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, in the office of the *Cumberland Valley Whig*, a weekly paper published at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. This incidental discipline proved of much value to him in the formative period of his life, as the training of a liberal education. While thus employed an accident so crippled him that he has remained lame throughout his entire mature life.

In 1846 Mr. Evans accompanied his parents on their removal to the pioneer wilds of Wisconsin, and his memories of the early days have quickened in him an enduring appreciation of the state, its resources and its history. He continued to be actively identified with the work and management of the pioneer farm until 1851 and then signalized his ambition by becoming a student in the Platteville Academy, where he applied himself with characteristic diligence and earnestness. In the winter of 1851-2 he began teaching in one of the district schools of Lafayette county, and in the following August he assumed a posi-

tion as salesman and bookkeeper in a retail mercantile establishment in Platteville.

In the meanwhile Mr. Evans had manifested a lively interest in public affairs of a local order and had gained secure vantage-place in popular confidence and esteem. In 1856 he was elected register of deeds of Grant county, and his administration was so acceptable that he was reelected at the close of his first term, and thus served four consecutive years, within which he brought the records of his office up to a high standard, with thorough systematization of all details. The great Civil war was in the meantime precipitated upon a divided nation, and the intense loyalty and patriotism of Mr. Evans could not long be denied patent exemplification. In 1862 he was appointed sutler of the Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and he was thereafter in active service for two years with the Army of the Tennessee, with which he witnessed the siege and fall of Vicksburg and other important events of the great struggle through which the integrity of the Union was preserved.

Returning to Wisconsin in 1864, Mr. Evans engaged in the general merchandise business at Platteville, and through fair and honorable dealing and careful consideration to the demands of his trade, he soon built up a large and prosperous enterprise. For many years he was numbered among the leading merchants of this section of the state and he won success that was worthy of the name, his retirement from this line of enterprise occurring in 1884. In 1872 Mr. Evans was appointed, by Governor Washburn, a member of the board of regents of the state normal schools of Wisconsin, and through successive reappointments he retained this important post for twenty years, during the greater part of which, 1878 to 1890, he served as president of the board. Deeply appreciative of the value of popular education and realizing the special importance of the normal schools, Mr. Evans was zealous and in promoting the interests of this feature of the educational activities of the state, and had much to do with formulating and perfecting the plans and policies which have made the normal-school system of Wisconsin one not excelled by that of any other commonwealth of the Union. In February, 1884, Mr. Evans was appointed assignee of a Platteville bank, and for the discharge of this important trust he gave a bond for $245,000, the work of adjusting the affairs of the defunct institution demanding his attention for a period of nearly five years. He has been called upon to act as executor and administrator of many large estates in Grant county, and his careful and conscientious conservation of the same has fully justified the confidence reposed in him. No citizen has a stronger hold upon popular esteem than he, and his advice and counsel have been freely sought by all classes of citizens, his integrity and maturity of judgment being uniformly recognized.

Mr. Evans has kept in close touch with the march of progress and development in Grant county and has been a leader in the advancement of civic and material interests in this favored section of the state. He has been an extensive dealer in real estate, with which line of enterprise he has been identified for thirty-two years, and he platted and placed on the market twenty-three sub-divisions to the city of Platteville. In 1890 he opened a general real-estate office and within a decade he surveyed, platted and subdivided fifteen additions to the city, incidentally giving in this connection names to more than thirty new streets required in these sub-divisions. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of the First National Bank of Platteville and has been its vice-president since 1890, is one of the principal stockholders of the Platteville Electric Light & Power Company and served as its secretary and general manager until he sold his interests. He has been active in the promotion of those enterprises and measures which have tended to conserve the progress and prosperity of his home city, county and state, and pays most loyal allegiance to the great commonwealth which has so long represented his home, and been the stage of his earnest and well ordered endeavors. He is a valued member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and is one of the sterling men whose memory links the formative pioneer period with the latter days of prosperity and advancement. He has now passed the age of four score years but his mental and physical powers indicate a man many years his junior. He has lived a "godly, righteous and sober life" and its sequel is good health, peace and prosperity. Mr. Evans has been essentially and emphatically a worker, and has had no desire for leisure or ease. He has stated that he has virtually had no definite relaxation from work of some order from the time when he entered the printing office when a boy up to the present period, which finds him able to take a retrospective view of a career marked by earnest and effective endeavor crowned with success and well earned honors.

Mr. Evans is a staunch Republican in his political allegiance and for many years he has been prominent and influential in the time-honored Masonic fraternity. On the 22d of February, 1854, he was made a Mason, in Melody Lodge, No. 2, in Platteville, and in the following June he received the degree in Washington Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, with both of which organizations he is still actively affiliated. In 1872 he received the degrees in the commandery of Knights Templar at Madison, and has been identified with the council of Royal & Select Masters since 1880. In 1890 he received the degrees of the adjunct organization, the Order of the Eastern Star. He has passed nearly all of the official chairs in the various local Masonic bodies with which he is affiliated and has served as delegate to the grand lodge, grand chapter and grand commandery of the state. He represented the Royal Arch Masons of Wisconsin in the national

assemblies of the order at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1871, and Nashville, Tennessee, in 1874. He has been for many years the accredited representative of the grand chapters of New Jersey, South Carolina and Kentucky to the grand chapter of Wisconsin, in which latter he has been an officer for an even longer period. He was grand high priest of the Wisconsin Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in 1874-5, and in 1895 he was elected grand patron of the grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star in this state. In 1898 and again in 1900 he was elected treasurer of the grand lodge of Wisconsin, and it may well be understood that he is known and honored in the ranks of the great fraternity in the state which has long been his home and in which his interests have centered. During the past ten years he has held the position of accredited representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland to the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

On the 7th of November, 1855, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Evans to Miss Sarah Kilbourne, of Columbus, Ohio. She was born at Columbus, Ohio, and is a daughter of the late Professor John Kilbourne, who was president of Worthington College, near Columbus, Ohio. She is also a cousin of the late Byron Kilbourne, who was one of the representative pioneers and influential citizens of Milwaukee. The original American representatives of the Kilbourne family came from England in 1632 and settled in Connecticut, from which commonwealth have gone forth many of the name to become prominent citizens of various other commonwealths of the Union. Mr. and Mrs. Evans became the parents of four children, all of whom are living. Concerning them brief mention is made in the concluding paragraph of this review.

Judge Charles R. Evans, the eldest of the four children, is now one of the distinguished citizens of the state of Tennessee, where he maintains his residence in the city of Chattanooga. He received from the University of Wisconsin the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts and later prepared himself admirably for the legal profession. He is a member of the Wisconsin bar as well as that of Tennessee, and has been admitted to practice before the Wisconsin supreme court, and the court of appeals, as well as the United States circuit court in this state. He is a member of the American Bar Association and is one of the leading members of his profession at Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he has been engaged in practice for a period of about thirty years. He was city attorney of Chattanooga in 1887-8 and in 1891; was commissioner of registration in 1894-5; was county attorney of Hamilton county, Tennessee, from 1894 to 1898; presided on the bench of the circuit court of the Sixth judicial circuit of that state in 1911; was vice-president of the Tennessee Bar Association in 1911-12; and since 1901 he has been dean of the law department of the University of Chattanooga. He has been an influential figure in the ranks of the Republican party in Tennessee, and on its ticket was chosen an elector

at large in 1900, in the campaign of which year he made effective speeches in nearly every county in the state. In Chattanooga Judge Evans early identified himself with the Tennessee National Guard, in which he became captain of the Sixth Infantry. At the inception of the Spanish-American war he promptly volunteered with his command and was appointed and commissioned, by President McKinley, as major of the Sixth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. He served with his regiment in Porto Rico, where, in 1899, he held for several months the office of judge advocate of the general court martial. In the same year he served for a time as military judge of the province of Arecibo. He was mustered out with his regiment and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Chattanooga. Harry K., the second son, likewise received excellent educational advantages and for the past 30 years he has been cashier and financial manager of the Roane Iron Company, at Rockwood, Tennessee. Mary, the only daughter, was graduated in the University of Wisconsin, and is the wife of William S. Mason, a prominent banker at Evanston, Illinois. Thomas C., the youngest of the children remains at the parental home.

John H. Kopmeier. A native son of Milwaukee who has accounted well to himself and to the world is John Henry Kopmeier, who is president of the Wisconsin Lakes Ice & Cartage Company and who is known as one of the most progressive, public-spirited and popular citizens of the Wisconsin metropolis. A man of fine presence, of genial and buoyant nature and of sterling character, he has won inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has resided from the time of his nativity to the present and in which he has done much to further civic and industrial advancement and prosperity. His circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances and he is essentially one of the representative business men of his native city, so that there is all of consistency in according to him specific recognition in this publication. As a preliminary estimate is produced the following extract from a well written and appreciative record concerning Mr. Kopmeier:

"With the exception of a few years of his earliest childhood, John Henry Kopmeier has spent his entire life in the ice business. From assisting his father, as a boy of eighteen years, on the ice fields, he has steadily risen until today he is at the head of the largest Wisconsin company harvesting and selling ice and having practical control of the business in Milwaukee, the metropolis of the state. Notwithstanding this position of power, impelled by innate benevolence toward those less fortunately situated, he has never permitted his company to take advantage of the situation, but has continually maintained that ice, a necessity in the modern household, should be sold as cheaply as circumstances would permit, with nothing more than a fair return to the company on its

investment. It is this inborn quality of good will toward all humanity that has made Mr. Kopmeier prominent in every philanthropic enterprise broached in Milwaukee. It is generally understood, though he himself will not give any statement to substantiate it, that he is one of the largest contributors to many of the leading charitable institutions of the city and county. In addition to this, his company, the Wisconsin Lakes Ice & Cartage Company, during the heated summer months gives away thousands of pounds of ice to deserving poor and sick people. This philanthropic quality in Mr. Kopmeier's character made itself manifest on frequent occasions as early as his tender childhood. While employed in the ice fields with his father he gained an enviable record for saving the lives of others of his father's employes, as well as those of such as had ventured too near thin ice in following the sport of skating. At such times he would think nothing of risking his own life to save those of others, and altogether he saved nine men from drowning."

In the old family homestead, at 411 Reed street, Milwaukee, John Henry Kopmeier was born on the 16th of February, 1854, and he is a scion of one of the well known and highly honored German pioneer families of the Wisconsin metropolis, his father having been born in Germany and having maintained his home in Milwaukee for many years. He became a prosperous business man and was a citizen whose sterling character and worthy activities gave him secure place in popular esteem. Both he and his wife continued their residence in Milwaukee until their death and both were devout communicants of the Catholic church. Of their children four sons and four daughters are now living. He whose name initiates this review is a son of John T. and Mary Adelaide (Allen) Kopmeier, the former of whom, as previously stated, was a native of Germany, whence he came to America when a young man, and the latter of whom was born in Milwaukee. John H. Kopmeier is indebted to the parochial schools of Milwaukee for his early educational discipline, which was effectively supplemented by a course in the local Spencerian Business College, in which he was graduated with specially high honors. When he was but eight years of age Mr. Kopmeier began to assist his father in the annual ice harvesting on the lakes in the vicinity of Milwaukee, and he has never regretted this training, since it gave to him a wholesome appreciation of the dignity and value of honest toil and endeavor. Concerning this period in his career and his subsequent advancement the following interesting statements have been written and are well worthy of reproduction in this connection: "The little boy never uttered a word of dissatisfaction, but felt happy in being able to be of some assistance to his parents. As a matter of fact, he could attend school only in the spring and fall months, but he acquired an excellent education through study at home, in the few leisure hours at his command late at night. When he was

twenty-four years of age he acquired an interest in his father's business, the great possibilities of which he foresaw even thus early. Later he secured entire control of the business, by buying out his father's partner. For ten years he conducted the business in an individual way, and in 1880 he admitted to partnership his younger brother, Gerhard J. Kopmeier, whereupon the firm adopted the title of Kopmeier Brothers. His keen sagacity brought about a consolidation of several of the largest firms then dealing in ice in Milwaukee, and upon this amalgamation of interests the present corporate title of the Wisconsin Lakes Ice & Cartage Company was adopted. Because of this consolidation cost of handling ice was considerably reduced, so that, without increasing the price to the consumer, better returns on the investment could be guaranteed. The company is a Wisconsin corporation and bases its operations on a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars. It handles an average of nearly three hundred thousand tons of ice annually, and its facilities in all departments are of the best modern order. In 1878, when Mr. Kopmeier had secured his father's interest, the annual business of the firm had been represented in the handling of four thousand tons. The property today represents an actual investment of about one and one-half million dollars, and the company owns more than three hundred ice-houses, distributed among the finest lakes of Wisconsin, where an absolutely pure article is always a certainty, so that Wisconsin ice today is known as the best ice for domestic or other purposes to be found in the country."

In addition to being president of this important corporation, Mr. Kopmeier is president of the Lindwurm Company, which was organized about fifteen years ago for the purpose of purchasing a large tract of land for park purposes, said tract to be held until the city was in a position to purchase and assume control of the same, and he is also a director of the Wisconsin Compressed Air House Cleaning Company, which now controls a large and profitable business.

Mr. Kopmeier never consented to become a candidate for any public office save that of member of the city council, in which he served three years with characteristic ability and progressiveness and in which he was chairman of the health committee. The church relations of self and wife are with the Catholic church. Mr. Kopmeier is a popular figure in the representative club and social activities of his native city, where he is a member of Milwaukee Atheletic Club, the Calumet Club, the Milioki Club and the Deutscher Club, besides which he is identified actively with the Milwaukee Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, is a director in the Citizens' Business League, president of the Milwaukee River Improvement Association and also identified with the Travelers' Protective Association, and the Knights of Columbus. From the article from which former quotations have been made are taken the following pertinent statements.

"Mr. and Mrs. Kopmeier have taken a deep interest in charity, and there is hardly an organization of this order in Milwaukee that is not in some measure indebted to their generosity. On account of his executive ability and his intuitive grasp of business details, Mr. Kopmeier has frequently been called upon to take charge of the administrative work of such organizations. He is president of the Milwaukee Home Finding Association, whose object is principally to rescue children who, because of environment or lack of attention on the part of those who should be best qualified to direct them aright, have gone wrong. He is also one of those who have been most intimately identified with the Wisconsin State Tuberculosis Sanitorium Association, of which he is treasurer, and which is conducting a sanitorium for the cure and prevention of consumption. He has also given liberally to the support of the various churches in his home city.

"To Mr. Kopmeier is due the establishment of the Italian mission in the Third ward of Milwaukee, as he was chiefly instrumental in raising the necessary funds to call this institution into life. Conditions were extremely bad among the Italians, who almost exclusively inhabit that ward. Children were running around on the streets and all conditions pointed to this district's becoming a fertile school for crime. The mission has more than met the expectations of its patrons. Its establishment has resulted in the bettering of conditions in general. Children whose parents can not give them needed advantages are being taken care of and are being taught useful occupations, the while the press and the public are united in the opinion that the mission has been the greatest influence for good ever conceived in the Third ward."

On the 26th of February, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kopmeier to Miss Dorothy M. Germershausen, who was born and reared in Baltimore and who is a daughter of the late John Germershausen, a representative citizen of Baltimore at the time of his death. Mrs. Kopmeier has been in the closest sympathy with the aims and ambitions of her husband, has been his earnest coadjutor in all manner of good works and in her home city she has the warm friendship of all who know her. Mr. and Mrs. Kopmeier became the parents of four children, of whom two are living, namely: Norman J. and Waldemar S. J. The two that passed away were Camilla M. and John.

Large of heart and large of mind, genial and optimistic, and strongly reinforced in all those qualities that make for ideal citizenship, Mr. Kopmeier is a valued citizen of Milwaukee, ready at all times to do his part in furthering its interests and honored by all who know him.

W. B. Tscharner, postmaster of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, is a native son of this state, and has been identified with the city of which he is now postmaster since 1886. He has risen by easy stages from the post of driver of a delivery wagon to the responsible position of president

of the Exchange National Bank of LaCrosse, passing through every department of the bank from draft clerk to chief executive. He was cashier of the bank at the time when he was appointed to the office of postmaster of LaCrosse, and resigned that office to assume his official duties. Mr. Tscharner has shown his intrinsic worth in every position he has ever filled, from the most humble to the most high, and LaCrosse recognizes in him one of her most valuable men.

Born on January 21, 1869, in the town of Milton, Buffalo county, this state, W. B. Tscharner is the son of German born parents. The father came to America when he was nineteen years old, in 1858, and he has long been classed among the successful farmers and merchants of Buffalo county, where he still resides. The postmaster of LaCrosse is the second born in a family of three sons and five daughters, and he came to LaCrosse in 1886, when he was seventeen years old. He graduated in that year from the LaCrosse Business College, and soon thereafter commenced his independent career as the driver of a delivery wagon. As has already been intimated, his rise has been steady. He first entered the Exchange National Bank as collector or draft clerk, and from that advanced in time to the office of cashier. He resigned from the cashiership to accept the appointment as postmaster of LaCrosse, but has still retained his official connection with the bank, and has been president of the bank since January, 1910.

Mr. Tscharner is one of the most public spirited and open minded citizens LaCrosse knows today, and he has ever maintained a lively interest in various public enterprises that have been launched in the city and in the county. He has long been a staunch Republican, and has been chairman of the City Republican Committee for many years. He was chairman of the Seventh Congressional District Committee for six years, and the Progressive Association, pertaining to the administration of the business affairs of the city.

Mr. Tscharner is a member of the Board of Trade of LaCrosse, of the LaCrosse Club, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the German Society, in all of which he has countless friends, as well as in LaCrosse and the entire district in which he has passed his life. He is interested in and a director of three lumber companies operating in the south, is director of the United States Annuity & Life Insurance Company of Chicago and also a director of the Fargo Laundry company of Fargo, North Dakota.

Carl F. Michel, president and treasurer of the C. & J. Michel Brewing Company, of LaCrosse, was born April 24, 1877, in this city, and was educated in the public and high schools and the Wisconsin State University. He is a son of Charles Michel, deceased, who came to the United States in 1847, a poor German emigrant lad, without friends or means. His only capital a firm determination to succeed

and boundless confidence in his own ability to do so, he was forced by necessity to accept a position as a farm laborer on a property adjacent to Buffalo, where, although he had formerly had not a day's experience in agricultural work, he was employed for three months at four dollars per month. During the following winter, Mr. Michel joined his brother at Germantown, Pennsylvania, and after a short stay in that city left for the gold fields of California. Making their way south to the Isthmus of Panama, they journeyed on to California, a great deal of the distance being made on foot, and finally arrived in the city of San Francisco, where for two years they were engaged in the contracting business. It was frequently told by Mr. Michel in his later years, when speaking of his California experiences, that during his entire career he has never prospered so well as he did in the Golden State during the "days of '49." On their return the brothers spent two years in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and then again set out for the west, with the original intention of going to Chicago, but subsequently decided to continue to Davenport, Iowa, where they boarded a steamer, their destination being St. Paul. On going up the river as far as Lake Pepin, however, the steamboat was unable to make progress on account of the ice, and the brothers came back as far as LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Arriving in this city late in the evening, Mr. Michel and his brother left the boat to "look around the place," and the prospects here were so alluring that they concluded to go no further, but to try their fortunes in the Gateway City. Accordingly, in 1856, they embarked in the contracting business in LaCrosse, and were successfully engaged therein until 1857, when they engaged in the brewing business on a small scale. This was the nucleus out of which grew one of the largest and best equipped brewing plants in the United States, the business of which covers every state in the Union. In 1884 the business of Charles and J. Michel was incorporated under the name of C. & J. Michel Brewing Company, of which Charles Michel was the president until his death in 1904. Mr. Michel brought from his native country the traits of thrift, industry and absolute honesty. A business man of the old school, his success was not gained over the wrecks of other men's fortunes, but, instead of taking advantage of the necessities of others, he was at all times ready to assist those who had been less fortunate than he. Among the older generation of LaCrosse business men he is remembered as one who was faithful to every trust, whose spoken word was better than any written parchment, who never willingly made an enemy, and who lost a friend only through death. He served as alderman for several years and was a Democrat in his political views.

On the completion of his education, Carl F. Michel entered his father's business, in every detail of which he was most thoroughly trained. At the time of his father's death, he became president and treasurer of the concern, of which he is the principal owner, while Max

F. Platz is secretary of the company. Mr. Michel has inherited much of his father's business acumen, foresight and shrewdness and has ably maintained the family reputation for integrity and honorable dealing. Aside from the brewing business, he has interested himself in various other business enterprises of LaCrosse, and at this time is a member of the directing board of the National Bank of LaCrosse. His fraternal connection is with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his political affiliation with the Democratic party.

Jesse B. Brenner. Classed among the enterprising and progressive young bankers of LaCrosse is Jesse B. Brenner, assistant cashier of the Security Savings Bank. Mr. Brenner has spent his entire business career in this city, where he has become well known as a man of push and energy, and one who is rapidly making a name for himself. Mr. Brenner was born July 24, 1888, at Crandon, South Dakota, and is a son of Rev. L. J. and Lydia (Bernhardt) Brenner, natives of Iowa, who are still living in that state. Mr. Brenner's father is a graduate of Galena (Illinois) College, and in young manhood entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Some time during the seventies he came to Wisconsin, and succeeding this held charges in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota. At the last Methodist Episcopal Conference he was appointed district superintendent for the State of Iowa, with residence at Charles City.

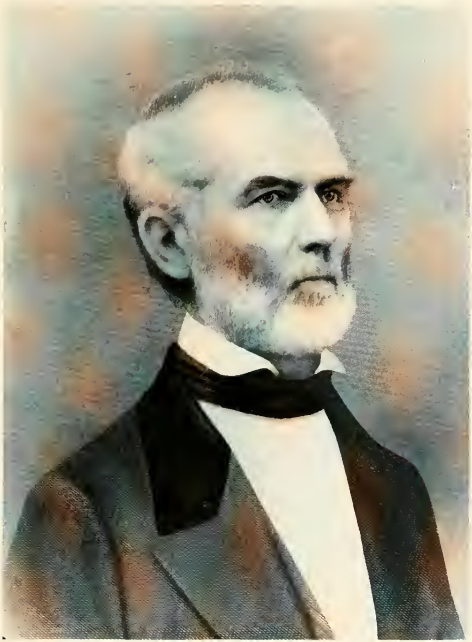
Jesse B. Brenner received his education in the public schools of LaCrosse, graduating from the high school in 1906 and succeeding this entered the insurance business with a Mr. Van Auken, whose partner he was for upwards of five years. His connection with the Security Savings Bank of LaCrosse commenced on February 19, 1912, when he accepted the position of assistant cashier, an office which he has held to the present time. This institution, one of LaCrosse's safe and conservative banking houses has a capital stock of $30,000, and its executive officers are as follows: Dr. A. Gunderson, president; N. Frey, vice president; J. A. Thwing, cashier; and J. B. Brenner, assistant cashier. On December 31, 1912, a statement showed the finances of the institution to be as follows: Resources—Loans and Discounts, $251,627.69; Stocks, Bonds and Securities, $14,004.65; Overdrafts, $289.53; Real Estate, $870.00; Furniture and Fixtures, $4,000.00; Due Bank from Insurance Ledger. $2,057.05; Cash and Due from Banks, $85,341.66. Total $358,-190.58. Liabilities—Capital Stock, $30,000.00; Surplus, $6,000.00; Undivided Profits, $497.31; Dividends Unpaid, $508.00; Deposits, $321,-185.27. Total, $358,190.58. Mr. Brenner has made himself a general favorite with the bank's depositors by a courteous, obliging manner, and is held in the greatest confidence by his employers. He is still a young man and has had no time to spare from his duties to think of entering public life, but takes a good citizen's interest in matters that

affect his city or its people, and has endeavored to support those men and measures which he believes will make for good government. His political tendencies are those of the Republican party. He has interested himself to some extent in fraternal work, being a valued member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious belief is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Hiram Lathrop. The State University of Wisconsin was formally organized in 1849. Its first Chancellor, elected in the spring of that year, and beginning his duties in the fall, was John Hiram Lathrop, one of the most distinguished educators during the first half of the nineteenth century. Dr. Lathrop spent ten years in his duties at the State University, and previous to that had organized and served as the first President of the University of the State of Missouri. Leaving Wisconsin, he was for one year President of the Indiana State University, and then returned to the University of Missouri, of which he was President at the time of his death. These facts in themselves indicate the scope and importance of his services in behalf of state education in the middle west, and all three of the institutions with which he was identified stand in the front rank of American state-supported universities. That the University of Wisconsin has in later years attained to such dignity among educational institutions, and in many ways is unsurpassed for its facilities and service to the state and nation, is due in no small degree to the broad and liberal foundation laid by Chancellor Lathrop and his associates sixty years ago. The career of Dr. Lathrop, whose residence in Wisconsin lasted for only ten years, is peculiarly a part of the state's history, and in the following paragraphs is sketched as fully as possible.

John Hiram Lathrop was born at Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, January 22, 1799, a son of John and Prue Lathrop, of Puritan ancestry. After a preliminary preparation he entered Hamilton College of New York in 1815, but after two years entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1819. Through a tutorship at Yale he was able to pursue his studies in the law department of that college. It soon proved that his inclination was not for the law, and he turned his attention to education, in which field his service was continuous for more than forty years. After connection with various institutions of New England, as teacher and principal, he was in 1830 made professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Hamilton College. In 1835 he was promoted to the Maynard professorship of law, civil polity and political economy.

In 1840 he was elected first President of the University of Missouri, and thus gave up his cultured associations in the older east to become a pioneer in the cause of liberal education in what was then



I. O. Lathrop

the far west. The conditions of the time are well illustrated in the fact that it required six weeks to make the journey from New York to the town of Columbia, in central Missouri. The University existed only in the appropriation of land made for its establishment, and upon President Lathrop devolved the task of calling it into real life, superintending the erection of buildings, overseeing the sale of land, and maturing plans for a complete and thorough course of study. It was the direct result of his arduous labors through eight years that the Missouri University was permanently organized, was equipped with a large central building which compared favorably with the best university buildings of the time in the east, and was established with facilities for instructing and courses of study of the highest standard.

In 1849 Dr. Lathrop was elected Chancellor of Wisconsin State University, and entered upon his duties at Madison in the fall of the same year. Here his skill and experience as an organizer of the state educational system were brought to bear upon much the same condition of things as he had found in Missouri some years before. He has been properly credited with bringing order out of chaos, and before he left Madison the campus was improved with a fine college hall, and an enduring basis laid for the later prosperity of the University.

In the meantime, he had been twice offered the presidency of the Indiana State University, and after ten years' residence in Wisconsin he accepted that offer. He remained as President there only a year, and resigned his heavy administrative responsibilities in order to take a professorship in the Missouri University. Thus in 1860 he returned to his first western home, and remained there during the closing years of his life. The University of Missouri encountered many hardships during the period of the Civil war, and in the task of keeping up the work of its several departments during those years Dr. Lathrop's previous experience was summoned to many of the practical administrative responsibilities, so that he was Acting President for four years, and in 1865 was officially confirmed as President. Largely due to his initiative, schools and departments for the various professions and arts were established in connection with the general academic department. He was still engaged in the great work of organization and upbuilding when stricken with typhoid fever, and his death occurred in Columbia August 2, 1866. On the campus of the Missouri University there now stands Lathrop Hall, one of the dignified buildings of the college group and used as a students' dining club. Thus there is a permanent memorial of the first President of the University, and a fitting tribute to one of the greatest educators of his generation.

On April 1, 1910, a Woman's Building, one of the finest on the campus of Wisconsin University, named Lathrop Hall, was dedicated

with formal exercises. In the dedication program were quoted some extracts from Dr. Lathrop's inaugural address as Chancellor, delivered in the Capitol Building at Madison on January 16, 1850, also from an address delivered by him before the State Agricultural Society at its first annual fair at Janesville, in October, 1851, and from the Annual Report of the University Board of Regents, dated October 1, 1857, relating to the subject of co-education, a document which, as stated in the program, was "undoubtedly written by him as President of the Board." These extracts throw considerable light on early educational history in Wisconsin, and indicate somewhat the high ideals and leadership of Chancellor Lathrop, these being sufficient reasons for their incorporation in this sketch.

Quotations from the inaugural address are as follows:

"If I mistake not the signs of the times, and the genius and character of our people, it is on American soil that the three-fold problem, what free institutions can do for education, and what education can do for free institutions, and what both can do for human progress, is destined to be most successfully and most gloriously illustrated. Wherever in our country the principle of free schools has been directly submitted to the test of popular vote, it has been carried triumphantly through. The American mind has grasped the idea, and will not let it go, that the whole property of the state, whether in common or in severalty, is holden subject to the sacred trust of providing for the education of every child in the state. Without the adoption of this system, as the most potent compensation for the aristocratic tendencies of hereditary wealth, the boasted political equality of which we dream is but a pleasing illusion. Knowledge is the great leveler. It is the true democracy.

"Wisconsin may have the honor of solving for herself and for man the great problem of the best educational organism for improving, informing and purifying the common mind, . . . a problem on which depends, more than on aught else, the progressive civilization of mankind.

"And if this State University be the chosen instrumentality by which Wisconsin shall discharge her duty to man, then shall it indeed accomplish a glorious destiny by ministering in no humble degree to the advancement of the cause of God in this world, which is none other than the cause of human intelligence and virtue—the great cause of an ever progressive civilization."

In the second extract, Chancellor Lathrop closed an appeal to the farmers of the state to rally to the support of the University with these words:

"It is a fact of world-wide celebrity that Wisconsin presents to the settler the physical elements of prosperity in rich profusion and beautiful combination. With its soil and climate unsurpassed—with

its capacity for rapid settlement and early maturity—with its continued alternations, in just proportion of woodland and opening, of prairie, natural meadow and lake—and with the command of both the eastern and southern markets, it needs but the means of professional culture, thus carried to the door of the farmer through the system of public instruction, to finish what nature has so tastefully and so bounteously begun.

"Agricultural science, like all other sciences, is to be acquired by study and research. The discipline and the instruction of the school are essential to its seasonable and thorough acquisition. Without it the farming processes fall to the low level of routine and drudgery. With it, agriculture vindicates its undoubted claim to stand not only in the first rank of the experimental arts, but to take its position, side by side, with the learned professions in dignity, and honor, as well as in profit.

"Bring, then, the educational agencies of the State into harmony with the great objects of your Association; follow up the auspicious beginnings of this day with ample provision for general professional culture, and you will leave an inheritance to your children, transcending all that you have felt or fancied of the destiny of Wisconsin.

"Education, Gentlemen, is no mendicant. It begs nothing from your charity. Its proclamation to you is, 'Give, and it shall be given to you again; good measure, pressed down and shaken together, and running over, shall be returned to your bosom.'"

Chancellor Lathrop's views on co-education, as contained in the third extract, were presented in the following words:

"The completion of the central edifice will open the way to the admission of female pupils to the normal and the other departments of the University. It is a question now much agitated, whether the liberal culture of the female mind is an end most appropriately attained under the existing agency of separate educational establishments, doubling the array and quadrupling the expense of the instruction. The entire success which has attended the common education of the sexes in the normal schools and the higher academies of the eastern states goes far toward settling the question for the University. There is not wanting collegiate experience of some authority in the same direction, and the whole question is now in process of being conclusively tested at Antioch College, under the presidency of Horace Mann. It may be alleged that public sentiment in Wisconsin is not yet ripe for dispensing with separate female schools; still the Board deem it right to prepare to meet the wishes of those parents who desire University culture for their daughters by extending to all such the privileges of the institution. The residence of the families of the faculty in the buildings, and the admirable conduct of the common

hall, will render the membership of female pupils pleasant, economical and safe."

Concerning the scholarship and character of Dr. Lathrop it is pertinent to quote the following sentences from an article in the "National Cyclopedia of American Biography:"

"Dr. Lathrop possessed a clear, logical mind, capable of broad generalization and disciplined by years of critical study, his grasp of any subject being thoroughly comprehensive and exhaustive. He was an extensive writer, communicating with the public in lectures, pamphlets, addresses and the daily press upon a variety of subjects for which his varied learning and sound philosophy especially fitted him. Education, finance, free trade, international improvements, agriculture, besides the philosophies of his class lecture room, were some of the matters of general importance that engaged his pen from time to time. He carried on a large literary and social correspondence, and his letters might be taken as models of their kind. During his long and varied professional life, he filled every chair of instruction common to the universities of modern times, showing a rare extent and versatility of learning. His favorite department was the philosophy of morals. His lectures on ethics were an original and forcible development of the subjects combining and harmonizing the advanced views of modern thinkers with the fundamental proofs and faith of Christianity. It is to be regretted that in the busy routine of his life he failed to carry out his intention of editing in book form his system of ethics and other valuable knowledge to which he had given much thought and research. He held many advanced views, some of which were later sanctioned by the logic of events. Early in life he took the then startling position that there was no necessary connection between the professions of teaching and theology; that either the one or the other should absorb the entire energies of the man, as in law or medicine; the subsequent distinctness of the profession of the educator proving this view of the case to have obtained general recognition. He was of the opinion that no restrictions should be put upon the instruction or vocation of woman, and his belief that the higher institutions of learning would be thrown open to all who could pass the examinations acceptably was sustained by future facts. Dr. Lathrop had no sectarian bias, though late in life he was confirmed in the Episcopal church, having long had a preference for its mode of worship. In an address delivered upon his installation as Chancellor of Wisconsin University, he gave his conception of the ideal professor as one 'too intensely American to be partisan, too profoundly Christian to be sectarian,' and this description might well have been applied to his own character."

In 1833 John H. Lathrop married Frances E. Lothrop. She was born in Utica, New York, January 30, 1809, and died October 18, 1893.

She was a niece of President Kirkland, of Harvard College. Mrs. Lathrop is described by those who remember her as a lady of unusual vivacity and charm,—her rare social gifts aiding the cause so ably served by her husband.

Seven children were born of their marriage, four sons and three daughters. Two died in infancy. In the cemetery at Madison is a monument commemorative of the two who died in early manhood. Three are still living, Mrs. William Medill Smith and Mrs. Charles C. Ripley of Kansas City, Missouri, and Gardiner Lathrop of Chicago.

Gardiner Lathrop. The only surviving son of the late John H. Lathrop, Gardiner Lathrop honors Wisconsin as his native state, though throughout the greater part of his life his home has been in the states of Missouri and Illinois. Gardiner Lathrop attained prominence in the law, and for a number of years has been general solicitor for the Santa Fe Railroad System.

Gardiner Lathrop was born at Waukesha, Wisconsin, February 16, 1850, spent about the first nine years of his life in Wisconsin, and grew to manhood at Columbia, Missouri, where his father died when the son was sixteen years of age. He graduated A. B. from the University of Missouri in 1867, and took his Master's degree in 1870. In 1869, just fifty years after his father's graduation he received the degree of A. B. from Yale University, and also like his father was the salutatorian of his class. The same university gave him his Master of Arts degree in 1872, and in 1873 he graduated LL. B. from the Harvard Law School. In 1907 the University of Missouri and Washington University at St. Louis conferred upon Gardiner Lathrop the honorary degree of LL. D.

Admitted to the bar in 1873, Mr. Lathrop engaged in practice at Kansas City, Missouri, and from 1885 was senior member of the firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore. In 1905 he was appointed general solicitor for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System, with headquarters in the Railway Exchange Building at Chicago.

Gardiner Lathrop has taken much interest in affairs of his alma mater, the University of Missouri, and was at one time president of its board of curators. For eighteen years he was a member of the Kansas City School Board, and its vice president several years. Mr. Lathrop is a member of the University Club of Chicago, the Chicago Club, the Kansas City Club, the University Club of Kansas City, has membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and belongs to the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. He was at one time president of the Kansas City Bar Association, has membership in the Missouri State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. In politics Mr. Lathrop is a Republican.

At Kansas City, on January 16, 1879, Mr. Lathrop married Eva

Grant. She was born in Missouri. To their marriage have come five children, four daughters and one son, namely: Frances E., Jessie, John H., Louise, and Lothrop.

John M. Holley. As president of the State Bank of LaCrosse, John M. Holley is one of the prominent representatives of financial interests in Wisconsin. His rise to his present responsible position has been a gradual development, in which he has thoroughly mastered every task that he has undertaken and in each forward movement he has gained a broader view and a wider outlook. The elemental strength of his character was early shown forth in the determination and ready adaptibility which he displayed and as the years have gone by he has risen superior to every difficulty and obstacle that he has encountered, thus making his business career a successful one.

John M. Holley was born at Lyons, Wayne county, New York, June 12, 1845, and is a son of John M. and Mary (Kirkland) Holley, and a member of an old and honored family of that county, his father having been an eminent attorney and member of Congress. He passed away at Jacksonville, Florida, whence he had gone for his health, in 1848. John M. Holley attended the public schools of Lyons until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he entered Hamilton College at Clinton, Oneida county, New York, and there spent three years. While still a student in that institution, in September, 1854, he became imbued with patriotism and left school to ship on the U. S. S. "Vanderbilt," spending an entire year in the service of his country, the greater part of the time being spent in cruising in northern waters in search of the Confederate privateer, Florida, although the vessel also participated in the siege and capture of Fort Fisher. On receiving his honorable discharge in 1865, Mr. Holley returned to Hamilton College, and there was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1866. During that same year, Mr. Holley came to Wisconsin and for a short time acted in the capacity of messenger for the Columbia County Bank of Portage. In January, 1867, he went to Milwaukee, where he entered the employ of the First National Bank of that city, and during the fall of the same year resigned his position and came to LaCrosse to become teller in the First National Bank of this city, a position he held three years and which he resigned to become teller of the Batavian Bank, remaining in that capacity nine years, during the most of that time being in the companionship of Mr. Borresen who was serving as bookkeeper in the same institution. The banking house of Holley & Borresen was organized in July, 1879, by John M. Holley and Emil N. Borresen, and continued to carry on a successful business until 1883, when it was reorganized as the State Bank of LaCrosse, with a capital of $50,000, and officers as follows: D. D. McMillan, president; E. N. Borresen, vice-president; and John M. Holley, cashier. In 1896 Mr. George H. Ray succeeded Mr. Me-

Millan in the presidency; upon Mr. Ray's death, in 1910, Mr. Holley came into that office, in which he has since continued. Mr. Borresen served as vice-president until 1898, when he resigned to go to the Pacific Coast, on account of his wife's ill health, and Mr. Platz, long connected with the David, Medary & Platz Company, tanners, was elected his successor. In 1908, when Mr. Platz died, Mr. Holley succeeded to the vice-presidency, in which he continued until becoming president of the institution as before mentioned. The officers at the present time are as follows: J. M. Holley, president; John C. Burns, vice-president; J. M. Holley, Jr., cashier; and Paul T. Schulze, assistant cashier, with a directing board consisting of the following: A. Bellerue, Joseph Miller, J. M. Holley, John C. Burns, L. H. Martin, H. A. Kroner and James Thompson. The State Bank of LaCrosse conducts a general banking business and is regarded as one of the safest and most reliable money concerns of the state. Its president is classed with the prominent and representative men of LaCrosse, being recognized by his associates as possessing keen discrimination and sound judgment, while his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concerns with which he has been associated a large degree of success. The safe, conservative policy which he has followed in his banking interests commends itself to the judgment of all and has secured to the bank a patronage which has increased the volume of business transacted over its counters in material manner. An idea of the business carried on by this institution may be gained from a perusal of its statement, issued at the close of business, June 4, 1913, in which it was stated that the resources were as follows: Loans and Discounts, $890.197.73; Overdrafts, $974.12; U. S. Bonds and Other Securities, $291,162.36; Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures, $13,204.16; In Reserve Banks, $268,355.02; Cash in Vault, $95,184.35; Total, $363,539.37; Total Resources, $1,559,077.74. The liabilities are stated to be: Capital, $100,000.00; Surplus, $50,000.00; Unlivided Profits, $9,353.79; Reserved for Interest and Taxes, $9,000.00; Deposits, $1,390,723.95; Total, $1,559,077.74.

Mr. Holley is known as one of the most public-spirited citizens of LaCrosse. He served the city as alderman of the Fourth Ward for four years, being elected on the Republican ticket, the principles and policies of which party he has ever stanchly supported. As one of the pillars of the Congregational Church, he is now acting in the capacity of deacon, and for more than forty years was superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Holley was one of the organizers of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and at the present time is secretary of both the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and the LaCrosse Public Library.

On October 12, 1869, at Niles, Michigan, Mr. Holley was united in marriage with Miss Orilla A. King, and to this union there were born

three children, namely: John M., Jr., a graduate, class of 1898, from Hamilton College, and now cashier of the State Bank of LaCrosse; Alexander H., who graduated from Hamilton College in 1908, and is now in the employ of a large Chicago investment company; and Horace K., who graduated in 1908 from the same institution, now engaged in the insurance business in LaCrosse and is secretary of the LaCrosse Trust Company.

William E. Wehr. Among the younger industrial enterprises of Milwaukee, none has more promising prospects for a great future than the Wehr Steel Company. Four brothers occupy the executive offices in this business, and their ability and genius as organizers and technical intelligence are the elements conspiring to assure their success. The president of the company is William E. Wehr, the first vice-president is Edward R. Wehr, the secretary and treasurer, Henry W. Wehr, and the second vice-president is Fred C. Wehr. All belong to a fine old Milwaukee family, their father having been a resident of the city for half a century.

William E. Wehr, the president of the company, was born in Milwaukee December 25, 1883, and is one of the youngest industrial executives in the city. His parents are Henry and Barbara E. (Hubmann) Wehr, both of whom still live. The father, a native of Germany, came to this country when a young man, and has lived in Milwaukee for more than fifty years. The mother was born in Milwaukee, but her parents came from Germany. For many years Henry Wehr kept a German cafe on the river front where Gimbel's store now stands, or where the east part of the building stands, next to the Grand Avenue bridge. Mr. Henry Wehr still owns the river frontage on which a portion of the Gimbel store is located. Henry Wehr retired from active business on May 1, 1895, after many years of success. He has always been a man of retiring nature, very popular among his large acquaintance, but has never affiliated with lodges or clubs. His chief delight has been his home and garden and lawn, where he may be found almost any time working and keeping his flowers and grass in a state of beauty. The family homestead is at 3018 Grand avenue. There are eight children in the family, five boys and three girls, mentioned as follows: Henry W., secretary and treasurer of the Wehr Steel Company; Mrs. Louis W. Falk, widow of the late Louis W. Falk, whose career is sketched elsewhere in this work; August E., a silk broker in Chicago; Mrs. August M. Grau, of Milwaukee; Louise at home; Edward R., vice-president of the Wehr Steel Company; William E.; Fred C., second vice-president of the company. All the children were born and educated in Milwaukee, and Frederick is a graduate of Cornell University with the class of 1912. The daughters attended St. Mary's Academy at South Bend, Indiana. Henry and August were students at Marquette

University at Milwaukee, while the others were educated in the local high school.

The Wehr Steel Company was established by William E. and his brother, Edward Wehr, in 1910, and the other two brothers entered the firm later. They have a fine plant located on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at Forty-fifth and Gordon avenues in West Allis, and are continually enlarging and improving. They have the quality of energy and geniality which would make them successful in any enterprise, and the history of their business has only begun. The Wehr Steel Company are manufacturers of high grade steel castings.

Mr. William E. Wehr and his brothers are members of the Deutscher Club of Milwaukee. Henry Wehr has membership in the Chicago Athletic Club of Chicago.

Mr. William E. Wehr was married October 7, 1911, to Miss Loretto Madeline Smyth of Chicago, a daughter of the late John M. Smyth, who died at Chicago November 4, 1909. Her father was one of Chicago's big retail merchants, his store in West Madison street, the John M. Smyth Company, having for many years stood as one of the best popular emporiums on the west side. Mrs. Wehr was born and educated in Chicago, and also attended a school for girls in the east on the Hudson river. Mr. Wehr has a fondness for all outdoor sports, especially football and baseball, and finds much of his pleasure in the use of his automobile.

James A. Hosch. In the death of James A. Hosch, at his Milwaukee home, November 8th, 1905, there was removed from this city one of the most upright, energetic and lovable of the local merchants and business men. The late Mr. Hosch had been a resident of this city for thirty-five years, since childhood, became associated with his father in fur manufacturing, and retail business, was for many years senior member of the firm under its management by the sons of the original founder, and had already attained the summit of the high road to success, when death called him. He was a man of even and gentle disposition, thoroughly alert in business matters, and public spirited in his attitude towards citizenship and towards the larger social life of his community. He was a valuable factor in the modern growth and enterprise of Milwaukee. James A. Hosch was born in New York state, and was fifty years of age at the time of his death. He was a son of the late Adolph L. Hosch and his wife, Isabel (McHenry) Hosch, the father a native of Germany, and the mother of Scotch ancestry. The parents moved to Milwaukee in 1870, and the father established a fur and hat business, which today is conducted under the name of Hosch Brothers Company, hatters and furriers, at 92 Wisconsin street. James A. was the oldest of the brothers in this firm. During his boyhood he had spent some years at Rochester and New York City and attained his education there and in Mil-

waukee. He entered the store kept by his father at its original location, 414 East Water street, where the business was continued until April, 1904, at which time it was moved to its present location.

The late Mr. Hosch was unmarried and lived in the old home in this city. Besides his mother there survive four sisters, namely: Mrs. Charles E. Goodhue of Hemet, California; Mrs. H. S. Roraback; Margaret and Martha Hosch; and three brothers, J. P., A. S., and John J. Mr. Hosch was well known both in social and business circles, was a member of the Wisconsin Consistory in Scottish Rite Masonry and of the Mystic Shrine. He had membership in the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and belonged to the Emmanuel Presbyterian church in this city.

John J. Hosch. In the large and important field of life insurance one of the ablest men in the state of Wisconsin is John J. Hosch of the Wisconsin branch of the New York Life Insurance Company. Mr. Hosch is one of the leaders in the force of men who are recognized as among the most aggressive in any line of business, and whose work in the aggregate has been the principal factor in making the New York Life one of the two or three world's greatest life insurance companies. Mr. Hosch is one of the prominent business men of Milwaukee, and has come up from the ranks in the local force of the New York Life, as a result of hard and intelligent work, and upright methods of doing business.

Mr. Hosch entered the service of the New York Life in a clerical capacity in December, 1892, and in 1896 took up field work. During his connection with the company, he has paid for more than $5,000,000 worth of business, a record of which any agent might feel justifiably proud, and which has easily made him one of the leaders among his associates in Wisconsin. He is one of the oldest and best known members of the Wisconsin branch, and his name is known throughout the entire agency force of the company. Mr. Hosch has a number of the honors which are accorded to success in the insurance business, and all insurance men will at once recognize the significance of these honors and membership. He is now a third degree Nylic, and also a $200,000 club member. For years his name has regularly appeared upon the leaders' list of his branch, division, department, and home office, and he has a number of times occupied first place among the leaders of his branch, a distinction which he earned six times during 1911. Hard and persistent work, coupled with a winning personality has rapidly widened his circle of acquaintances in the practice of his business, so that almost from the beginning of his connection with the New York Life he has shown large returns for his energies. During 1899 and 1900 he gained membership in the $100,000 Club and in 1900 his field record

brought him into the $200,000 Club, a place which he has retained each year since.

Mr. Hosch represents one of the old and well known families in business and social life in Milwaukee. He was born in Rochester, New York, July 16, 1869. His father, Adolph L. Hosch, was a native of Germany, and his mother, whose maiden name was Isabel McHenry, was of Scotch ancestry. The parents came to Milwaukee in 1870, where the father established a fur and hat business, an establishment which his sons run today under the name of Hosch Brothers Company, Hatters and Furriers, at 92 Wisconsin street, one of the largest and best equipped concerns in the city. Adolph L. Hosch is president of the company, John J. is vice president and J. P. Hosch is secretary-treasurer. The father had for a number of years conducted a similar business in Rochester and New York City before he moved to Milwaukee, and continued as the active head of the store in this city until his death in 1893. His mother is still living and makes her home in Milwaukee. There are three sons and four daughters living, and one son, whose death occurred in 1905, is sketched on another page of this work.

John J. Hosch received his education in Milwaukee, and left the high school, of this city, in order to take up work with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. Having been attracted at this early time to the insurance field, he has never quit it, and has made a brilliant record, such as only the leaders in the business anywhere in the country have equaled. He was with the Northwestern for five years, after which he became cashier in the Wisconsin office of the New York Life, and his subsequent record with that company has already been described.

Mr. Hosch is prominent in Masonry, having attained the 32nd degree, and being a member of the Wisconsin Consistory of the Scottish Rite, the Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and other local bodies. He has membership in the Blue Mound Country Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Art Society, the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, and the Emmanuel Presbyterian church. Mr. Hosch is the youngest of the brothers, and besides being vice-president of the Hosch Brothers Company, already mentioned, is vice-president of the Darling Land Company. He is unmarried and resides at the old home, in Milwaukee.

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